

 SCHOLASTIC

POWERFUL VOCABULARY FOR READING SUCCESS

Student's

Edition

Grade



**Cathy Collins Block
& John N. Mangieri**

POWERFUL VOCABULARY FOR READING SUCCESS

**STUDENT'S EDITION
GRADE 5**

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Context Clues

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1 Nouns to Know

Read Words in Context

Vocabulary Words

advantage	obstacle
agent	precaution
challenge	pursuit
foundation	rival
genius	scheme
mainland	target
mechanic	vehicle
nuisance	

Word Learning Tip!

A **noun** is a word that names a person, place, or thing. Often a noun comes right after the little words *a*, *an*, or *the*. A noun often comes before a verb, too. Sometimes a noun ends in *-s*, *-es*, or *-ies*. You can use these clues to determine if an unknown word is a noun and if it names a person, place, or thing.

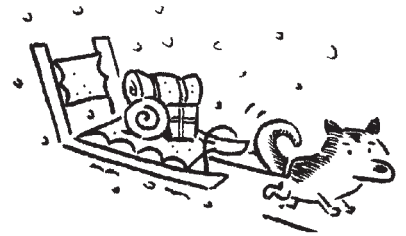
Vocabulary Building Strategy

Use Context Clues You can often find the meaning of nouns you don't know by using context clues. Read the sentence and think about the meanings of all the words to get a clue to the unknown word's meaning. Look for synonyms (words that mean the same thing) or phrases that give definitions.



Race for the North Pole

The race was on! In 1909 in the far north, Matthew Henson and Robert Peary struggled against icy blasts of wind. They traveled in a special **vehicle**—a dog sled—



because cars and trucks could not pass across the frozen Arctic Ocean. That's because the **foundation** of the ocean is an unsteady base of gleaming ice chunks.

Their progress was slow and difficult. Icy winds prevented them from seeing. Huge boulders of ice blocked their path. Because of these **obstacles**, the men couldn't tell if they were on the **mainland**, on an island, or on the frozen ocean.

The bitter cold was more than a **nuisance**. It was a huge **challenge**, something to overcome. Frostbite was an ever-present danger. As a **precaution**, the men wore thick fur jackets, hats, and gloves to protect them from the biting wind.

Their **target** was the North Pole. They wanted to be the first to reach this goal. This was their fifth attempt! Would their **scheme**, or plan, work this time? Now they had a **rival**, another explorer named Frederick Cook. He, too, wanted to be the first to reach the North Pole. Cook was in close **pursuit**, just a little behind them.

Henson and Peary had two **advantages**. First, they got a lot of help from the Inuit people of the Arctic. Henson knew their language and could talk easily with them because he had worked with them as an **agent**, making deals for food and other supplies. Second, Henson was a **genius** when it came to fixing things. He was so clever and gifted at this that he served as the group's **mechanic**, repairing all the equipment.

On April 6, 1909, Matthew Henson and Robert Peary succeeded in being the first to reach the North Pole! They shouted in joy, raised the American flag, and then started the long journey home.

Connect Words and Meanings

advantage	foundation	mechanic	precaution	scheme
agent	genius	nuisance	pursuit	target
challenge	mainland	obstacle	rival	vehicle

Directions Find the word that matches each description. Then use the words to fill in the blanks. After you have completed the entire puzzle, you will see another vocabulary word when you read down the squares. Write this word in the blank beside item 10.

	Word	Meaning
1.	<input type="text"/> _ _ _ _ _	person who arranges things for other people or represents other people
2.	_ _ _ _ _ <input type="text"/> _ _ _ _ _	base; the basis on which something stands
3.	<input type="text"/> _ _ _ _ _	something used to carry people or objects over land or sea or through the air
4.	_ _ _ <input type="text"/> _ _ _ _ _	something difficult that requires extra effort or work to do
5.	<input type="text"/> _ _ _ _ _	a bother or annoyance
6.	<input type="text"/> _ _ _ _ _	goal or something that is aimed at
7.	_ <input type="text"/> _ _ _ _ _	the largest mass of land of a country or continent
8.	<input type="text"/> _ _ _ _ _	an unusually intelligent and gifted person
9.	_ <input type="text"/> _ _ _ _ _	person skilled at repairing machinery
10.	_____	something that helps a person or gives a person a better chance

Continued on next page

1 Nouns to Know

Connect More Words and Meanings

advantage	foundation	mechanic	precaution	scheme
agent	genius	nuisance	pursuit	target
challenge	mainland	obstacle	rival	vehicle

Directions Read each meaning. Circle the letter of the word that best fits this meaning.

- 11. a plan or plot to do something**
 A. genius B. agent C. mechanic D. scheme
- 12. barrier**
 A. pursuit B. target C. obstacle D. precaution
- 13. someone or something that is an opponent or competitor**
 A. rival B. mechanic C. agent D. genius
- 14. the act or instance of chasing someone or something**
 A. challenge B. pursuit C. vehicle D. mainland
- 15. action taken ahead of time to prevent something dangerous from happening**
 A. precaution B. foundation C. advantage D. pursuit

Directions Use your knowledge of word meanings to fill in the blanks in each sentence. Write the correct vocabulary words in the blanks.

- 16.** One business might try to come up with a _____ to get an _____ over another business.
- 17.** A _____ works hard to make sure a _____ is in safe condition.
- 18.** Ramon and his _____ Jason each tried to jump over the _____ on the track.



Create a Chant Using at least three of your vocabulary words, work with some classmates to create a song, chant, or rhyme. You can use the melody of a song you know, such as “Happy Birthday” or “Row, Row, Row Your Boat,” or make up your own tune.

Use Words in Context

advantage	foundation	mechanic	precaution	scheme
agent	genius	nuisance	pursuit	target
challenge	mainland	obstacle	rival	vehicle

Directions Use your vocabulary words to name the two things in each item below. First, be sure you know what each word in boldface means. Then write your answers on the blanks.

- Name two reasons why you would want to travel in a **vehicle** such as a car while exploring a new place. _____

- Name two things that would give you an **advantage** so that you would have a better chance while exploring. _____

- Name two **obstacles** that could prevent you from exploring a new place. _____

- Name two **precautions** that you would take to keep safe while you explore. _____

- Name two things that could be a **nuisance** or bother to you while you are exploring. _____

- Name two **challenges** you might face or have to overcome while exploring a new place. _____

- Name two **targets** you would want to reach while exploring. _____

- Name two reasons to explore the **mainland** rather than an island. _____



Letter in a Bottle Imagine that you've gotten lost while exploring. Write a rescue note. Give enough information so that someone could find you. Include as many of your vocabulary words as you can. Try to use two new nouns, too. Underline the new nouns that you use.

1 Nouns to Know

Put Words Into Action

advantage	foundation	mechanic	precaution	scheme
agent	genius	nuisance	pursuit	target
challenge	mainland	obstacle	rival	vehicle

Directions Sort the nouns according to what they name. Write them on the appropriate journal page. (*Nuisance* can fit into more than one category.) Then add two more nouns to each category.

People

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Extra Words

Places

- _____

Extra Words

Things

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Extra Words



Create a Job Description Write a job description for a real or make-believe explorer. First indicate the qualities you think an explorer should have. Then tell the responsibilities of the job. Use as many of your vocabulary words as you can.

Review and Extend

advantage	foundation	mechanic	precaution	scheme
agent	genius	nuisance	pursuit	target
challenge	mainland	obstacle	rival	vehicle

Learn

More!

The **ending** of a noun may tell how many, or whether the noun is **singular** or **plural**. Some nouns add -s when they become plural. Nouns that end in *s*, *x*, *z*, *ch*, or *sh* add -es. Nouns that end in a consonant and *y* change the *y* to *i* and add -es.

Singular <i>(one person, place, or thing)</i>	Plural <i>(more than one person, place, or thing)</i>
comet	comets
box	boxes
pony	ponies

Directions Use your vocabulary words to answer the questions below. Add -e, -es, or -ies to make the nouns plural.

- Good explorers should be remarkably smart and gifted people when it comes to solving problems. Which word could replace **remarkably smart and gifted people**? _____
- Their opponents wanted to be the first to reach the North Pole. Which word could replace **opponents**? _____
- Explorers face many barriers on their voyages. Which word could replace **barriers**? _____
- There are many annoyances too, like bugs! Which word could replace **annoyances**? _____
- But these brave men and women reach their goals. Which word could replace **goals**? _____



Write a News Story Write a news story about a place you would like to explore. Try to answer the questions Who? What? When? Where? Why? and How? Use as many of your vocabulary words as you can. Underline each vocabulary word. Then add some new nouns, too!

1 Nouns to Know

Check Your Mastery

Directions Read each item below. Think about the meaning of the boldface word. Then fill in the circle by the item that best answers the question.

- Which item below would be a **nuisance**?
 - (A) an adult who repairs your bike
 - (B) a friend playing a game with you
 - (C) a fly buzzing around your head
- What might be an **obstacle** for you if you work as a babysitter?
 - (A) The baby cries a lot.
 - (B) You know and like the parents.
 - (C) The parents will only hire someone over 16.
- What **precaution** should you take before sitting in the sun?
 - (A) Wear a sunscreen.
 - (B) Bring a radio.
 - (C) Ask a friend along.
- A detective might ask a suspect questions in **pursuit** of what?
 - (A) a better job
 - (B) a friend
 - (C) the truth
- What would be a **challenge** for a professional bike racer?
 - (A) breaking a speed record
 - (B) riding a short distance
 - (C) learning how to shift gears

Directions Write the vocabulary word that best answers each question.

- If you made a flat base with brick or concrete, what are you most likely building? _____
- If you decided to rake leaves to make extra money, what would your mother call your plan? _____
- If you wanted someone to sell your house, who could you hire? _____
- If your car broke, who would you call to repair it? _____
- If you study hard, get a lot of sleep, and eat a good breakfast, what are you giving yourself? _____

Read Words in Context



The Farmer and the Wise Woman

Once upon a time, there was a farmer who could not **concentrate** because his house was so noisy. He asked many people what to do. They told him to **consult** the Wise Woman to ask her advice.



“Since so many people have **referred** me to her, I’m sure she can help,” he thought, as he set out for her house.

“I have a problem,” the farmer said when he met the Wise Woman. “I am annoyed and **irritated** because my house is very small and we have so many noisy children.”

The Wise Woman said, “**Coax** your horse to come inside your house by talking to it in a pleasant and gentle way.” The farmer thought this an odd suggestion, but he did as he was told.

The next day, the farmer returned to the Wise Woman. He was very angry. “I **reject** your advice! It didn’t help me!” he yelled. “I can’t **manage** to get anything done. The children are as noisy as ever, and now the horse **topples** the furniture and dishes. It makes them fall over and break.”

The Wise Woman said, “Load your brother’s cows on your truck and **transport** them to your house. Bring them inside.”

Even though he was angry, the farmer decided to do as he was told. This **boosted** the noise to an even higher level! The farmer **devoted** all day to chasing the animals and his children. The animals **assembled** all over the house, gathering in groups. After weeks of this, the farmer grew very tired. He **weakened** and lay down to rest.

When he was rested, he went back to the Wise Woman’s house. “Now,” she advised, “take all the animals outside.” The farmer did as she said. A day later, he came back.

“I **apologize**,” he said. “I am sorry. My house is back to normal and now it seems peaceful. You have **revealed** to me a truth about life. People should learn to be content with their lives.”

Vocabulary Words

apologize	manage
assemble	refer
boost	reject
coax	reveal
concentrate	topple
consult	transport
devote	weaken
irritate	

Word Learning Tip!

A **verb** is a word that shows actions or feelings. Often, a verb comes right after a noun or pronoun. Sometimes a verb ends in *-s*, *-ed*, or *-ing*. A verb may have a helping word in front of it such as *may*, *can*, *will*, *shall*, *must*, *could*, or *would*. You can use these clues to learn unknown words.

Vocabulary Building Strategy

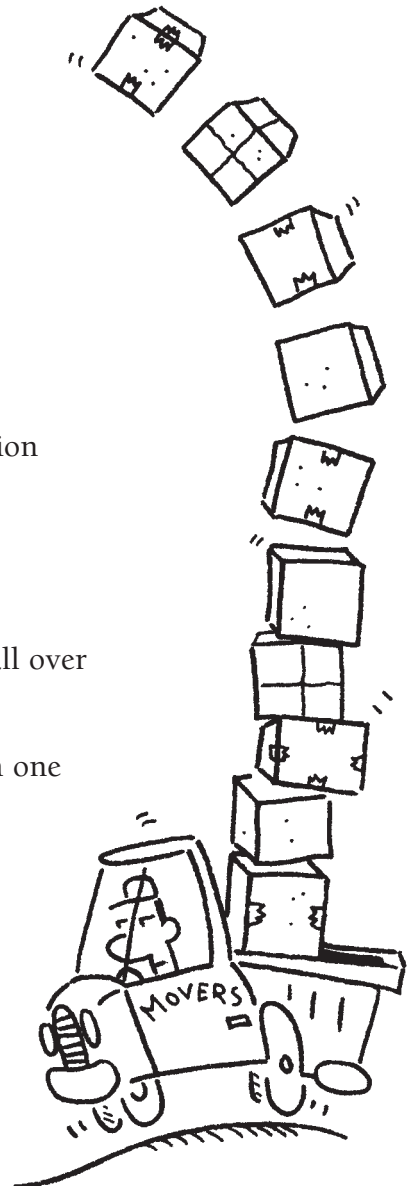
Use Context Clues Many times, you can determine the meaning of a verb you don’t know by using context clues. The words and sentences surrounding the unfamiliar verb can help you understand what it means.

Connect Words and Meanings

apologize	coax	devote	refer	transport
assemble	concentrate	irritate	reject	reveal
boost	consult	manage	topple	weaken

Directions Write the letter of the correct definition in the space before the word. You may use the glossary to help you.

- _____ 1. irritate A. to control or direct
- _____ 2. weaken B. to lift or increase
- _____ 3. concentrate C. to put together or gather in groups
- _____ 4. transport D. to annoy or bother
- _____ 5. assemble E. to focus on something
- _____ 6. boost F. to tell someone to go to a certain person or place for help or information
- _____ 7. refer G. to lose strength
- _____ 8. manage H. to fall over or to make something fall over
- _____ 9. consult I. to move someone or something from one place to another
- _____ 10. topple J. to go to another person or resource for information and advice



Continued on next page

Connect More Words and Meanings

apologize	coax	devote	refer	transport
assemble	concentrate	irritate	reject	reveal
boost	consult	manage	topple	weaken

Directions Read each definition below. Circle the letter of the word that matches.

11. to say you are sorry about something

- A. apologize B. consult C. devote D. weaken

12. to refuse to accept something

- A. irritate B. reveal C. reject D. assemble

13. to persuade someone by asking in a pleasant and easy way; to urge

- A. boost B. coax C. transport D. manage

14. to give time and effort to some purpose

- A. devote B. topple C. reject D. refer

15. to show or make known; to uncover

- A. concentrate B. apologize C. reveal D. coax

16. to annoy or bother

- A. coax B. irritate C. refer D. reject

17. to make less strong

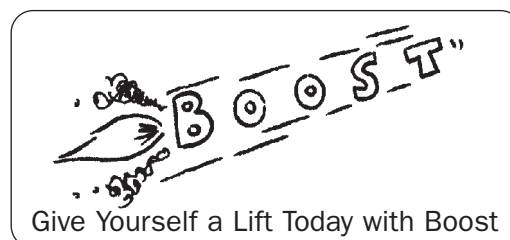
- A. reveal B. apologize C. boost D. weaken

18. to bring together as a group

- A. consult B. manage C. assemble D. devote



Create a Billboard Choose three of your vocabulary words. Write each verb in a creative way so that the word looks like its meaning. For example, you might write *boost* like the sample on the right to show that it means to lift up. Then add words to create a billboard slogan.



2 Verbs to Know

Use Words in Context

apologize	coax	devote	refer	transport
assemble	concentrate	irritate	reject	reveal
boost	consult	manage	topple	weaken

Directions Help the Wise Woman complete her journal entry. Write the correct vocabulary word on the blank to fill in each missing word.

Dear Journal,

Every day, I **(1)** _____ (*consult, boost, transport*) with people, giving them advice and helping them solve their problems. A few days ago, a farmer came to see me. He told me that the noise and activity in his small house **(2)** _____ (*apologized, devoted, irritated*) him. He could not **(3)** _____ (*assemble, reject, concentrate*) or focus on his chores. As a result, he could not **(4)** _____ (*manage, coax, topple*) to get much done. He needed to **(5)** _____ (*devote, weaken, consult*) more time to his work and spend less effort trying to keep everyone quiet.

I had a plan to help him, but I did not **(6)** _____ (*refer, reveal, irritate*) its purpose to him. I **(7)** _____ (*coaxed, concentrated, managed*) him into bringing a horse and some cows into his house. I asked him in a pleasant way, because who would want all those noisy animals inside? Once all the animals were **(8)** _____ (*revealed, weakened, assembled*) or gathered inside, what a racket they made! I still laugh when I think about it. The animals ran around bumping into things. They **(9)** _____ (*irritated, managed, toppled*) the dishes and furniture. If the farmer thought he had trouble before, now he could see what real trouble was like.

Tomorrow, I will tell him to take the animals back outside. The house will seem so quiet. I think he will **(10)** _____ (*coax, boost, apologize*) to me, telling me he is sorry that he doubted my wisdom.



Make a Thank-You Card Using Verbs Imagine that you are the farmer. Write a thank-you card to the Wise Woman for her good advice. Tell her what your situation was like before and why it is better now. Use at least three of the vocabulary words. Use new verbs, too.

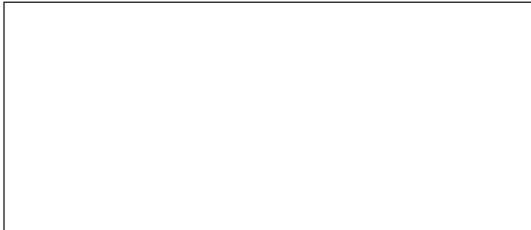
Put Words Into Action

apologize	coax	devote	refer	transport
assemble	concentrate	irritate	reject	reveal
boost	consult	manage	topple	weaken

Directions Choose a vocabulary word to fit in each caption below and write it on the blank. Then in the box draw a picture for each caption or write a sentence that the farmer might say.

1. 

Look at the farmer speak gently to the animals and _____ them into the house!

4. 

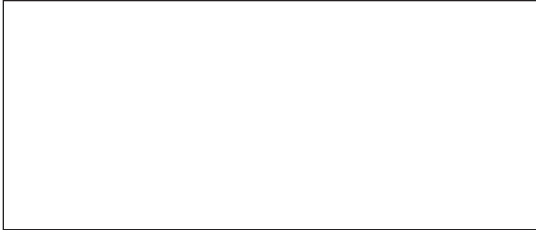
Uh, oh! The furniture will _____ down and fall on the floor!

2. 


The animals _____ in the kitchen in a big group.

5. 

The farmer will _____ to the Wise Woman and say that he is sorry.

3. 

The mess and noise _____ the farmer's family and everyone gets annoyed.

6. 

The Wise Woman will _____ the secret behind her plan.



Write a Story Using Verbs

Write a story telling about the adventures of another person who goes to the Wise Woman for advice. First, jot down the problem. Then list in order the steps the Wise Woman takes to solve the problem. Make sure your story has a beginning, a middle, and an end. Use at least five vocabulary words. Underline each vocabulary word.

2 Verbs to Know

Review and Extend

apologize	coax	devote	refer	transport
assemble	concentrate	irritate	reject	reveal
boost	consult	manage	topple	weaken

Learn

More!

The **ending** of a verb tells when something happens. In grammar, the time a verb shows is called the *tense*.

Present Tense*(happening now)*

add -s

He talks.

Past Tense*(already happened)*

add -d or -ed

He talked.

Ongoing Action*(still happening)*

add -ing

He is talking.

Directions Read each item below. First, use context clues to decide which verb to put in each blank. Then decide on the tense of the verb. Write the verb in the correct tense in the blank.

- The fifth graders are really working hard and **spend most of their time** helping animals. They are _____ time to this activity.
- This year, they are **focusing** on learning about farming. Today, they are _____ on farm animals and crops.
- Yesterday, the principal **met** with farmers to learn about crops. He _____ with the farmers.
- The principal has **arranged** to get farmers to come to school to talk with students. She _____ to get five speakers to come.
- Holding this meeting at school is easier than **moving** five classes of students! This way the principal would not be _____ 120 students.



Use Verbs to Write Bumper Stickers Use vocabulary words to write slogans for bumper stickers. Use a separate piece of paper for each bumper sticker. Begin each slogan with a verb or the words *Do not*. For example: Concentrate harder! Do not irritate your friends!

Check Your Mastery

Directions Read each sentence below. Choose the word that best fits in each blank. Write the word in the blank.

- When you put together the pieces of a model car, bookcase, or table, you
(*boost, transport, assemble*) _____ it.
- If you have poison ivy and you scratch it, you will probably (*irritate, topple, manage*)
_____ it.
- When raccoons chew on a tree, they (*weaken, boost, reveal*) _____
the inner core and the tree falls down.
- People who enjoy their hobbies often (*coax, devote, refer*) _____
a lot of time to them.
- Because Raul was reading a good book, he did not (*reject, concentrate, consult*)
_____ on the TV show.

Directions Circle the letter of the correct answer to each of the questions below.

- Which of the following actions might make someone **apologize**?

A. eating a salad	C. stepping on someone's toes
B. walking to school	D. writing an A+ book report
- Which of the following would be the easiest for you to **transport**?

A. time	B. food	C. rain	D. hope
---------	---------	---------	---------
- Which of the following would most likely **topple**?

A. the foundation of a house	C. money
B. a tower of blocks	D. ducks
- Whom would you most likely **consult** if you were ill?

A. a doctor	B. a teacher	C. a lawyer	D. an athlete
-------------	--------------	-------------	---------------
- Which of the following would a banker **manage**?

A. liberty	B. animals	C. bakery goods	D. money
------------	------------	-----------------	----------

Read Words in Context

Vocabulary Words

approve	organize
associate	overwhelm
attempt	pursue
broadcast	resemble
conquer	restore
dedicate	surrender
emerge	withdraw
flourish	

Word Learning Tip!

A **verb** is a word that shows actions or feelings. Usually a noun or pronoun comes right before a verb. Verbs can sometimes end in *-s*, *-ed*, or *-ing*, depending on when the action or feeling is taking place. Some verbs have an irregular past-tense form that does not follow any pattern.

Vocabulary Building Strategy

Use Context Clues Often you can find the meaning of an unfamiliar verb by using context clues. These clues might be found in other words or sentences that are near the word you don't know. Being able to identify context clues is very helpful when you need to determine what an unfamiliar verb means.



Cooking Up a Storm

Ricardo has a great idea for his mother's birthday: he'll make a special dinner. He's done it before and been successful. Now he wants to **attempt** to cook her favorite dish—tacos. Ricardo **associates** tacos with big family celebrations where everyone has a good time. "A taco dinner will be the perfect treat," he thinks.

Ricardo takes Home Economics in school, and his teacher thinks he has a lot of ability. She says that with a little work, his talent will **flourish**. Who knows, one day he may become a great chef like the ones he sees **broadcast** on television. He may even have his own cooking program. When he tells his teacher about his idea for the birthday dinner, she **approves** and says she will give him extra credit for it.

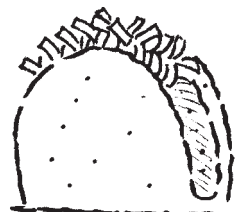
She also warns him that cooking a dinner is a big task. "Don't let it **overwhelm** you," she cautions. "If you break the task into small parts, you won't be overcome by having too much to do."

"Here's another challenge I can **conquer**," thinks Ricardo. "I know I can do this. Mom will love the fact that I cooked a birthday dinner just for her."

Ricardo **pursues** his idea. He doesn't give up or **surrender** easily. First he **withdraws** some money from his savings account. Then he goes to Rosa's Market to buy the freshest taco shells, meat, cheese, and tomatoes. When he **emerges** from the store, he has everything that he needs.

At home, Ricardo **dedicates** himself to the task before him. He **organizes** all the ingredients on the counter. The kitchen **resembles** an operating room; everything is in its place and ready to be used. He cooks up a storm. What a mess he makes! Afterwards, he **restores** the kitchen to exactly the way it had looked before he started.

"Happy birthday!" everyone yells as Ricardo puts the tacos on the table. His mother beams with happiness.



Connect Words and Meanings

approve	broadcast	emerge	overwhelm	restore
associate	conquer	flourish	pursue	surrender
attempt	dedicate	organize	resemble	withdraw

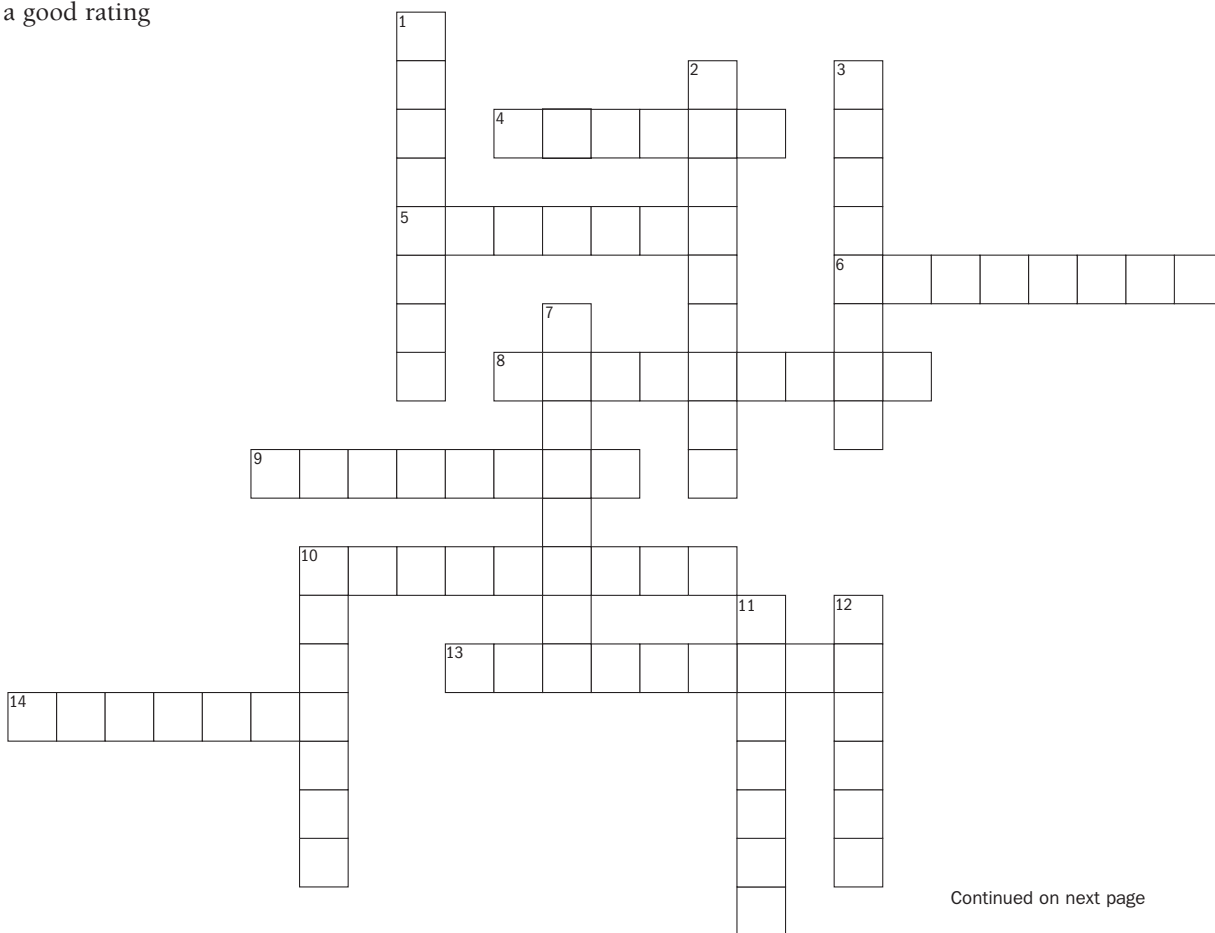
Directions Read each of the definitions below. Use these clues to complete the crossword puzzle. You may use the glossary to help you.

Across

4. to chase after
5. to defeat and take control
6. to be or look like someone or something
8. to send out a program over radio or television; to announce widely
9. to drop out; to remove or take away something
10. to connect with something
13. to overpower or to overcome completely
14. to check over something and give it a good rating

Down

1. to devote a lot of time and energy to something
2. to give up; to give something or yourself to someone else
3. to grow and do well
7. to put in a certain order
10. to try to do something
11. to bring back to its original condition
12. to come out into the open



Continued on next page

3 More Verbs to Know

Connect More Words and Meanings

approve	broadcast	emerge	overwhelm	restore
associate	conquer	flourish	pursue	surrender
attempt	dedicate	organize	resemble	withdraw

Directions Find the vocabulary word that fits each meaning. Write the words in the blanks.

- _____ 1. This is what detectives do when they track down a criminal.
- _____ 2. This is what plants do when they grow well on the windowsill.
- _____ 3. This is what you do when you arrange your clothes in your closet.
- _____ 4. This is what skin divers do when they come out of water.
- _____ 5. This is what you do when you make a connection between ideas.
- _____ 6. This is what you do if you give a lot of time and energy to something.
- _____ 7. This is what you do if you make something old look like new.
- _____ 8. This is what you do if you win or overcome.



Create an Activity Goal Challenge yourself to learn a new activity! Think about an activity that you'd like to learn how to do. Write a paragraph in your personal word journal about how you might go about learning the activity. Think about what steps you will take. Use and underline at least five vocabulary words in your paragraph, along with several new verbs.

Use Words in Context

approve	broadcast	emerge	overwhelm	restore
associate	conquer	flourish	pursue	surrender
attempt	dedicate	organize	resemble	withdraw

Directions Write a sentence to answer each question below. Use the vocabulary word in boldface in your answer.

1. Don't **pursue** a bear that's grabbed your roast beef dinner. Why not? _____

2. Don't **broadcast** that you burn cookies when you bake them. Why not? _____

3. Don't **approve** if your sister adds twelve hot chilies to the salsa. Why not?

4. Don't make cakes that **resemble** mud. Why not? _____

5. Don't **overwhelm** yourself by trying to bake 1,000 cookies. Why not? _____

6. Don't **organize** fresh ingredients on the counter a week before you are ready to start cooking. Why not? _____

7. Don't **attempt** to balance a refrigerator on your head. Why not? _____

8. Don't **associate** with people who eat all the pizza before it gets to the table. Why not?



Write a Restaurant Ad Work with a partner to write an advertisement for a restaurant. Before you write the ad, make a list in your journal of the restaurant's name, its location, and the kinds of food you want it to serve. Then use the list to write an ad on a separate piece of paper. Use at least five vocabulary words and three new verbs.

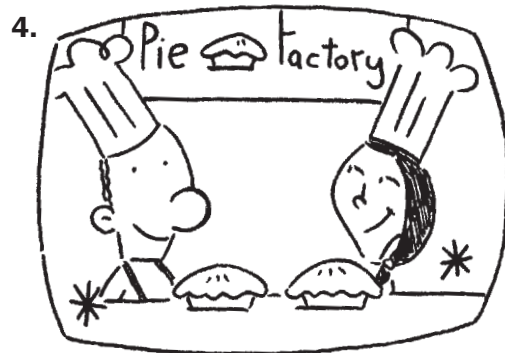
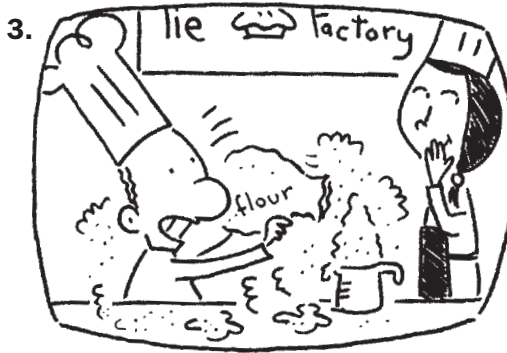
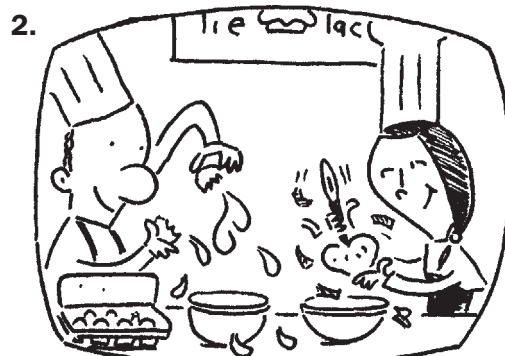
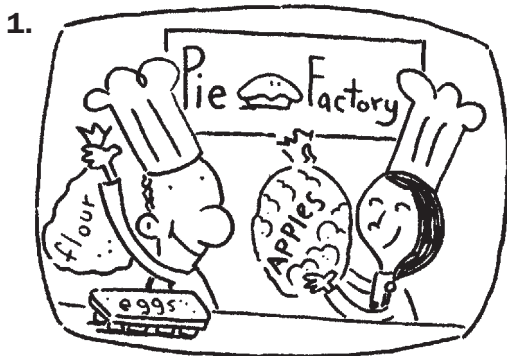
3 More Verbs to Know

Put Words Into Action

approve	broadcast	emerge	overwhelm	restore
associate	conquer	flourish	pursue	surrender
attempt	dedicate	organize	resemble	withdraw

Directions Look at the television screens showing an episode of *The Pie Factory Show*. On the lines below the screens, write a brief description of this episode for a television guide. Use at least six vocabulary words in your description. Underline the vocabulary words you use.

The Pie Factory Show



Put on a Cooking Skit Imagine that you are a TV chef. Work with a small group of classmates to write and perform a brief skit for the first episode of your new TV show. Use five vocabulary words. Try to use three new verbs, too.

Review and Extend

approve	broadcast	emerge	overwhelm	restore
associate	conquer	flourish	pursue	surrender
attempt	dedicate	organize	resemble	withdraw

Most verbs are **regular verbs**. This means that they form the past tense by adding *-ed* or *-d* to the present form. Some verbs, however, are **irregular**. They do not follow a pattern when forming the past tense. The only way to know the correct past-tense form of these words is to memorize it.

Learn

More!

Regular Verbs		Irregular Verbs	
Present Tense	Past Tense	Present Tense	Past Tense
approve	approved	broadcast	broadcast
attempt	attempted	withdraw	withdrew

Directions Read the sentences below. Use the boldface context clue to help you decide which word to use. Write that word in the past tense to complete each sentence. Circle whether the verb is regular or irregular (Hint: Two verbs are irregular).

- The television station **showed** a program about a barbecue contest.
They _____ the show on Saturday night. **2.** Regular or Irregular
- The judges **arranged** all the cooks in order. They were _____ in a-b-c order. **4.** Regular or Irregular
- One cook **tried** to add lots of garlic and onions. He _____ to make spicy chicken, but he added too many spices! **6.** Regular or Irregular
- Another cook **put in too much** salt and pepper.
She _____ the sauce with spices. **8.** Regular or Irregular
- Chef James **removed himself** from the contest. He _____ because he forgot to bring his recipe. **10.** Regular or Irregular



Invent a Dish Chefs are always inventing new dishes that people will associate with their restaurant. Invent your own signature dish. Write five sentences describing it. Try to use three vocabulary words and three new verbs in your sentences. If you like, draw a picture illustrating your dish.

3 More Verbs to Know

Check Your Mastery

approve	broadcast	emerge	overwhelm	restore
associate	conquer	flourish	pursue	surrender
attempt	dedicate	organize	resemble	withdraw

Directions Complete each word analogy below. Write the correct word in the blank.

- Triumph** is to **succeed** as **overcome** is to _____.
dedicate conquer resemble
- Put back** is to **replace** as **fix up** is to _____.
broadcast restore emerge
- Make an effort** is to **strive** as **try** is to _____.
attempt associate flourish
- Take away** is to **remove** as **go away** is to _____.
overwhelm withdraw dedicate
- Squeeze** is to **cram** as **overcome completely** is to _____.
emerge resemble overwhelm

Directions Read each sentence. Choose the word that best fits and write it on the line.

- Danny and Deborah _____ (*associate, pursue, overwhelm*) their summers at camp with cookouts at the lake and swimming.
- The television station _____ (*surrenders, approves, broadcasts*) a weekly food show that features guest chefs.
- The award-winning pastry chef had _____ (*organized, overwhelmed, dedicated*) himself to becoming the best dessert chef in the world!
- The sculpture of spun sugar _____ (*pursued, resembled, conquered*) the glass rabbits that were on the chef's kitchen shelf.
- Mr. Owens had no idea that his restaurant would _____ (*withdraw, flourish, restore*) and succeed so quickly.

Read Words in Context



A Dog's Life!

Dogs come in **assorted** shapes and sizes, both big and small. Among the largest dogs is the **massive** Saint Bernard, which can weigh up to 200 pounds! A **mature**, grown-up Saint Bernard stands about two feet high at the shoulder. It's probably not a good idea to have any **fragile**, or easily broken, objects around when a Saint Bernard wags its tail in your home!

Some dogs are **easygoing** pets who are calm and relaxed. Others are **mischievous**. These playful creatures often get into trouble with their frisky behavior. They may chew your slippers, shred a newspaper, or even hide your socks! Some dogs are **adventurous**. Rin Tin Tin, a famous German shepherd, was a police dog. He liked excitement. He starred in a television show, where he performed many **heroic** tasks, such as bravely rescuing people from danger.

Some dogs are very **peculiar** to look at. They might have big, sad eyes, floppy ears, or shaggy coats, so they look quite odd. Some dogs are beautiful. It's best to wash dogs regularly so their coats stay clean and shiny. When dogs are clean, they can have a fresh, **fragrant** smell.

Shrewd, experienced people train dogs to help humans in different ways. For example, some specially trained dogs help handicapped and blind people with their daily tasks. These **confident** dogs are secure and certain of their abilities, and are very dedicated to the people they help.

Many dogs are **beloved** pets whose owners adore them. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, a very **distinguished** person who was President of the United States, took his terrier, Fala, with him almost everywhere.

You can tell that dogs make **outstanding** pets and helpers. They can be wonderful company. That's why there are nearly 58 million pet dogs in America!



Vocabulary Words

adventurous	heroic
assorted	massive
beloved	mature
confident	mischievous
distinguished	outstanding
easygoing	peculiar
fragile	shrewd
fragrant	

Word Learning Tip!

An **adjective** is a word that describes a noun or a pronoun. You can use its placement in the sentence as a clue to its meaning. An adjective often comes before the noun it describes or after a linking verb. Adjectives tell *what kind*, *which one*, *how many*, or *how much*. An adjective can end in *-ant*, *-ent*, *-ar*, *-ent*, *-ic*, *-ile*, *-ive*, or *-ous*.

Vocabulary Building Strategy

Use Context Clues You can often find the meaning of an adjective you don't know by using nearby words in the sentence as context clues. These words can help you determine what a new adjective means.

4 Adjectives to Know

Connect Words and Meanings

adventurous	confident	fragile	massive	outstanding
assorted	distinguished	fragrant	mature	peculiar
beloved	easygoing	heroic	mischievous	shrewd

Directions Find the word that matches each description. Then use the words to fill in the blanks. When you have completed the entire puzzle, you will see another vocabulary word when you read down the squares. Write this word in the blank beside item 10.

Definition	Word
1. strange or odd	___ _ <input type="text"/> ___ _
2. very brave or daring	___ _ <input type="text"/> ___
3. known for important things; dignified	___ _ <input type="text"/> ___ _
4. sweet smelling	<input type="text"/> ___ _
5. delicate, easily broken	___ _ <input type="text"/> ___
6. extremely good	___ _ <input type="text"/> ___
7. calm and relaxed	<input type="text"/> ___ _
8. likes excitement	___ _ <input type="text"/> ___
9. various kinds of	___ _ <input type="text"/> ___
10. self-assured, secure	_____

Continued on next page

Connect More Words and Meanings

adventurous	confident	fragile	massive	outstanding
assorted	distinguished	fragrant	mature	peculiar
beloved	easygoing	heroic	mischievous	shrewd

Directions Read each definition. Write the vocabulary word that matches the definition in the blank. You may use the glossary to help you.

Definitions	Vocabulary Words
11. adored	_____
12. very large	_____
13. grown-up	_____
14. gets into trouble	_____
15. clever; sharp	_____

Directions Use your knowledge of word meanings to complete each sentence below.

16. Someone who helps other people even when there is danger is _____.
17. A puppy who is always getting into mischief can be described as _____.
18. If you like to have fun and adventures, you might be called _____.
19. An older and wiser person is _____.
20. Someone you treasure and who is dear to your heart can be described as _____.



Write a Letter In your personal word journal, write a letter to an organization that helps animals. Ask what kind of volunteer work the organization has available. Tell them about yourself and what qualities you have that would make you a good volunteer. Challenge yourself to use at least three vocabulary words when you write the letter. Also include at least two new adjectives.

4 Adjectives to Know

Use Words in Context

adventurous	confident	fragile	massive	outstanding
assorted	distinguished	fragrant	mature	peculiar
beloved	easygoing	heroic	mischievous	shrewd

Directions Read each sentence below. Use the context clues in boldface to choose a vocabulary word. Then use the vocabulary word to write an answer to each question.

- How could a cute puppy get into **so much trouble** and cause so many problems?

- What **different kinds** of animals might you find in an animal shelter? Name at least three different types of animals. _____
- Where would you go with a dog who likes **excitement** and is **willing to take risks**?

- What might a **brave** dog do if its master were in trouble? _____
- How could a **huge** dog help people because it is so big? _____
- What is the **strangest** dog you've ever seen? _____
- Why do people like relaxed and **calm** dogs? _____
- What would be an **extremely good** reward to give to a brave dog?

- What might a **clever and cunning** pet-store owner do to sell more dog food?

- What could a manufacturer do to make dog food more **sweet smelling**?



Create a "Lost Pet" Ad Look through magazines for a photo of a pet. Use it to create an ad that you could post to help locate a lost pet. Use at least five vocabulary words and three new adjectives.

Put Words Into Action

adventurous	confident	fragile	massive	outstanding
assorted	distinguished	fragrant	mature	peculiar
beloved	easygoing	heroic	mischievous	shrewd

Directions Think of a famous public figure you admire. It could be someone living today or someone from the past. Write five sentences providing clues to help classmates guess who this person is. Use one vocabulary word in each clue. For example, “He is an **outstanding** pitcher who is in the Baseball Hall of Fame.”

Clue #1 _____

Clue #2 _____

Clue #3 _____

Clue #4 _____

Clue #5 _____



Write a Character Sketch In your personal word journal, write a character sketch about your public figure. Before you start writing, think about what characteristics you admire the most. Use your clues to help you write a sketch that describes the person. Try to use at least four vocabulary words and four new adjectives.

4 Adjectives to Know

Review and Extend

adventurous	confident	fragile	massive	outstanding
assorted	distinguished	fragrant	mature	peculiar
beloved	easygoing	heroic	mischievous	shrewd

Learn

More!

The ending of a word can be a clue that it is an adjective. Here are some common endings for adjectives.

-ant/-ent <i>(causing, having)</i>	-ar <i>(like; that which)</i>	-ic <i>(like)</i>	-ile <i>(like, able)</i>	-ive <i>(having, full of)</i>	-ous <i>(full of)</i>
confident	peculiar	heroic	fragile	massive	adventurous
fragrant	singular	poetic	juvenile	sensitive	nervous
defiant					

Directions Read each sentence below. Find the vocabulary word that best matches the boldface word or words and write it in the first blank. Then write the ending in the second blank.

Brave and well-trained dogs made it possible to get medicine to faraway places in Alaska.

1. Word: _____

2. Ending: _____

Many dogs are well trained and **certain of their skills**.

3. Word: _____

4. Ending: _____

Very large dogs called *Huskies* are used to pull dog sleds in cold areas.

5. Word: _____

6. Ending: _____

Some dogs are **bold and daring** and seem to enjoy new challenges.

7. Word: _____

8. Ending: _____

Delicate dogs, with small bones and thin coats, would not survive in such cold places.

9. Word: _____

10. Ending: _____



Write a Tall Tale Work with a partner to write a tall tale about a heroic animal who goes on a great adventure. Brainstorm with your partner a few ideas that might make an interesting or amusing story. Choose one of the ideas and write a tall tale. Use at least three vocabulary words and three new adjectives in your story.

Check Your Mastery

Directions Circle the letter of the correct answer to each question below.

- Which of the following could mean that a person is **adventurous**?
A. taking a nap C. planting seeds
B. watching television D. climbing a rugged mountain
- If the air were sweet and **fragrant**, what might it smell like?
A. sugar C. old socks
B. flowers D. burning rubber
- Which of the following characteristics would a **heroic** person have?
A. musical talent C. courage
B. friendliness D. weakness
- What might an **outstanding** citizen receive?
A. a medal C. a lesson in good manners
B. an education D. a puppy
- What might a **mischievous** puppy do?
A. smell good C. sit on your lap
B. chew your slippers D. eat dinner

Directions Read each item below. For each, fill in the blank with the word that best fits.

- _____ (*Fragile, Mature, Peculiar*) dogs are usually easier to handle than young puppies.
- Benny has an _____ (*assorted, easygoing, adventurous*) dog who is always calm and not brave at all!
- Lucy's _____ (*beloved, confident, shrewd*) dog is adored by the entire family.
- Alejandro has a _____ (*fragile, massive, peculiar*) dog that weighs almost 175 pounds!
- Mai Ka met a very _____ (*distinguished, mischievous, fragrant*) trainer who is noted for her incredible dog-training skills.

5 More Adjectives to Know

Read Words in Context

Vocabulary Words

annual	luminous
billowy	perilous
breathtaking	sincere
convenient	spectacular
dense	spotless
distant	unique
ebony	wondrous
genuine	

Word Learning Tip!

An **adjective** describes a noun or a pronoun. It usually comes before a noun or after a linking verb. You can use an adjective's placement in a sentence as a clue to its meaning. Adjectives can compare or they can tell *what kind, which one, how many, or how much*.

Vocabulary Building Strategy

Use Context Clues Often you can find the meaning of an unfamiliar adjective by using the word's context—the surrounding words and phrases. These clues help you determine what a new adjective means.

READ!

A Family Tradition

Amber and her family take an **annual** vacation. Every year they either go on a long trip to some **distant** place or stay close to home. “Let’s go to Bryant Park and camp this year,” Amber’s father said. “It’s **convenient** and comfortable, and I don’t want to drive a long way this year.”

Amber likes Bryant Park because of its **breathtaking** scenery. One beautiful sight that excites her is the **spectacular** waterfall with its **perilous** drop of five hundred feet. Although Amber’s admiration for the beauty of the falls is **sincere** and honest, she has to admit that the steepness of the drop also frightens her.

Amber and her sisters love to hike in the **dense** forests where the pine trees are packed thickly together. When they reach a clearing, they watch the **billowy** clouds sweep over their heads like waves on the ocean. At night, the **luminous** stars shine brightly against the **ebony** sky, like jewels laid out on a cloth of black velvet.

The campground is always **spotless**, too. People pick up their litter and carefully place it in trash cans. “This is a **wondrous** place,” Amber says. “It fills you with **genuine** wonder about all of nature. The beauty of the place is so real and intense.”

“Yes,” her mother agrees. “Bryant Park is a rare treasure and a **unique** one. If old growth forests like this were destroyed, they could never be replaced!”

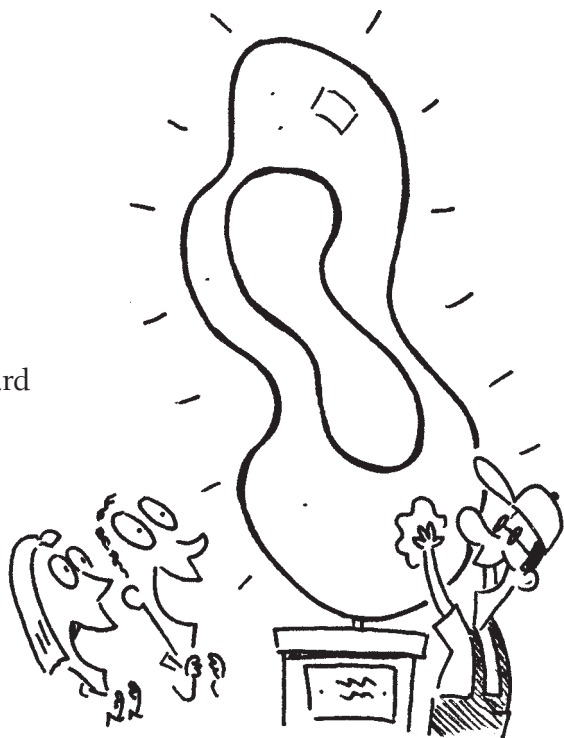


Connect Words and Meanings

annual	convenient	ebony	perilous	spotless
billowy	dense	genuine	sincere	unique
brehtaking	distant	luminous	spectacular	wondrous

Directions Match each adjective with its definition. Write the number of the correct adjective on the left in the space before the definition on the right.

- | Adjective | Definition |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. spotless | _____ A. exciting; thrilling; very beautiful; takes your breath away |
| 2. unique | _____ B. real, not fake; honest |
| 3. breathtaking | _____ C. far away |
| 4. convenient | _____ D. dangerous |
| 5. dense | _____ E. one of a kind |
| 6. distant | _____ F. deep black; made of a hard black wood |
| 7. ebony | _____ G. thick; crowded |
| 8. genuine | _____ H. perfectly clean |
| 9. wondrous | _____ I. marvelous; fills you with wonder and amazement |
| 10. perilous | _____ J. easy to reach or use; useful |



Continued on next page

5 More Adjectives to Know

Connect More Words and Meanings

annual	convenient	ebony	perilous	spotless
billowy	dense	genuine	sincere	unique
breathtaking	distant	luminous	spectacular	wondrous

Directions First, read each definition. Then choose the word that best fits in the blank. Write it on the line.

11. Definition: yearly

We took our _____ trip to the lake in August.

12. Definition: shining; glowing in the dark

The moon cast a _____ light on the lake.

13. Definition: remarkable; dramatic; exciting

Watching the falling stars was a _____ experience.

14. Definition: swelling as in waves

The fluffy clouds looked _____ against the night sky.

15. Definition: honest; truthful; heart-felt

I gave my _____ thanks to my parents for taking me on this vacation.

16. Definition: so wonderful it takes your breath away

Watching the skiers holding torches while skiing down the mountain at midnight was a _____ experience.

17. Definition: far away or removed

We could see snow on the tops of the _____ mountains.

18. Definition: real or true

The jeweler said that the diamond the hikers found was _____, not a fake.



Make a Vacation Brochure Work with a small group to choose a place you would like to visit.

Then make a brochure by folding a piece of paper in half. On the cover, write the name of your dream spot and a phrase to describe it. Inside, write about your place, using as many vocabulary words as you can.

Use Words in Context

annual	convenient	ebony	perilous	spotless
billowy	dense	genuine	sincere	unique
brehtaking	distant	luminous	spectacular	wondrous

Directions Each item below asks you to name two things. First, determine what each adjective in boldface means. Look for a clue in the sentence. Then write your answers in the blanks.

Name two **convenient** household items that make people's lives easier.

1. _____ 2. _____

Name two activities that could be **perilous** or very risky.

3. _____ 4. _____

Name two things that are so **dense** you can get lost in them.

5. _____ 6. _____

Name two **distant** places that are hard to reach.

7. _____ 8. _____

Name two things that could be **unique** or one-of-a-kind.

9. _____ 10. _____

Name two things that are real and **genuine** instead of fake.

11. _____ 12. _____

Name two **sincere** people whom you know and trust.

13. _____ 14. _____

Name two natural events you think are **wondrous**.

15. _____ 16. _____



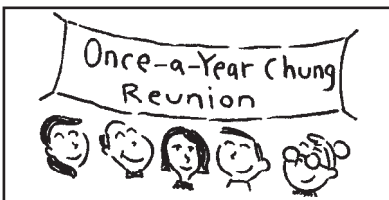
Describe a Family Tradition Fold a sheet of paper in half. On the left, name one of your family traditions that you like a lot. On the right, describe why you enjoy this tradition. Use three vocabulary words. Try to use at least two new adjectives also.

5 More Adjectives to Know

Put Words Into Action

annual	convenient	ebony	perilous	spotless
billowy	dense	genuine	sincere	unique
breathtaking	distant	luminous	spectacular	wondrous

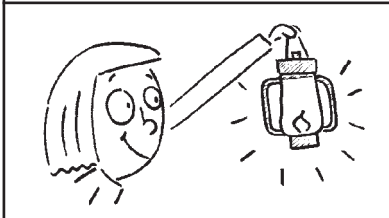
Directions Look at each picture. Then read the definition. Write the vocabulary word that matches each definition in the blank on the right. Then write a sentence about the picture using the vocabulary word.



Definition: yearly

1. **Word:** _____

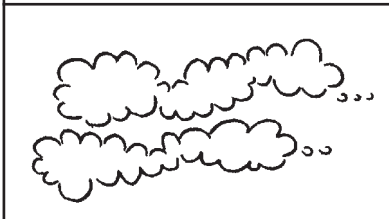
2. **Sentence:** _____



Definition: shining bright; glowing in the dark

3. **Word:** _____

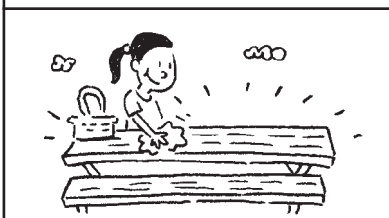
4. **Sentence:** _____



Definition: wavelike

5. **Word:** _____

6. **Sentence:** _____



Definition: perfectly clean

7. **Word:** _____

8. **Sentence:** _____



Definition: black; very dark

9. **Word:** _____

10. **Sentence:** _____



Write an E-Mail Imagine you are a member of the Chung family. Write an e-mail to a family member who could not make it to the picnic. Use at least three vocabulary words to describe the reunion. Try to use two new adjectives, too.

Review and Extend

annual	convenient	ebony	perilous	spotless
billowy	dense	genuine	sincere	unique
brehtaking	distant	luminous	spectacular	wondrous

Learn

More!

Adjectives can be used to show comparison. Add *-er* and *-est* to adjectives that have only one syllable. Use *more* and *most* with longer adjectives.

Describe One

dense
brehtaking
luminous

Compare Two

denser
more breathtaking
more luminous

Compare More Than Two

densest
most breathtaking
most luminous

Directions Choose the correct form of the adjective from the two choices in parentheses. Write the correct form in the blank. Use the context to determine if you are comparing two or more than two.

- This year's party decorations are _____
(*more spectacular, most spectacular*) than last year's.
- Richmond Beach is the _____
(*more convenient, most convenient*) place for the whole family to meet.
- Words spoken from the heart are _____
(*more sincere, most sincere*) than anything taken from a book.
- Her smile lit up the room. It was the _____
(*more luminous, most luminous*) smile I had ever seen.
- The recipe with butter makes a _____
(*denser, densest*) cake than the one without butter.
- What could be _____
(*more wondrous, most wondrous*) than a double rainbow?



Write a Comparison Write a diary entry in which you compare two or more things your family has done together in the past few years. You might compare family vacations, parties, or visits to relatives. Use at least three vocabulary words to make comparisons.

5 More Adjectives to Know

Check Your Mastery

Directions Circle the letter of the item the best completes each sentence below.

- If a store is **convenient**, it might—
 A. be near your home B. not have the things you need C. be so large you can't find the things you need
- A **wondrous** sight might be—
 A. a pile of litter on the street B. the sun setting over the ocean C. a gloomy day
- An **ebony** statue would be—
 A. made of dark wood B. made of silver metal C. made of clear plastic
- An **annual** event could be—
 A. a weekly test B. dinner at home C. an anniversary
- Clouds that are **billowy** might be—
 A. dark and gloomy B. curvy and fluffy C. hard to see

Directions On the lines below, write the vocabulary word that best completes each sentence.

- If you have a one-of-a-kind object, it is a(n) _____
 (*unique, ebony, luminous*) possession.
- If you scrub the floor thoroughly, it will turn out _____
 (*breathhtaking, convenient, spotless*).
- During the Civil War, people lived through _____
 (*ebony, perilous, spotless*) times.
- An experienced jeweler can tell a _____ (*distant, convenient, genuine*)
 diamond from a fake one.
- A person who is _____ (*sincere, spectacular, wondrous*) can be
 trusted to tell the truth.

Read Words in Context

READ!

King Arthur

When you imagine knights in shining armor, **immediately**, one name springs to mind—King Arthur. He was known for his code of honor and his bravery. He and his knights defended folks **everywhere** across his great kingdom.

People have been telling stories about King Arthur for hundreds of years. Even today, these tales are alive in people's minds. Those who love these tales know **precisely** or exactly every detail of Arthur's story.

They can tell about the Round Table where Arthur and his knights met as equals. In their minds, they can picture **clearly** the towers of the castle at Camelot and the banners flying **outside** in the wind. Their vision is so clear that they can **practically** hear the sound of the knights on their horses **rapidly** charging. Of course, they know too of the tragic love of Sir Lancelot for the beautiful Lady Guinevere.

Many people can also recite the story of the sword and the stone that follows. Before Arthur, there was another king. He died and left his kingdom **mostly** in confusion. The lords and knights quarreled **frequently**. These arguments were **largely** about who should be king. What could be done to stop the fighting?

The answer was this. A test was set up. **Earlier**, a sword had been planted **firmly** in a stone. It was **widely** known that whoever could pull the sword from the stone should be the next king. **Naturally**, all the knights in the kingdom wanted to try. The mightiest knights tried, but all failed. Then along came a young boy named Arthur. He pulled the sword from the stone without any effort at all. Arthur became king and ruled gloriously. He won many battles against his enemies. But alas, **eventually**, as all things do, his life came to an end. He was killed in battle by an evil foe named Mordred. With this event, the glory of Arthur's kingdom passed from the world.



Vocabulary Words

clearly	mostly
earlier	naturally
eventually	outside
everywhere	practically
firmly	precisely
frequently	rapidly
immediately	widely
largely	

Word Learning Tip!

An **adverb** tells more about a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. Did you know that many words that end in *-ly* are adverbs? An adverb answers one of these questions: *Where? When? How? How often? or How long? How much? or To what extent?*

Vocabulary Building Strategy

Use Context Clues Put together the meanings of all the words around an unknown adverb to help you determine its meaning. Look closely at the verb, adjective, or adverb it describes.

6 Adverbs to Know

Connect Words and Meanings

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| clearly | everywhere | immediately | naturally | precisely |
| earlier | firmly | largely | outside | rapidly |
| eventually | frequently | mostly | practically | widely |

Directions Use the clues to complete the crossword puzzle.

Across

- 4. not moving, not bending, or not giving way easily under pressure; solidly
- 7. at some time after a series of events; at last
- 10. as might be expected; without a doubt
- 11. mainly; mostly
- 13. exactly
- 14. moving very quickly

Down

- 1. very often
- 2. almost entirely; largely
- 3. by a large number of people, over a great distance
- 5. very nearly but not quite
- 6. before the expected or arranged time; before the present time
- 8. in a way that is easy to understand or picture
- 9. in the open air; not inside
- 12. in all places
- 15. without delay; at once

Continued on next page

Connect More Words and Meanings

clearly	everywhere	immediately	naturally	precisely
earlier	firmly	largely	outside	rapidly
eventually	frequently	mostly	practically	widely

Directions Read the synonym pairs below. Then find the vocabulary word that matches each pair of synonyms. Write the correct word in the blank.

1. repeatedly, often _____
2. nearly, almost _____
3. before, previously _____
4. securely, tightly _____
5. instantly, promptly _____
6. quickly, speedily _____
7. finally, at last _____
8. certainly, normally _____
9. distinctly, vividly _____
10. exactly, strictly _____



Create a Favorite Story Poster Create a poster for one of your favorite stories. Include pictures showing three events from the tale. Write a caption under each event. Try to use three adverbs in your poster.

6 Adverbs to Know

Use Words in Context

clearly	everywhere	immediately	naturally	precisely
earlier	firmly	largely	outside	rapidly
eventually	frequently	mostly	practically	widely

Directions Choose the right word to fit in each blank. Write it on the line.

- One question is asked _____ (*immediately, frequently, precisely*) or over and over: How much of the story of Arthur is true and how much is imaginary?
- One part of the story is _____ (*clearly, eventually, widely*), or certainly, true.
- A strong king named Arthur did exist and _____ (*outside, practically, firmly*), or solidly, ruled his kingdom.
- He led his knights in many battles, and _____ (*earlier, practically, eventually*), or finally, they were the victors.
- As a result, there was peace _____ (*outside, everywhere, rapidly*) in the kingdom.
- For fifty years, Arthur's kingdom was not bothered by invaders from _____ (*outside, naturally, largely*) their land.
- One _____ (*widely, mostly, immediately*) held belief is that Arthur was killed by his foe Mordred.
- This story may not be _____ (*rapidly, earlier, precisely*), or exactly, true.
- Stories of Arthur passed from one person to another _____ (*largely, outside, firmly*) by word of mouth.
- After the 1100s, these stories _____ (*earlier, rapidly, frequently*), or quickly, spread all over Europe.



Create a Banner On a separate piece of paper, create a banner for a tournament. Put a motto or brief saying on your banner. For example: "People from everywhere come together." Use at least one vocabulary word or one new adverb in your motto.

Put Words Into Action

clearly	everywhere	immediately	naturally	precisely
earlier	firmly	largely	outside	rapidly
eventually	frequently	mostly	practically	widely

Directions Read the label for each scroll: Where? When? How? How often? or How long? How much? or To what extent? Sort your vocabulary words into these categories. Use the clues to help you. Write the correct word on each line of the scrolls.

<p>Where?</p> <p>1. all over the place or _____</p> <p>2. not inside but _____</p>	<p>How?</p> <p>6. held not loosely but _____</p> <p>7. in a natural way or _____</p> <p>8. not slowly but _____</p> <p>9. in a not hidden way but _____</p> <p>10. exactly or _____</p>	<p>How much? or To what extent?</p> <p>12. for the most part or _____</p> <p>13. for a large part or _____</p> <p>14. almost finished or _____ done</p> <p>15. not a little-known tale but a _____ -known tale</p>
<p>When?</p> <p>3. not later but _____</p> <p>4. finally or _____</p> <p>5. right away or _____</p>	<p>How often? or How long?</p> <p>11. not seldom but _____</p>	



Sort New Words Work with a partner to find at least one more adverb to add to each scroll. Look through books, magazines, and newspapers to find these adverbs.

6 Adverbs to Know

Review and Extend

clearly	everywhere	immediately	naturally	precisely
earlier	firmly	largely	outside	rapidly
eventually	frequently	mostly	practically	widely

Learn

More!

An **adverb** tells more about a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. An **adjective** describes a person, place, or thing. Many adjectives and adverbs are related. Often, you can form the adverb from the adjective by adding *-ly*.

Adjective		Adverbs
most	+ -ly	mostly
natural	+ -ly	naturally
eventual	+ -ly	eventually

Directions Add *-ly* to form an adverb from each boldface adjective. Write the adverb in the blank.

- The black knight is riding from the castle and coming straight at you. Luckily, your horse is **rapid**. How should you move to get out of his way? _____
- Your grip on your lance is **firm**. How do you hold the lance? _____
- You put down your visor but your vision is still **clear**. How do you see the black knight? _____
- You have had **frequent** matches against this knight. How often have you fought against him? _____
- He rushes toward you, and the thrust of his sword is **precise**. How does he thrust his sword? _____



Write a Story In your journal, write a story about a legendary figure or a superhero. What makes this character special? What three things does this character do? Use at least three vocabulary words and two new adverbs in your story.

Check Your Mastery

Directions Use context clues to choose the best adverb to fit in each blank. Write it on the line.

1. When I was a child, my mother _____ (*frequently, largely, earlier*) took me to the library. Sometimes we went two or three times a week.
2. I loved to listen to the storytellers tell stories from all around the world. These stories came from _____ (*everywhere, precisely, firmly*).
3. I loved the stories that happened many, many years ago. I liked to imagine that I was taking part in events that had happened _____ (*earlier, eventually, mostly*).
4. The storytellers said that _____ (*rapidly, immediately, clearly*) I had a vivid imagination. This was easy for them to see.
5. What a compliment! _____ (*Naturally, Rapidly, Earlier*) I felt proud.
6. Some stories I liked more than others. I _____ (*mostly, widely, outside*) wanted to hear stories about King Arthur and his court, although I liked ancient myths, too.
7. Many people around the world have heard these stories. They are _____ (*practically, widely, rapidly*) known.
8. I have heard them told so many times I can almost, or _____, (*earlier, everywhere, practically*) recite them by heart.
9. I liked one storyteller very much, because she captured what the characters were like. She used _____ (*precisely, immediately, firmly*), or exactly, the right tone of voice for each role.
10. I knew right away who was speaking when she changed her voice. I could tell each character _____ (*immediately, widely, earlier*).

7 Multiple-Meaning Words to Know

Read Words in Context

Vocabulary Words

bridge	range
bureau	refrain
cabinet	rest
contract	rung
harbor	steer
mold	temper
peer	vent
pelt	

Word Learning Tip!

Some words have two or more very different meanings. To determine what a word means in a particular sentence, you must find out its part of speech (is it a noun, verb, adjective, etc.?) and look for the meaning that the word must have for the sentence to make sense.

Vocabulary Building Strategy

Use Context Clues The only way to determine the meaning of multiple-meaning words is to study their context—the words, phrases, and sentences that surround them. Clues from the context help you determine which meaning of the word the writer intends.

READ!

Home on the Range

Carlos's parents have gotten **contracts** that permit them to raise cattle. These written agreements give them the right to graze their **steer** on public land. The cattle feed on the open **range**, acres of land that surround the family's ranch. Carlos helps with the work. As he herds the cattle, he often sings old cowboys songs. He repeats the same **refrain**: "And the skies are not cloudy all day."



Carlos knows that being a cowboy is hard work, but he likes it anyway. In the heat, an animal may get irritable and lose its **temper**. The cowboy must wait and watch until the steer calms down. In winter, the rain **pelts** down hard, striking both men and beasts. There is nothing to do but wait out the storm.

When Carlos and the other cowboys get tired, they **rest** under the trees. Often they have to brush some fuzzy green **mold** off the ground before they can lie down. No matter how glaring the sun, someone always has to stay awake to watch the herd, even if he has to **peer** at the cattle through half-closed eyes.

Back home at last, Carlos washes up for dinner. He takes fresh clothing from his **bureau**. This dresser holds all his clean shirts and pants. He takes a bottle of water from the kitchen **cabinet**, the cupboard next to the sink. Now, he can finally relax.

Sometimes Carlos gets a break from work and goes to the nearest port city. He likes to stroll on the **bridge** that spans the bay and watch the boats sail into the **harbor**. He also walks out on the docks where the boats tie up. When he can, he climbs down the **rungs** of the ladder on the side of the dock. He wants to see if he can get a better look at the boats. He is excited and **vents** his feelings by whistling softly to himself. But his thoughts stray back to home. The tune he whistles is "Home, Home on the Range."

Connect Words and Meanings

bridge	contract	peer	refrain	steer
bureau	harbor	pelt	rest	temper
cabinet	mold	range	rung	vent

Directions Read the definitions for each word below. Then read the sentence that follows the definitions. In the blank, write the letter of the definition that best fits the context.

- 1. range** A. noun: an area of open land used for a special purpose
 B. noun: a cooking stove
 Carmella put the kettle on top of the **range**. _____
- 2. steer** A. noun: male cattle
 B. verb: to move a vehicle in a certain direction
 The pilot **steered** the ferry safely into port. _____
- 3. cabinet** A. noun: a piece of furniture with shelves and drawers; a cupboard
 B. noun: a group of advisors for the head of government
 The president asked his **cabinet** for advice. _____
- 4. refrain** A. noun: repeated words in a song or poem
 B. verb: to stop yourself from doing something
 The **refrain** from the poem kept echoing in his head. _____
- 5. vent** A. noun: an opening through which smoke or air can pass
 B. verb: to show or let out
 The gas escaped through the **vent** in the wall. _____
- 6. contract** A. noun: a legal agreement
 B. verb: to get
 The sick people were kept in a separate area so that others would not **contract** the disease from them. _____
- 7. bridge** A. noun: a structure built over a body of water so that people can cross it
 B. noun: a card game for four players
 C. verb: to connect
 Fifteen thousand cars travel across the **bridge** each day. _____
- 8. mold** A. noun: a furry fungus that grows in damp places or on old food
 B. verb: to model or shape something
 Throw out that piece of bread because it is covered with **mold**. _____

Continued on next page

7 Multiple-Meaning Words to Know

Connect More Words and Meanings

bridge	contract	peer	refrain	steer
bureau	harbor	pelt	rest	temper
cabinet	mold	range	rung	vent

Directions Continue the activity. Read the definitions for each word below. Then read the sentence that follows the definitions. In the blank, write the letter of the definition that best fits the context.

9. **rest** A. noun: the others or the remaining part of something
 B. verb: to relax or sleep
 Who's going to eat the **rest** of this pizza? _____
10. **rung** A. noun: one of the horizontal steps on a ladder
 B. verb: made a clear sound; past participle of *ring*
 The bell signaling the end of the school day had **rung** fifteen minutes earlier. _____
11. **bureau** A. noun: a chest of drawers
 B. noun: an office that provides information or another service
 The clerk in the travel **bureau** got the airline tickets for our class trip. _____
12. **pelt** A. noun: an animal skin with fur or hair still on it
 B. verb: to strike or beat
 The hail **pelted** her face as she walked through the storm. _____
13. **temper** A. noun: a tendency to get angry
 B. verb: to make things less harsh or difficult
 The umpire had trouble controlling his **temper**. _____
14. **peer** A. noun: a person of equal standing
 B. verb: to take a careful look at something
 The defendant was judged by a jury of her **peers**. _____
15. **harbor** A. noun: a place where ships settle or unload their cargo
 B. verb: to hide someone or to take care of someone
 Although he knew it was wrong, he **harbored** the escaped criminal because he was his friend. _____



Make a Collage With a small group of classmates, make a word collage using one of the multiple-meaning words. Cut pictures from magazines or newspapers and write the multiple meanings of the word beneath each one. You may also want to illustrate one multiple-meaning word that is not on the list.

Use Words in Context

bridge	contract	peer	refrain	steer
bureau	harbor	pelt	rest	temper
cabinet	mold	range	rung	vent

Directions Write a vocabulary word in each of the blanks in this passage. Look for clues in the context that will help you find the correct word.

Conversation With a Cowboy

I've been riding the **(1)**_____ for twenty-five years because I like wide open spaces. I **(2)**_____ from sitting around as much as I can. I prefer to keep moving. Oh, I **(3)**_____ when the sun goes down, but I get up mighty early. In the morning, I take it easy at first. A peaceful start to the day keeps me from losing my **(4)**_____ when upsetting things happen on the job.

The first thing I do when I get up is take my work clothes out of my **(5)**_____, an old cedar chest of drawers. Then I take some cat food from the **(6)**_____. I always keep it in an airtight cupboard so it stays fresh. I usually have to **(7)**_____ under the furniture to find my cat, Kitty, because she likes to hide in out-of-the-way places. I gently grab Kitty by her **(8)**_____, careful not to damage her fur. I pet her gently. People think cowboys spend all their time with **(9)**_____, but cattle are not the only animals we care for. I also like to **(10)**_____ stray animals and give them a good, safe home.



Write a Story Even cowboys have bad days! Write a bad-day story featuring a cowboy. Use at least five vocabulary words. Try to include context clues that will make the meaning of the vocabulary words clear. Circle each multiple-meaning word.

7 Multiple-Meaning Words to Know

Put Words Into Action

bridge	contract	peer	refrain	steer
bureau	harbor	pelt	rest	temper
cabinet	mold	range	rung	vent

Directions Complete each of the word maps below by filling in the blanks.

Meaning:

Part of speech:

1. _____

3. _____

2. _____

4. _____

bridge

How do you use it in a sentence?

5. Use first meaning: _____

6. Use second meaning: _____

Meaning:

Part of speech:

7. _____

9. _____

8. _____

10. _____

pelt

How do you use it in a sentence?

11. Use first meaning: _____

12. Use second meaning: _____



Make More Maps Working in groups, make word maps for five more of the vocabulary words. If some words have more than two meanings, add more blanks for these meanings. You may wish to use a glossary or dictionary to find all the meanings of a word.

Review and Extend

bridge	contract	peer	refrain	steer
bureau	harbor	pelt	rest	temper
cabinet	mold	range	rung	vent

Learn

More!

Sometimes the same word can be used as more than one part of speech. When you read, make sure you know the part of speech of the word. This will help you determine its meaning. Here are two meanings for the word *peer*:

The verb meaning is “to look”: Even though she **peered** into the darkness, Christa couldn't make out the person walking toward her.

The noun meaning is “an equal”: Hector and his cousin Miguel are **peers**. They are both eleven years old. Hector and his cousin Lena are not peers. She is fifteen years older than he is.

Notice that when *peer* is used as a verb it takes the verb ending *-ed* to show the past tense. When it is used as a noun, it takes the noun ending *-s* to show the plural.

Directions Read each sentence below. Use the context clue printed in boldface to decide which vocabulary word to write in the blank. The clue will also tell you whether to give it a noun ending or a verb ending.

- The campers **got** poison ivy when they walked unprotected in the woods.
Philip _____ it whenever he forgot to wear his gloves.
- First, the clay was **shaped** by the motion of our hands. Then we _____ it into a vase.
- The heavy rain was **beating** down on the roof. It _____ the tin like rocks!
- The lawyer drew up the **legal documents**. The two _____ for the sale of the house had to be signed by both parties.
- The guides **directed** us to the exit. They _____ us gently but firmly where they wanted us to go.



Write Interview Questions Write some questions that you would like to ask a cowboy or anyone else in a special field of work. Use at least three of the vocabulary words you did not use in the above activity. Circle each multiple-meaning word. Try to use three other multiple-meaning words, too.

7 Multiple-Meaning Words to Know

Check Your Mastery

Directions Choose the vocabulary word that best fits the context and write it in the blank. Use the boldface context clue to help you make the correct choice.

1. Trained sheep dogs **direct** the herds away from danger. The dogs _____
(*steer, cabinet, mold*) the sheep where the shepherd wants them to go.
2. The candidate was advised to **not take such a hard** stand on several issues. But she refused to _____ (*harbor, bridge, temper*) her speech, even if it meant losing votes.
3. The children need to **express** their anger over the rained-out ball game. After they _____ (*refrain, bridge, vent*) their feelings for a few minutes, they will find another activity that will make them happy once again.
4. If you **catch** a cold, cover your mouth when you sneeze! Other people can _____ (*steer, contract, bureau*) your cold if you sneeze on them!
5. The bakers **shape** dough into cookies. They _____ (*mold, peer, rung*) it into a variety of shapes.

Directions Circle the word that correctly fits in the blank for each analogy. Studying the relationship between the first pair of words will help you make the correct choice for the second pair.

6. Stairway is to **step** as **ladder** is to _____.
rung bridge harbor
7. Coat is to **clothing** as _____ is to **furniture**.
contract vent cabinet
8. Harbor is to **port** as **equal** is to _____.
bureau peer refrain
9. Person is to **skin** as **animal** is to _____.
steer pelt mold
10. Bake is to **oven** as **boil** is to _____.
temper rest range



Read Words in Context



The Vanishing Dog Towns

A prairie dog stood on its hind legs searching for danger. It spied a slight movement in the grass and gave a call of alarm—a high-pitched noise that sounds like a dog’s bark. Badgers—their number one enemy—could be coming! The **gravity** or **seriousness** of the danger was not known yet. The prairie dog raised up higher to see beyond the **gnarled** scrub bushes that were **knotty**, or lumpy, and twisted with age. Then, with relief, it gave the “all-clear” bark.

Prairie dogs live in colonies or towns. At the entrance to their tunnels are large, cone-shaped mounds of dirt. These mounds serve as lookouts and also help prevent the flooding of their tunnels. The tunnels go down **corridors**, or **hallways**, that are about 15 feet underground. If tunnels get **drenched** or **soaked** in a heavy rainstorm, it could mean trouble. That’s why near the entrance is an escape chamber, along with a sleeping chamber, and food storage chamber. When a **commotion** or noises are heard, a call is given. This results in a **bustle** of activity as the dogs quickly head for safety.

In 1804 prairie dogs were spotted by the Lewis and Clark expedition. By 1900 there were about five billion prairie dogs living in North America. Today prairie dogs are in danger because many people don’t like them and often kill them.

These animals are **pesky** and **troublesome** to farmers because they eat grass meant for livestock. Even so, some farmers allow small colonies on their lands. They give their **consent** or **approval**. It’s the larger colonies that concern them. Scientists, however, view prairie dogs as an important part of the prairie habitat. They want farmers to understand this. They speak carefully and try not to **fumble** their words. They do not want to **mishandle** the situation and make the farmers angry.

The arguments between scientists and farmers are ongoing. People try to be **civil**, or **polite** and respectful. There would be no **honor** or **glory** for anyone if these animals became extinct.

Vocabulary Words

approval	gravity
bustle	hallway
civil	honor
commotion	knotty
consent	mishandle
corridor	pesky
drenched	polite
fumble	seriousness
glory	soaked
gnarled	troublesome

Word Learning Tip!

A **synonym** is a word that means the same or nearly the same as another word. You can learn the meaning of synonyms by finding the word or words in a sentence that are used to define them.

Vocabulary Building Strategy

Use Context Clues You can often find the meaning of a synonym by using the context clues—the words and phrases around it. Sometimes a synonym’s meaning is the word that comes right after the word *or* or *and* that follows it. For example, “The winning team’s locker room was filled with commotion *and* bustle.”

8 Synonyms to Know

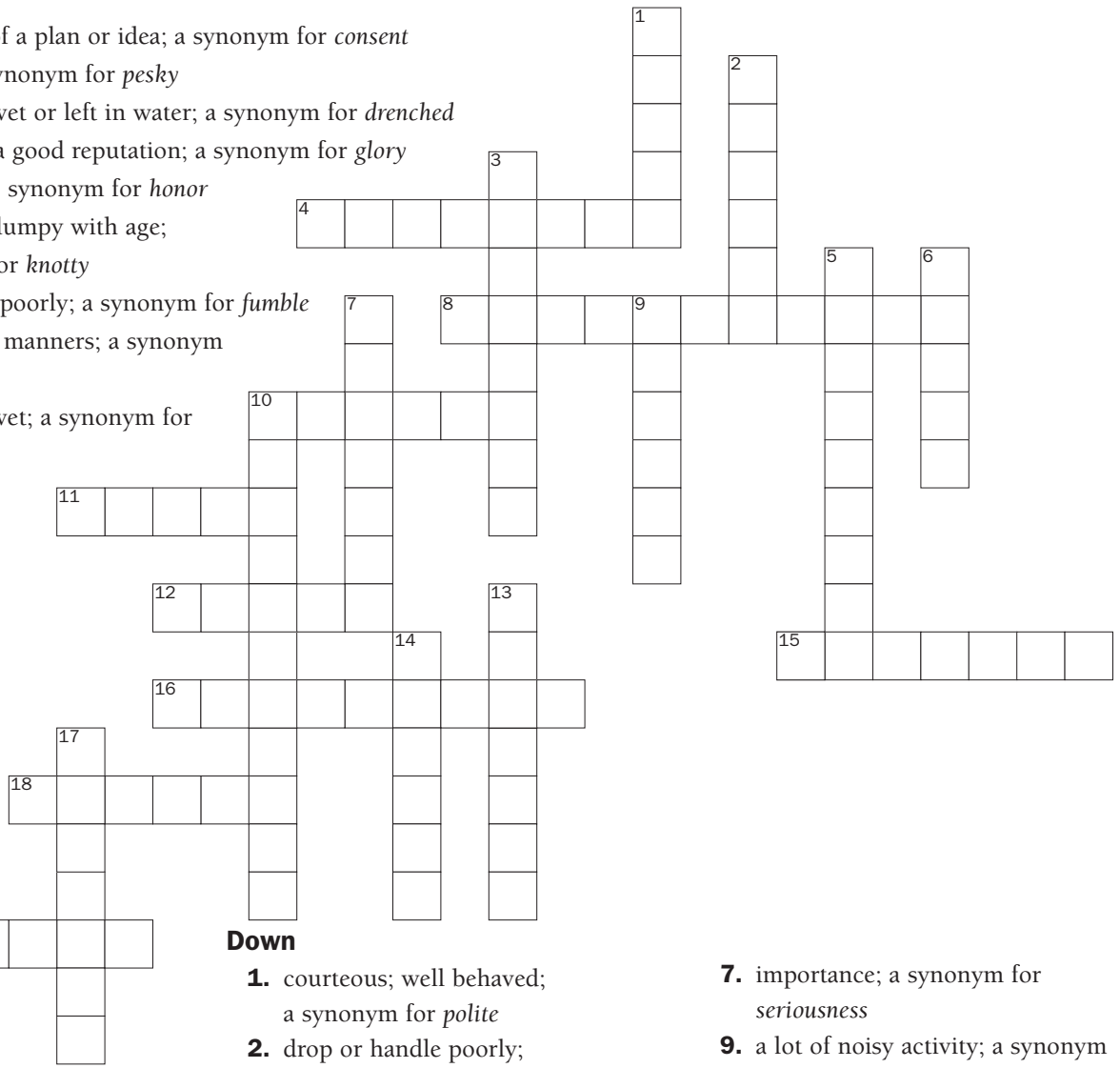
Connect Words and Meanings

approval	consent	glory	honor	polite
bustle	corridor	gnarled	knotty	seriousness
civil	drenched	gravity	mishandle	soaked
commotion	fumble	hallway	pesky	troublesome

Directions Use the clues below to fill in the crossword puzzle. You may use the glossary.

Across

- 4. acceptance of a plan or idea; a synonym for *consent*
- 8. difficult; a synonym for *pesky*
- 10. completely wet or left in water; a synonym for *drenched*
- 11. respect and a good reputation; a synonym for *glory*
- 12. great fame; a synonym for *honor*
- 15. twisted and lumpy with age;
a synonym for *knotty*
- 16. to deal with poorly; a synonym for *fumble*
- 18. having good manners; a synonym
for *civil*
- 19. completely wet; a synonym for
soaked



Down

- 1. courteous; well behaved;
a synonym for *polite*
- 2. drop or handle poorly;
a synonym for *mishandle*
- 3. a passageway;
a synonym for *hallway*
- 5. rush; lots of activity; a synonym for
bustle
- 6. annoying; a synonym for
troublesome
- 7. importance; a synonym for
seriousness
- 9. a lot of noisy activity; a synonym
for *commotion*
- 10. importance; a synonym for *gravity*
- 13. a long passageway; a synonym for
corridor
- 14. having many hard spots or lumps;
a synonym for *gnarled*
- 17. agreement; a synonym for *approval*

Continued on next page

Connect More Words and Meanings

approval	consent	glory	honor	polite
bustle	corridor	gnarled	knotty	seriousness
civil	drenched	gravity	mishandle	soaked
commotion	fumble	hallway	pesky	troublesome

Directions Read each definition below that describes a pair of synonyms. Then choose the synonyms that match the definition. Write them in the blanks in the sentence.

- 1. acceptance or permission** The townspeople gave their _____ of, or _____ to, the plan.
- 2. annoying and bothersome** The flies buzzing around the tent were _____ and _____.
- 3. respectful; not rude** Although they each had strong opinions, the friends kept the discussion of the problem _____ and _____.
- 4. wet through and through** The rain came down so heavily the children were _____ and their shoes were _____.
- 5. importance; significance** The farmers recognized the _____ or _____ of the problem.
- 6. twisted; bumpy** The limbs of the ancient tree in the backyard were _____ and _____.
- 7. lots of movement; hubbub or disturbance** Around the holidays, there is a lot of _____ and _____ in the stores.
- 8. praise and respect** The soldiers coming home had won _____ and _____ for their brave deeds.
- 9. passageway** The office is at the end of this _____ or _____.
- 10. blunder or drop; do something badly** When the judge spoke to the two lawyers who were arguing, she was careful not to _____ or _____ the situation.



Write a Journal Entry Imagine that you are part of an expedition traveling across America in the early 1800s. You have just seen your first prairie dog colony. Write an entry in your personal word journal. Think about how you would describe the prairie dogs. What is it about them that you find interesting and exciting? Use three sets of synonyms in your entry.

8 Synonyms to Know

Use Words in Context

approval	consent	glory	honor	polite
bustle	corridor	gnarled	knotty	seriousness
civil	drenched	gravity	mishandle	soaked
commotion	fumble	hallway	pesky	troublesome

Directions Answer each of these questions with a sentence using two synonyms from your vocabulary words. Use the boldface words to determine which pair of synonyms to use. Write your answer on the line.

1. What have you seen in nature that is **twisted** and **bumpy**?

2. In what ways might an animal be **annoying** and **bother** you?

3. What activities would you have to ask your parents for **permission** to do?

4. What situations require you **not to make jokes and act silly**?

5. What places are filled with **excitement** and **noise**?

6. Which parts of a school are linked by a **passage that people walk through**?

7. Whom do you admire for his or her **good reputation** and **fame**?

8. How do people show that they are **well-mannered** and **act with respect**?



Debate Your Position Work with a partner. Consider the question of whether prairie dogs should be protected. Select either the farmers' side or the scientists' side. Write sentences to support your position, using five sets of synonyms. Be prepared to debate the question.

Put Words Into Action

approval	consent	glory	hallway	polite
bustle	corridor	gnarled	honor	seriousness
civil	drenched	gravity	mishandle	soaked
commotion	fumble	knotty	pesky	troublesome

Directions Look at each group of synonyms below. Cross out the word that doesn't belong.

Star 1
honor, tribute, glory, blame, praise

Star 2
pesky, bothersome, troublesome, annoying, pleasant

Star 3
polite, respectful, courteous, civil, rude

Star 4
bustle, hubbub, commotion, fuss, peace

Star 5
approval, acceptance, agreement, denial, consent

Star 6
soaked, waterlogged, drenched, dry, soggy



Interview a Wildlife Scientist Work with a partner to create five or six interview questions to ask a wildlife scientist about prairie dogs or other animals in the wild. Write them in your personal word journal. Take turns interviewing your partner and being interviewed by your partner. Try to include at least four vocabulary words, along with several new synonyms in your questions and your answers.

8 Synonyms to Know

Review and Extend

approval	consent	glory	hallway	polite
bustle	corridor	gnarled	honor	seriousness
civil	drenched	gravity	mishandle	soaked
commotion	fumble	knotty	pesky	troublesome

Learn

More!

There are shades of difference between two synonyms that makes one of them better to use in a certain situation. For example, both *drenched* and *soaked* mean “to be wet through and through.” People can be either *drenched* or *soaked* after a downpour. But *soaked* also means “left something in water.” You would say that vegetables left in water were *soaked*, not that they were *drenched*.

Both *polite* and *civil* deal with good manners. *Polite* suggests showing care for others, such as saying “thank you.” *Civil* suggests that someone shows good manners, but doesn’t really want to, such as when two people who don’t really like each other try to be *civil*.

Directions Read each situation. Choose the synonym that best fits the context. Use each word only once. Write this synonym in the blank. You may use a dictionary to help you.

fumbled—mishandled

- The team lost the point when he _____ the ball.
- Because the mayor is good with people, she will not _____ this difficult problem.

bustle—commotion

- When the fire alarm rang, we lined up quickly and didn’t make a _____
- There was a lot of _____ in the house as they got ready for the party.

civil—polite

- Sonia Jackson and Leslie Gravino have very different opinions, but they were _____ to each other during the debate.
- My little brother has good manners and is very _____.



Find New Synonyms On a separate piece of paper, draw an ice-cream cone with two scoops on it. Write a synonym pair in the scoops. Work with a partner to find additional synonyms for these words. Add a scoop for each synonym you find.

Check Your Mastery

Directions Complete each sentence below.

1. If you were **drenched**, your mother might tell you to _____
_____.
2. You might achieve a lot of **glory** if you _____
_____.
3. You need your parents' **consent** in order to _____
_____.
4. There is a lot of **bustle** in the house when _____
_____.
5. At the end of the dark **corridor** was _____
_____.

Directions Complete the word analogies below. Write your answers on the lines.

6. **Single** is to **alone** as **civil** is to _____.
A. polite B. approval C. honor
7. **See** is to **glimpse** as **mishandle** is to _____.
A. knotty B. fumble C. seriousness
8. **Shine** is to **glow** as **troublesome** is to _____.
A. gnarled B. pesky C. gravity
9. **Power** is to **strength** as **knotty** is to _____.
A. gnarled B. honor C. commotion
10. **Funny** is to **amusing** as **gravity** is to _____.
A. seriousness B. soaked C. hallway

9 Antonyms to Know

Read Words in Context

Vocabulary Words

allowed	hire
dismiss	inexpensive
distracted	inferior
dull	meaningful
focused	misery
forbidden	optimist
frail	pessimist
glistening	pleasure
hardy	senseless
high-priced	superior

Word Learning Tip!

An **antonym** is a word that means the opposite or nearly the opposite of another word. For a pair of words to be true antonyms, they must share the same part of speech. If an unknown word is the same part of speech as a word you know, but seems to mean the opposite, it could be an antonym for the word you know.

Vocabulary Building Strategy

Use Context Clues You can often understand unfamiliar words by studying their context—the words and sentences that surround them. Sentences that compare and contrast often contain antonyms. So look for antonyms, as well as other clues, when you come across an unfamiliar word.

READ!

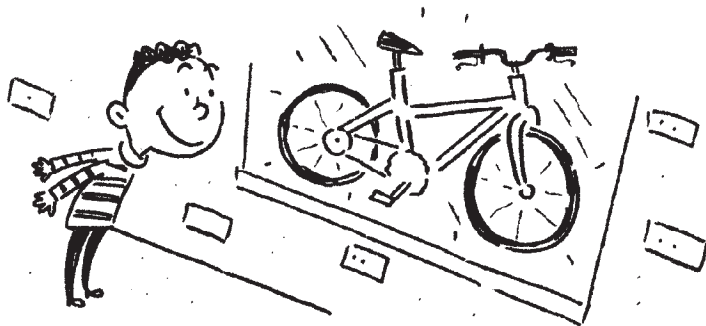
Eyes on the Prize

Christopher wants to buy a **high-priced** bicycle even though he doesn't have much money. He does not want an **inexpensive** model. He believes the cheaper bicycle will be **inferior** to the expensive one. He wants a **superior** machine that will outperform the cheaper models. The bike he wants has a bright, **glistening** finish that makes the lower-priced bicycles look **dull** and colorless. Christopher says, "A top-of-the-line bicycle will give me years of joy and **pleasure**. A low-priced one will bring me trouble and **misery**."

Christopher decides to get a job to earn money to buy the bicycle he wants. There is a problem with his plan, however. Christopher is **forbidden** to work during the week. His parents will not let him work after school. He is **allowed** to work only one day on the weekends. Christopher asks, "Who will **hire** me? If someone does give me a job, they will **dismiss** me as soon as they find someone who can work more days. They will fire me as soon as they get a replacement."

In addition, Christopher looks thin and **frail**. He worries that people will think he is too weak to do hard work, even though he is really strong and **hardy**.

Yet, Christopher is an **optimist**. He refuses to give up even though there are difficulties in his way. He refuses to be a **pessimist** and lose all hope. He is **focused** on worthwhile goals and will not let himself be **distracted** by **senseless** doubts. He concentrates his energy on **meaningful** work and does not worry about silly things that may never happen. With such an attitude, it won't be long before he will have saved the money he needs to buy his bicycle.



Connect Words and Meanings

allowed	focused	hardy	inferior	pessimist
dismiss	forbidden	high-priced	meaningful	pleasure
distracted	frail	hire	misery	senseless
dull	glistening	inexpensive	optimist	superior

Directions Read the word in the right-hand column. Then find its antonym in the left-hand column. Write the letter of the antonym in the blank beside the word in the left-hand column.

- | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| _____ | 1. misery | A. dismiss |
| _____ | 2. high-priced | B. superior |
| _____ | 3. inferior | C. pleasure |
| _____ | 4. hire | D. inexpensive |
| _____ | 5. hardy | E. pessimist |
| _____ | 6. senseless | F. distracted |
| _____ | 7. allowed | G. meaningful |
| _____ | 8. focused | H. frail |
| _____ | 9. dull | I. glistening |
| _____ | 10. optimist | J. forbidden |



Continued on next page

9 Antonyms to Know

Connect More Words and Meanings

allowed	focused	hardy	inferior	pessimist
dismiss	forbidden	high-priced	meaningful	pleasure
distracted	frail	hire	misery	senseless
dull	glistening	inexpensive	optimist	superior

Directions Read each definition below. Then write the word in the sentence that best fits the definition.

- Definition:** to allow to leave or to let someone go
Ms. Padma was told to _____ the class early.
- Definition:** someone who believes that things will turn out for the best
Vonda is a(n) _____. Even though the weather report says it will rain on the day of the picnic, she believes the sun will shine.
- Definition:** shining in a sparkling way
Hector stood on the boardwalk and looked at the _____ sand.
- Definition:** higher in rank or above average in quality
The salesperson claimed that the latest laptop computer was _____ to the older model.
- Definition:** weak, delicate, light
After her illness, Marita remained _____ for several weeks.
- Definition:** not allowed or approved
Riding bikes in the park is _____, except on weekends.
- Definition:** having meaning and purpose; significant
From looking at their faces, you could tell that they were having a _____ discussion.
- Definition:** a feeling of enjoyment or satisfaction
Helping my team score during a game gives me a lot of _____.
- Definition:** having your thoughts and attention on something else; not concentrating
The boy had a _____ look on his face. You could tell that he was thinking about a place other than school.
- Definition:** not costing a lot; cheap
She bought an _____ brand of running shoes.



Have a Silent Dialogue Working with a partner, pass a piece of paper back and forth. The first player writes a vocabulary word, the second writes its definition. Next, the first writes an antonym, and the second, a definition of the antonym, and so on, until all the vocabulary words are used.

Use Words in Context

allowed	focused	hardy	inferior	pessimist
dismiss	forbidden	high-priced	meaningful	pleasure
distracted	frail	hire	misery	senseless
dull	glistening	inexpensive	optimist	superior

Directions There's something wrong with this passage! The boldface words don't make sense in their context. Replace each boldface word with its antonym—the word from the vocabulary list that **does** make sense. Write the correct words in the blanks.

To grow **frail (1)** _____ plants that are strong and healthy, there are several things you must do. First, it's important to stay **distracted (2)** _____ on your goal. Don't let your mind wander! Second, you don't need to buy **inexpensive (3)** _____ plants; low-cost plants work just as well as costly ones. Some people think that expensive plants are **inferior (4)** _____ and better than cheaper ones, but that's rarely true. Next, look for plants that are shiny and **dull (5)** _____, because glossy plants are usually healthier than faded ones. Don't try to take plants from parks and other public places. Often, you are **allowed (6)** _____ by law to remove these plants, and you could get fined. Also, these plants may have bugs that can infect your healthy plants. An insect infestation will bring you much **pleasure (7)** _____, maybe even causing your plants to wilt and die. Even a grouchy **optimist (8)** _____ can become a successful gardener with just a little effort. You don't have to **dismiss (9)** _____ a professional gardener to help you. Gardening is a **senseless (10)** _____ and productive pastime, giving gardeners delicious vegetables, beautiful flowers, and pretty yards!



Write Instructions Think of a goal you would like to reach. For example, you might want to learn a musical instrument, improve in a sport, or get a good grade in mathematics. Then write instructions for reaching that goal. Try to use at least five vocabulary words in your instructions.

9 Antonyms to Know

Put Words Into Action

allowed	focused	hardy	inferior	pessimist
dismiss	forbidden	high-priced	meaningful	pleasure
distracted	frail	hire	misery	senseless
dull	glistening	inexpensive	optimist	superior

Directions Write a sentence to answer each of the questions below. Use both words in boldface in your answer.

1. How would an **optimist** and a **pessimist** look at their chances of winning a contest?

2. What can cause a pet to feel **misery** and what might cause a pet to feel **pleasure**?

3. What activity is **forbidden** in the park and what activity is **allowed**?

4. Why might one dog have a **dull** coat and the other a **glistening** coat?

5. In your opinion, what makes one model of bike **inferior** and another **superior**?

6. Why is it important to be **focused** when you do your homework and not **distracted**?

7. What could make an employer **hire** someone, and what could make an employer **dismiss** someone? _____

8. Who would you be more likely to visit in a hospital—someone in **frail** health or someone who is **hardy**? _____



Write Headlines Working with a classmate, write some headlines for a school newspaper story about you or someone you know reaching an important goal. Try to use one or two of the vocabulary words in each of your headlines.

Review and Extend

allowed	focused	hardy	inferior	pessimist
dismiss	forbidden	high-priced	meaningful	pleasure
distracted	frail	hire	misery	senseless
dull	glistening	inexpensive	optimist	superior

Learn

More!

Antonyms can serve as context clues. Antonym clues are words and phrases that help you determine the meaning of an unfamiliar word by understanding what the new word does not mean. Here's an example:

Deserts are **arid** pieces of land with very few *wet* areas.

The word *wet* is an antonym clue that helps make the meaning of **arid** clear. **Arid** means "dry," the opposite of *wet*.

Directions Write a vocabulary word in each blank in the items below. Use the antonym clues in boldface to help you choose the correct word.

1. Staying _____ on your goals helps prevent you from becoming **distracted** and losing your sense of purpose.
2. It is not always true that an **optimist** is more likely to succeed than a _____, because a doubtful person may try harder.
3. Reaching a goal does not guarantee **pleasure**. Sometimes _____ can follow achievement because of the sudden lack of purpose.
4. It is not fair to label some people's goals as **superior** to those of others. What may seem _____ to one person may be of great value to another.
5. If you want to avoid leading a **senseless** life, set _____ goals for yourself and work hard toward achieving them.

Bonus Write a sentence about goals using an antonym pair that was not used above.



Give a Speech Imagine that a friend or relative is receiving an award for a special achievement. Write and present a short speech for the award ceremony. Use all of the vocabulary words you did not use in the activity above.

9 Antonyms to Know

Check Your Mastery

Directions Choose the word that best fits each sentence below. Write the word in the blank.

1. It's important to stay _____ (*focused, distracted, dull*) when you are studying for a test.
2. They expected a _____ (*hardy, superior, frail*) elderly lady, and so were surprised when the eighty-two-year-old woman skied ahead of them down the slope.
3. The skates were so _____ (*inexpensive, inferior, high-priced*) he thought they would be of poor quality. What a surprise he had when they turned out to be so good.
4. It was a _____ (*glistening, senseless, pessimist*) accident that hurt a lot of innocent people.
5. Don't _____ (*allowed, dismiss, misery*) the idea until you take a few minutes to think about it.

Directions Fill in the blank with the vocabulary word that best completes each sentence. Use the clue in boldface to help you choose the correct word.

6. If you are **a person who expects the worst**, you are not an _____.
7. If you **fire** workers during hard times, you just cannot expect to _____ them again when times are good.
8. If you want to make **dull** furniture look _____, use furniture polish.
9. Kelly felt some **pain** when she started exercising after many years. Now she takes _____ in exercising and looking good and being fit.
10. The younger child was upset because her older sister was **permitted** to do things that were _____ to her.

Read Words in Context



Venice: City of Many Boats

Venice, Italy, is made up of 117 small islands that sit in a lagoon. It is an **impressive** city because of its extraordinary canals and majestic buildings. Many people visit it each year and are dazzled by its amazing places.

People get around in Venice with water taxis and special boats called “gondolas.” The gondolas are **suitable** for Venice. Because they are long and narrow, they can get through Venice’s many narrow waterways.

When I am in Venice, one of my favorite activities is to sit **casually** in a gondola as it moves slowly along the Grand Canal, and the many smaller canals. Doing this allows me to truly enjoy the scenery. I love to watch the boatmen, who guide the boats through the canals with great **dignity**. They are given honor and respect because of their impressive skills. Afterwards, I can **vividly** recall the sound of the gondoliers singing as they row. The memory of them remains clear in my mind.

There are many small boats on the canal, as well as **gigantic** barges. The barges have to be enormous because they carry fruits, vegetables, and other items that merchants sell. Since there is a lot of boat traffic on the canals, the boatmen must have a lot of **patience**, especially during traffic jams! Usually, they remain calm and don’t get upset as they steer their boats through the waterways. The main reason there is so much boat traffic is that there aren’t any cars or other motor vehicles in Venice!

But Venice has a big problem. It is sinking, and some scientists are afraid it will **perish** and disappear into the sea. Scientists from around the world are working together to keep it afloat. People who live in Venice try to **reassure** each other that the city will always be safe. The Venetians remain hopeful and continue to **thrive** and do well in their beautiful city.

Vocabulary Words

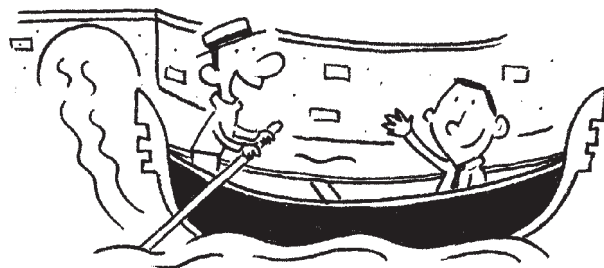
casually	perish
dignity	reassure
gigantic	suitable
impressive	thrive
patience	vividly

Word Learning Tip!

In this chapter, you have learned to use nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, synonyms, and antonyms to determine what a word means. In this lesson, you will have a chance to use all of this information to find the meaning of unknown words.

Vocabulary Building Strategy

Use Context Clues You can often understand words you don’t know by using the words and phrases around them. As you have learned, this is called the word’s context. Using context clues helps you to know what a word means.



10 Putting It Together

Connect Words and Meanings

casually

gigantic

patience

reassure

thrive

dignity

impressive

perish

suitable

vividly

Directions Read each definition below. For each item, circle the letter of the word that matches the definition. You may use the glossary or a dictionary to help you.

- to do well; to flourish or prosper
A. thrive B. reassure C. perish
- having a strong or striking effect
A. impressive B. patience C. dignity
- clearly or distinctly
A. vividly B. casually C. suitable
- the ability to remain calm and not be hasty
A. perish B. thrive C. patience
- a quality that makes someone worthy of honor and respect
A. gigantic B. patience C. dignity
- right for a particular purpose or occasion
A. impressive B. suitable C. gigantic
- in a way that is not planned or not formal
A. suitable B. vividly C. casually
- huge; very large; enormous
A. patience B. gigantic C. suitable
- spoil; to be destroyed before its time
A. perish B. reassure C. thrive
- to calm; to give confidence or courage
A. reassure B. dignity C. perish



Continued on next page

Connect More Words and Meanings

casually
dignity

gigantic
impressive

patience
perish

reassure
suitable

thrive
vividly

Directions Read each definition. Write the vocabulary word that fits in the blank.

- 11. Definition:** right for a particular purpose or occasion

Smart travelers pack _____ clothing that is comfortable for long trips.

- 12. Definition:** spoil; to be destroyed before its time

Don't take food that can _____ and spoil in your backpack.

- 13. Definition:** to do well; to flourish or prosper

Many people _____ when they travel because they like to learn about new places.

- 14. Definition:** to calm; to give confidence or courage

Be sure to _____ family members by sending postcards!

This will make them feel secure that you are safe and having a good time.

- 15. Definition:** in a way that is not planned or not formal

It's nice to dress _____ when walking around the city and visiting museums.

- 16. Definition:** having a strong or striking effect

There are many wonderful and _____ places to visit, especially in your own state!

- 17. Definition:** huge; very large; enormous

Don't take a _____ suitcase because it will be too difficult to carry.

- 18. Definition:** clearly or distinctly

Lucy _____ remembers every exciting detail of her trip to Yosemite National Park.



Write a Letter Imagine that you are going on a trip to your favorite city. Which city is it? Write a letter to the Tourist Bureau to get information about the city. Ask at least five questions in your letter and use five vocabulary words.

10 Putting It Together

Use Words in Context

casually
dignitygigantic
impressivepatience
perishreassure
suitablethrive
vividly

Directions Use the word in boldface to help you complete each item. Write your answers in the blanks.

Name two activities that you need **patience** to do well.

1. _____ 2. _____

Name two foods that can **perish** if they are not in the refrigerator.

3. _____ 4. _____

Name two things that **thrive** when it rains.

5. _____ 6. _____

Name two clothing items that are **suitable** to take on a vacation to the mountains.

7. _____ 8. _____

Name two books that you remember **vividly**.

9. _____ 10. _____

Name two people who are **impressive** because they have done great things.

11. _____ 12. _____

Name two people who have great **dignity**.

13. _____ 14. _____

Name two places where you might see **gigantic** buildings.

15. _____ 16. _____



Guess the Mystery Place Think of a place that everyone in class knows. Don't name it! Have a classmate write questions to ask you about the place. Your classmate should then ask you these questions until he or she guesses the place. Then switch roles, write questions about your classmate's place, and ask them. In your questions, use at least two vocabulary words on this list and three verbs from Lesson 2.

Put Words Into Action

casually
dignity

gigantic
impressive

patience
perish

reassure
suitable

thrive
vividly

Directions Use the questions in each card to interview each word. Write the answers in the blanks.

Dignity

1. What do you mean?

2. What words are your opposites?

3. What part of speech are you?

4. How could I use you in a sentence?

5. What other word or words are in your "family"?

Thrive

6. What do you mean?

7. What words are your opposites?

8. What part of speech are you?

9. How could I use you in a sentence?

10. What is your past tense?



Stage a Newscast With a group of classmates, plan and rehearse a TV newscast. One of you will write a speech as if he or she is a famous person, using all the vocabulary words. Everyone else will write questions to ask this person. These questions should contain all the words in this lesson.

10 Putting It Together

Review and Extend

casually
dignitygigantic
impressivepatience
perishreassure
suitablethrive
vividly

Learn

More!

Knowing a word's part of speech can help you use the word correctly when you speak and write. Seeing how a word is used in context can help you identify its part of speech.

nounHis *patience* was amazing.**verb**Birds *thrive* in that forest.**adjective**What a *gigantic* fish!**adverb**They walked *casually* through the old streets.

Directions Use the boldface word or phrase to help you determine which vocabulary word to use in each sentence. Write the answer in the blank. Then decide which part of speech the vocabulary word is and circle your choice.

- | | | Part of Speech |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Glassblowers clearly and _____
imagine how an object will look as they blow the glass. | 2. adjective adverb | |
| 3. Venice has an _____ and
grand history of glassblowing. | 4. adjective noun | |
| 5. Glass-makers used to _____ and prosper
because their glass was highly prized throughout Europe. | 6. noun verb | |
| 7. The glass is _____ for vases and
statues. It is appropriate and fitting for these items. | 8. adverb adjective | |
| 9. To _____ and comfort people that
Venice was safe from fires in the glassworks, the factories
were moved to the island of Murano a long time ago. | 10. verb adjective | |



Write About What Was Impressive Think of the most impressive event that you've seen. Write a few sentences about why you think it has left a lasting impression on you. Use at least two vocabulary words and three adjectives from Lesson 4 in your description.

Check Your Mastery

Directions Complete each analogy. Write the word that best fits in the blank.

- Prosper** is to **flourish** as **succeed** is to _____
dignity thrive vividly
- Tiny** is to **huge** as **small** is to _____
gigantic patience impressive
- Rot** is to **spoil** as **decay** is to _____
impressive perish patience
- Correct** is to **proper** as **fitting** is to _____
vividly suitable dignity
- Comfort** is to **support** as **encourage** is to _____
vividly casually reassure

Directions Circle the letter of each correct answer.

- Which of the following people is dressed **casually**?
A. a boy wearing shorts and a tee-shirt C. a woman wearing a business suit
B. a soldier wearing a dress uniform D. a man wearing a shirt and tie
- Which of the following would you find **impressive** and grand?
A. the pyramids C. a mud puddle
B. a squished sandwich D. a trash basket
- A person who stays calm and has a lot of **patience** would most likely—
A. get tense when things go wrong. C. stay relaxed even when things get busy.
B. not be good to have in an emergency. D. start yelling when upset.
- A person who **vividly** remembers a vacation—
A. forgets the vacation. C. doesn't care about it.
B. remembers what happened during D. talks about going on vacation.
a vacation.
- A person who has **dignity** and acts with self-respect—
A. travels around America. C. plays basketball.
B. is polite and kind to other people. D. is impatient with other people.

11 Words With Prefixes (*bi-*, *multi-*, *oct-/octa-/octo-*, *tri-*)

Be a Word Architect

Vocabulary Words

biannual	octagonal
biceps	octopus
bifocals	triangular
binoculars	triathlon
biweekly	tricycle
multicolored	tripod
multimillionaire	tristate
multitude	

Word Learning Tip!

When you come to a long word, it is helpful to see if you know the meaning of any parts of that word. For example, a prefix always comes at the beginning of a word. It carries a meaning that doesn't change no matter what word or word root it is added to. Knowing the meaning of prefixes can help you determine the meaning of many unknown words.

Vocabulary Building Strategy

Use Prefixes A prefix is a letter or group of letters added to the beginning of a word or root to change its meaning. You can often learn the meaning of words you don't know by adding together the meaning of the prefix and the word or word root it was added to. Then check if the meaning makes sense in the sentence.

Learn

More!

You know something right away about all words that begin with the prefix *bi-*: They all contain the meaning “two.” Words that begin with the prefix *tri-* all contain the meaning “three.” Words with the prefix *oct-*, which is also spelled *octa-* or *octo-*, all contain the meaning “eight.” Words with the prefix *multi-* all contain the meaning “many.”

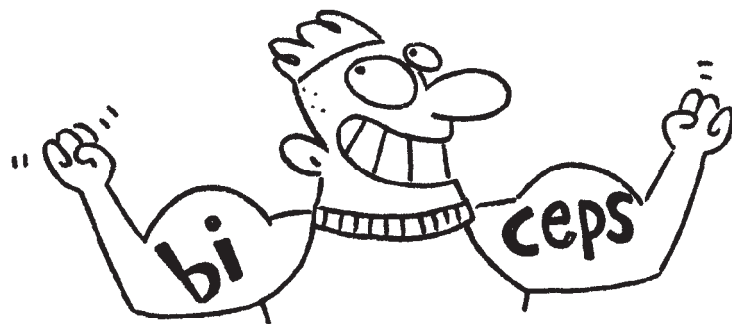
Prefix	Meaning
bi-	two
tri-	three
oct-/octa-/octo-	eight
multi-	many

You can add a prefix to a word:

tri + state = tristate

You can add a prefix to a word root (a word part that carries the word's basic meaning but cannot stand alone):

bi + ceps = biceps

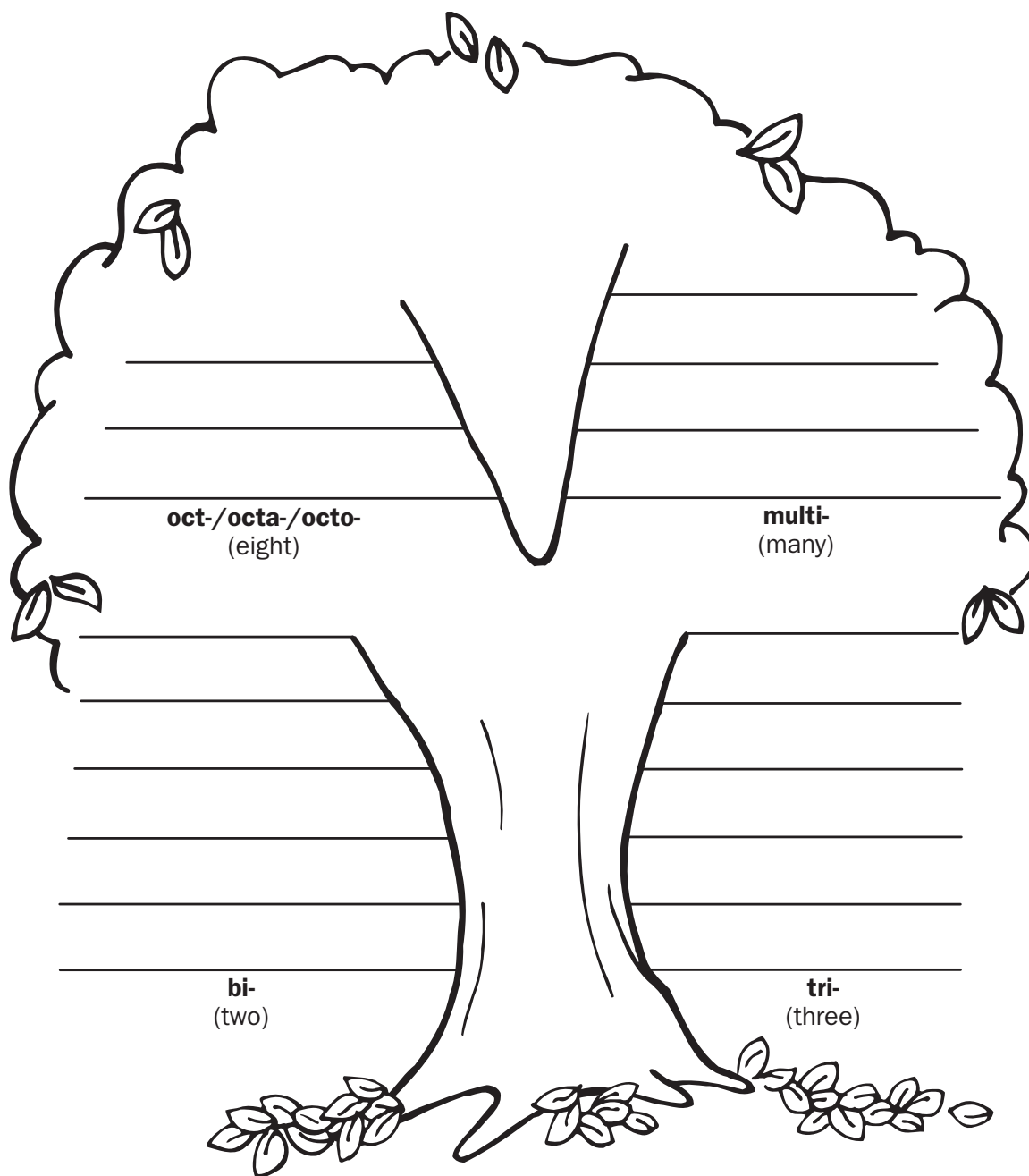


Find New Words Look in a dictionary. Find one new word for each of these prefixes: *bi-*, *oct-/octa-/octo-*, *tri-*, *multi-*. First place the word on the prefix tree on page 79. Then write each word and its meaning in your personal word journal. Finally, write a sentence using each word.

Be a Word Architect

biannual	binoculars	multimillionaire	octopus	tricycle
biceps	biweekly	multitude	triangular	tripod
bifocals	multicolored	octagonal	triathlon	tristate

Directions Look at each branch of the prefix tree below. Place each vocabulary word in the blank on the correct branch. Circle the prefix in each word.



11 Words With Prefixes (*bi-, multi-, oct-/octa-/octo-, tri-*)

Connect Words and Meanings

biannual	binoculars	multimillionaire	octopus	tricycle
biceps	biweekly	multitude	triangular	tripod
bifocals	multicolored	octagonal	triathlon	tristate

Directions Study each definition. Then write a sentence to answer the question that follows the definition. Use the vocabulary word in your response.

- 1. triathlon** a long-distance race that is made up of three events. Usually, these include swimming, bicycling, and running.
If a race is made up of ten events, can it be called a **triathlon**? Explain why or why not.

- 2. biweekly** happening twice a week or once every two weeks
If a newspaper comes out on Mondays and Fridays, is it published **biweekly**? Explain why or why not. _____
- 3. octagonal** having eight sides or eight angles
If a building is shaped like a square, does it have an **octagonal** shape? Explain why or why not. _____
- 4. multicolored** having many colors
If you order a **multicolored** tee-shirt, will it have one color or many colors? Explain.

- 5. bifocals** eyeglasses with two different sections of each lens, one for seeing things up close and one for seeing things farther away
If your grandfather needs glasses only for reading, does he need **bifocals**? Explain why or why not. _____
- 6. multitude** a great many things or people
If someone were running for office, would that person want to speak to a **multitude**? Explain why or why not. _____
- 7. octopus** a sea animal with eight long tentacles or arms
If an **octopus** caught one diver in each of its tentacles, how many divers would it catch? Explain how you know.

- 8. tripod** a three-legged stand or stool
If you found four marks indicating where the grass had been crushed, would you conclude that someone had been sitting on a **tripod**? Explain why or why not.

Continued on next page

Connect More Words and Meanings

biannual	binoculars	multimillionaire	octopus	tricycle
biceps	biweekly	multitude	triangular	tripod
bifocals	multicolored	octagonal	triathlon	tristate

Directions Continue the activity. Study each definition. Then write a sentence to answer the question that follows the definition. Use the vocabulary word in your response.

9. **biannual** happening twice a year or once every two years

If you plan a party for your parents' anniversary, do you help them celebrate a **biannual** event? Explain why or why not.

10. **tristate** involving three states

If you live in the **tristate** area, how many other states are nearby? Explain.

11. **biceps** the large set of muscles in the front of your upper arm between your shoulder and inner elbow.

Why might you roll up your sleeve and flex your **biceps**?

12. **multimillionaire** person with many millions of dollars

Would you rather be a **multimillionaire** or a millionaire? Explain why.

13. **triangular** having three sides or angles

If a game board has a **triangular** shape and each player starts in one corner, how many players would there be? Explain how you know.

14. **binoculars** a device used with both eyes to see things that are very far away

When would you be likely to use **binoculars**? Explain.

15. **tricycle** a vehicle with pedals that has three wheels, one in the front and two in the back

Why would a small child be likely to ride a **tricycle**?



Exploring Word Meaning The word *biannual* can mean two very different things. It can mean “happening two times a year” or “happening every two years.” In your personal word journal, write two sentences. Use a different meaning of *biannual* in each sentence. Make sure the context indicates which meaning you intend for each usage of this word.

11 Words With Prefixes (*bi-, multi-, oct-/octa-/octo-, tri-*)

Learn Words in Context

biannual	binoculars	multimillionaire	octopus	tricycle
biceps	biweekly	multitude	triangular	tripod
bifocals	multicolored	octagonal	triathlon	tristate

Explore Summer in the Tristate Area!



There's so much to do in the **tristate** area in the summer. You can swim in one of a **multitude** of lakes or visit one of our ocean beaches. Or you can ride your bicycle along our miles and miles of bike paths. There are even special paths for small children who ride **tricycles**.

If you enjoy nature, dust off your **binoculars** and go bird-watching. Look carefully to spot beautiful **multicolored** birds. If you have a guidebook, don't forget to bring along your **bifocals** so you can read the fine print and look for birds at the same time.

Do you like country fairs? Some towns have fairs twice a year as a **biannual** event, while others hold them just once a year. Fairs often sponsor old-fashioned games, such as three-legged races and ring-tosses. One ring-toss game that amuses me looks like an **octopus**. Put a ring on each of the game's eight legs and you win.

If there's a **triathlon**, you may want to enter one or all of the three sporting events. Since I have strong **biceps**, I usually do well in the swimming part of the competition.

Some towns hold **biweekly** air shows when it is sunny outside. You may see old-fashioned planes flying alongside modern ones. You'll get some exciting pictures. Be sure to put your camera on a **tripod** to keep it steady. Perhaps you'll even spot a rich and famous **multimillionaire** walking by!

Visit one of our outdoor sculpture gardens and you'll see the most unusual forms. One sculpture consists of a series of eight tubes joined together to form an **octagonal** structure. Put some siding on this and you may have the house of the future. Another shows three plastic **triangular** forms tilted so that the tops touch. Their amazing balancing act will make you marvel.

There's something for everyone, so head out for fun in the tristate area!



Write Slogans Imagine that you work for the state visitors' office. Write slogans that will make people want to visit your state. Fold a piece of paper into three long strips. Write one slogan on each strip. Be sure to use at least three vocabulary words in your slogans.

Use Words in Context

biannual	binoculars	multimillionaire	octopus	tricycle
biceps	biweekly	multitude	triangular	tripod
bifocals	multicolored	octagonal	triathlon	tristate

Directions Choose the correct word to complete each sentence. Write it in the blank.

Dear Mike,

I just bought a kite that has a **(1)** _____ (*triangular, tripod, multicolored*) shape. It has three angles and three sides. It's bright red and orange. Tomorrow I'm going kite flying on the beach. Since it's autumn, the trees along the path to the beach are bright with **(2)** _____ (*multitude, multicolored, multimillionaire*) leaves. I use **(3)** _____ (*biweekly, bifocals, binoculars*) to watch large fish jump in the ocean. My younger sister will ride along beside me on her **(4)** _____ (*tricycle, tripod, triathlon*).

My older brother completed the **(5)** _____ (*triathlon, triangular, tristate*) yesterday. He had a great time, but he's glad it's a **(6)** _____ (*bifocals, biweekly, biannual*) event and not held every year. Every other year is more than enough for him! He's very strong—you should see his **(7)** _____ (*biceps, bifocals, biweekly*)—but in spite of his firm muscles, even he was tired.

My father's **(8)** _____ (*tricycle, tripod, octagonal*) broke, so he had to hold his camera rather than put it on the stand. Don't worry! We still have a **(9)** _____ (*multicolored, multimillionaire, multitude*) of pictures to look at.

It's really fun to vacation in the three states that make up the **(10)** _____ (*tristate, triangular, biannual*) area!

Your friend,

Marti



Write a Postcard Imagine you are on vacation. On a separate piece of paper, write a postcard. Think about what's special about the place you are visiting. What's your favorite place to eat? What are your favorite activities? Brainstorm some ideas with a partner. Use three vocabulary words in your postcard. Draw and label a picture of your vacation spot. Address the postcard, too!

11 Words With Prefixes (*bi-, multi-, oct-/octa-/octo-, tri-*)

Review and Extend

biannual	binoculars	multimillionaire	octopus	tricycle
biceps	biweekly	multitude	triangular	tripod
bifocals	multicolored	octagonal	triathlon	tristate

Directions Use your knowledge of prefixes to answer each question below.

New Words

biathlon

bicycle

tricolored

triweekly

- If a **tricycle** has three wheels, how many wheels does a **bicycle** have? _____
- If a **triathlon** has three events, how many events does a **biathlon** have? _____
- If a **multicolored** flag has many different colors, how many different colors does a **tricolored** flag have? _____
- If a **biweekly** meeting happens twice a week, how many times a week does a **triweekly** meeting occur? _____
- If **biceps** are a set of two-headed muscles, how many heads do **triceps** have? (Triceps are the muscles that run along the back of your upper arm.) _____

Directions Use your knowledge of prefixes to answer each question below.

New Words

bilingual

multinational

multiplex

octet

trident

- How many singers would be in an **octet**? _____
- How many different movie theaters would a **multiplex** cinema have? _____
- How many languages would a person who is **bilingual** speak? _____
- How many nations would be involved in a **multinational** project? _____
- In Roman myths, the god Neptune carries a **trident**—a spear that has how many prongs? _____



Write a Sentence Choose two of the new words. In your personal word journal, write a sentence using both words.

Check Your Mastery

Directions Circle the letter of the correct answer to each question below.

- Who would be most likely to carry **binoculars**?

A. a chef	C. a doctor
B. a soccer player	D. a bird watcher
- Who would most likely enter a **triathlon**?

A. a person who likes poetry	C. a person who is a good athlete
B. a person who likes music	D. a person who is not a good athlete
- Why would a person most likely wear **bifocals**?

A. to build a sand castle	C. to sleep more soundly
B. to see better	D. to dress up for parties
- How many states would be in a **tristate** area?

A. three	C. thirteen
B. four	D. thirty
- What would you most likely use a **tripod** for?

A. entertaining children	C. holding up a camera
B. removing snow	D. cooking rice

Directions Read each item below. Choose the word that best fits in each blank. Write it on the line.

- If you were a deep-sea diver, you might see a(n) _____
(*octopus, octagonal, biweekly*) around a shipwreck.
- If you lift weights every day, you will have well-developed _____
(*biceps, bifocals, biannual*).
- Most tents have a _____ (*multicolored, triangular, multitude*) shape.
- The _____ (*multimillionaire, tripod, biannual*) donated a lot of money to build a new art museum.
- The three-year-old child likes riding on a _____ (*octagonal, tricycle, biceps*) all by himself.

12 Words With Suffixes (-an/-ian, -er/-or, -ee, -ist)

Be a Word Architect

Learn

More!

Vocabulary Words

African	laborer
announcer	mathematician
artisan	naturalist
aviator	nominee
civilian	pedestrian
employee	spectator
janitor	veterinarian
jurist	

Word Learning Tip!

Breaking a word into its parts and defining each part can help you discover what the word means. For example, some words are made up of a word or a root word and a suffix. A suffix always comes after the word or the root. The suffixes *-an/-ian*, *-er/-or*, *-ee*, and *-ist* tell about people and form nouns. Knowing the meaning of these suffixes can help you determine the meaning of unknown words.

Vocabulary Building Strategy

Use Suffixes A *suffix* is a letter or group of letters added to the end of a word or root word to change its meaning. A root is not a full word. It always has the same meaning, but it needs a prefix or suffix added to it to make a word. Suffixes also determine a word's part of speech.

All of the suffixes below relate to people. You can use them to form nouns. When you see an unfamiliar word with one of these suffixes, you know two things right away: The word is a noun and it names a person.

Suffix	Meaning
-an/-ian	a person who; a native of; related to
-er/-or	a person who; a native of
-ee	a person who
-ist	a person who

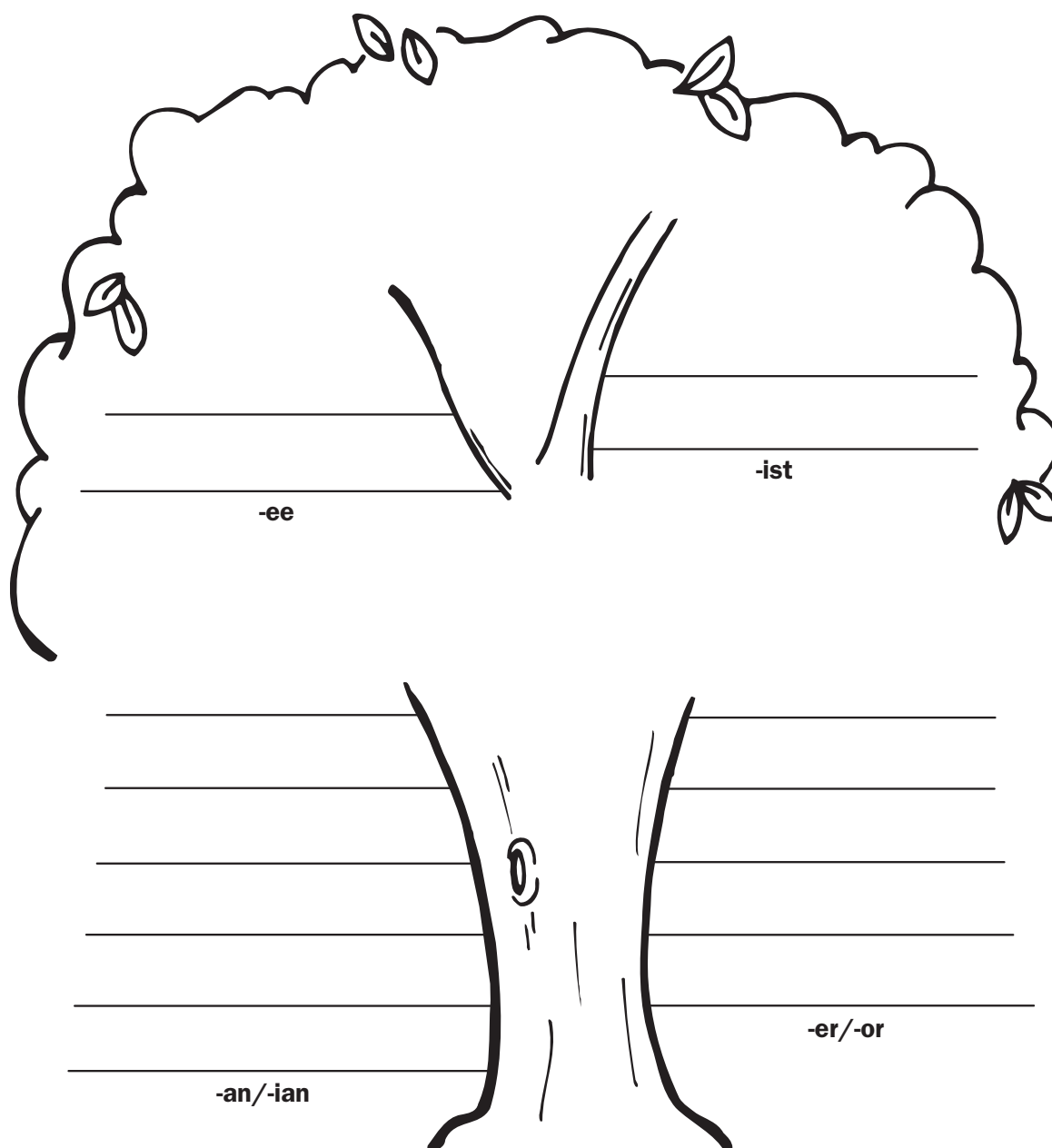


Learn New Words with Suffixes Look through books and magazines to find at least five words with suffixes telling what people do or where they are from. Write them in your personal word journal. Also write the sentence in which you find the word. Then add them to the suffix tree on page 87.

Be a Word Architect

African	aviator	janitor	mathematician	pedestrian
announcer	civilian	jurist	naturalist	spectator
artisan	employee	laborer	nominee	veterinarian

Directions Look at each branch of the suffix tree below. Place each vocabulary word in the blank on the correct branch. Circle the suffix in the word.



12 Words With Suffixes (-an/-ian, -er/-or, -ee, -ist)

Connect Words and Meanings

African	aviator	janitor	mathematician	pedestrian
announcer	civilian	jurist	naturalist	spectator
artisan	employee	laborer	nominee	veterinarian

Directions Read each definition below. Then show that you understand the definition by completing the sentence that follows it.

1. **spectator** someone who watches an event

During a football game, a spectator might _____

2. **naturalist** a person who studies nature

For fun, a naturalist might _____

3. **artisan** a person who makes crafts

For a special occasion, an artisan might give you _____

4. **laborer** a person who labors or does physical work, usually an unskilled worker

A laborer might help build a new building by _____

5. **announcer** a person who reports or announces information

During a hurricane, an announcer might _____

6. **janitor** a person who looks after and cleans a building

In an office building or school building, the janitor is responsible for _____

7. **nominee** a person named to run for office; a candidate

A nominee for mayor might give a speech to _____

8. **pedestrian** someone who travels on foot

When crossing a street, a pedestrian should _____

Continued on next page

Connect More Words and Meanings

African	aviator	janitor	mathematician	pedestrian
announcer	civilian	jurist	naturalist	spectator
artisan	employee	laborer	nominee	veterinarian

Directions Continue the activity. Read each definition below. Then show that you understand the definition by completing the sentence that follows it.

9. **jurist** a person who works in the law, a lawyer or judge
A jurist can help protect the rights of a person who is charged with a crime by _____

10. **African** a person from Africa; having to do with Africa
An African exchange student might tell you about _____

11. **employee** a person who is employed by or works for another person
A boss might give an employee a raise when _____

12. **veterinarian** a doctor who takes care of animals
You might bring a pet to a veterinarian when _____

13. **mathematician** someone who studies mathematics
A mathematician might work for a long time to _____

14. **civilian** a person not in the military
A civilian might join the military when _____

15. **aviator** a person who flies a plane; a pilot
To become an aviator, a person needs to learn _____



Understand Word Histories The word *pedestrian* comes from the Latin word *pedes*, which means “on foot.” It gives us the root *ped*. In your personal word journal, explain how you think the words *pedal*, *pedestal*, and *centipede* are related. Also explain their meanings. Use a dictionary to help you.

12 Words With Suffixes (-an/-ian, -er/-or, -ee, -ist)

Learn Words in Context

African	aviator	janitor	mathematician	pedestrian
announcer	civilian	jurist	naturalist	spectator
artisan	employee	laborer	nominee	veterinarian

Choose-a-Career Day

“Today is career day for the fifth grade classes,” the **announcer** said over the loudspeaker yesterday morning. “You’ll be hearing many speakers who do interesting work.” First came the **veterinarian**, Dr. Lee, who brought a noisy parrot and a furry tiger cub. “Pretty neat,” everyone said. The **naturalist** spoke next. He handed out some beautiful fall leaves for the students to study.

Next came the **janitor**. “I take care of an office building downtown in which over two thousand people work. I make sure everything is in order and is nice and clean!” he said.

The next speaker was an **employee** of the local telephone company. “I used to be a **laborer** working on the telephone lines,” she said, “but I went to college so now I work inside in the marketing department.” Then came a **jurist**, Judge Andrews. “I work in traffic court,” she said. “Yesterday a **pedestrian** who crossed in the middle of the street came to my court.” “I thought only people driving cars could get tickets,” a student said. “No,” answered the judge. Then she added, “I am a **nominee** for the state court. I will be running in the November election.”

A soldier came next. “When I was a **civilian**, before I joined the Army, I wanted to fly airplanes. I finished my training and now I am an **aviator**,” he explained. An **artisan** brought some beautiful pottery and weavings he had made. “I would love to give those to my grandmother,” a **spectator** said. “Shh!” his friend whispered. “You’re supposed to be listening, not talking.”

A **mathematician** talked about working with numbers. She said, “I teach, give speeches, and write books. Now I am writing a book about how much **African** scholars of long ago contributed to mathematics.”



Write a Job Description Choose a person from the vocabulary list whose job might interest you. Do a little research and then write a job description for this person in your personal word journal. Use the definition of the word in your job description to explain what a person with this job does.

Use Words in Context

African	aviator	janitor	mathematician	pedestrian
announcer	civilian	jurist	naturalist	spectator
artisan	employee	laborer	nominee	veterinarian

Directions Write a sentence to answer each of the questions below.

- Which gift would you give to a **pedestrian**—a world map or a good pair of walking shoes? Explain why.

- Which gift would you give to a **naturalist**—a photograph of a skyscraper or a painting of a lake and mountains? Explain why.

- Which gift would you give to an **aviator**—a model plane or a model train? Explain why.

- Which gift would you give to an **announcer**—voice lessons or dancing lessons? Explain why.

- Which gift would you give to a **mathematician**—a calculator or a sewing machine? Explain why.

- Which gift would you give to a **jurist**—a book of famous sayings about teenagers or a book about famous court cases? Explain why.

- Which gift would you give to a **veterinarian**—a book about caring for the elderly or a book about caring for cats and dogs?

- Which gift would be made by an **artisan**—a factory-produced quilt or a handmade quilt? Explain why.



Interview an Artisan Work with a partner and decide what kind of artisan you'd like to interview. Then brainstorm some questions that you might want to ask an artisan, such as: What kind of artisan are you? Do you like what you do? Where did you learn how to do this? Take turns interviewing each other, with one partner playing the role of the artisan you've chosen.

12 Words With Suffixes (-an/-ian, -er/-or, -ee, -ist)

Review and Extend

African	aviator	janitor	mathematician	pedestrian
announcer	civilian	jurist	naturalist	spectator
artisan	employee	laborer	nominee	veterinarian

Directions Each sentence below contains one or two words related to your vocabulary words. Look at each boldface word. Use the word parts to determine the best vocabulary word to write in the blank.

1. An **employer** hires an _____ to do a job.
2. A **juror** serves on a jury and listens to a _____ present a case.
3. **Aviation** is the field in which an _____ works.
4. An **announcement** may be made by an _____ and interrupt a program.
5. A _____ provides **janitorial** services for a building.
6. A **spectacular** show may be viewed by many _____(s).
7. **Mathematical** problems can sometimes take a long time for a _____ to solve.
8. A **nominator** helped to select the _____ of the party.
9. A _____ should vote and take an active role in **civil** life. He or she should act in a **civilized** way. This keeps our great **civilization** healthy.
10. Because a _____ walks a lot, he or she may need to get a **pedicure**, or foot treatment, from a **pedicurist**.



Create a Web of Related Words Choose one of your vocabulary words. Write it in the center of a word web. Then list as many words as you can that are related to this word.

Check Your Mastery

Directions Circle the letter of your answer to each item below.

- When at work, an **aviator** would most likely be found in a(n) _____.
 A. car B. train C. airplane D. submarine
- A **spectator** could be found _____.
 A. acting in a play C. swimming in a race
 B. playing the piano D. watching a play
- You might call a **jurist** if you needed _____.
 A. advice about the law C. a recipe for pizza
 B. tickets to a ballgame D. a suggestion for a book to read
- At work, a **laborer** could be found _____.
 A. addressing a jury C. looking through a microscope
 B. flying a plane D. carrying a load of bricks
- You would most likely see a **janitor** _____.
 A. cleaning a building C. dancing on the stage
 B. commanding an army D. piloting a submarine

Directions Choose the vocabulary word that best completes each sentence. Write it on the line.

- If your pet lizard is ill, you should call a(n) _____
 (*veterinarian, pedestrian, announcer*) to see what's wrong.
- If you attend a crafts fair, you might see a(n) _____
 (*aviator, nominee, artisan*) making a beautiful piece of jewelry.
- If you can't figure out the square root of 3,487, you should call a
 _____ (*mathematician, spectator, jurist*) to explain how to do
 the math problem.
- If you have a question about a tree, you could call a(n) _____
 (*civilian, naturalist, employee*).
- If your neighbor comes from Ghana or Botswana, she is a(n) _____
 (*nominee, announcer, African*).

13 Words With Common Roots (*cur/curs, micro, mort, scope*)

Be a Word Architect

Learn

More!

Vocabulary Words

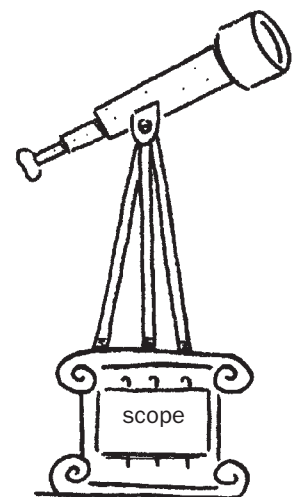
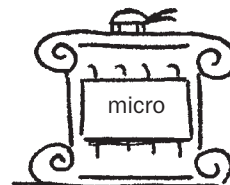
curriculum	mortal
cursive	mortality
excursion	occurrence
immortal	periscope
immortality	recurring
kaleidoscope	stethoscope
microscopic	telescopic
microwave	

Word Learning Tip!

You can learn the meaning of some long words by looking at the smaller parts that make up the big word. One of these word parts is the root. A root can appear at the beginning, middle, or end of a complete word. If you know the meaning of the root, you have a clue to the meaning of the whole word.

Vocabulary Building Strategy

Use Roots A root is a word part that carries a word's most important meaning. A root cannot stand by itself as a word. It needs a prefix, suffix, or another root or word added to it. Add the meaning of the root together with the meanings of any prefixes, suffixes, or other roots. All words with the same roots will have related meanings.



Many word roots come from the Latin or Greek languages. Understanding word roots is a powerful tool for determining the meaning of an unfamiliar word. When you see a word with the root *cur* or *curs* (different spellings for the same root), you know that the word has something to do with running. *Micro* tells you that the meaning has something to do with smallness. All words built from the root *mort* tell about death, and all words built from the root *scope* deal with seeing or watching.

Root	Meaning
cur/curs	run, running
micro	small
mort	death
scope	see, watch

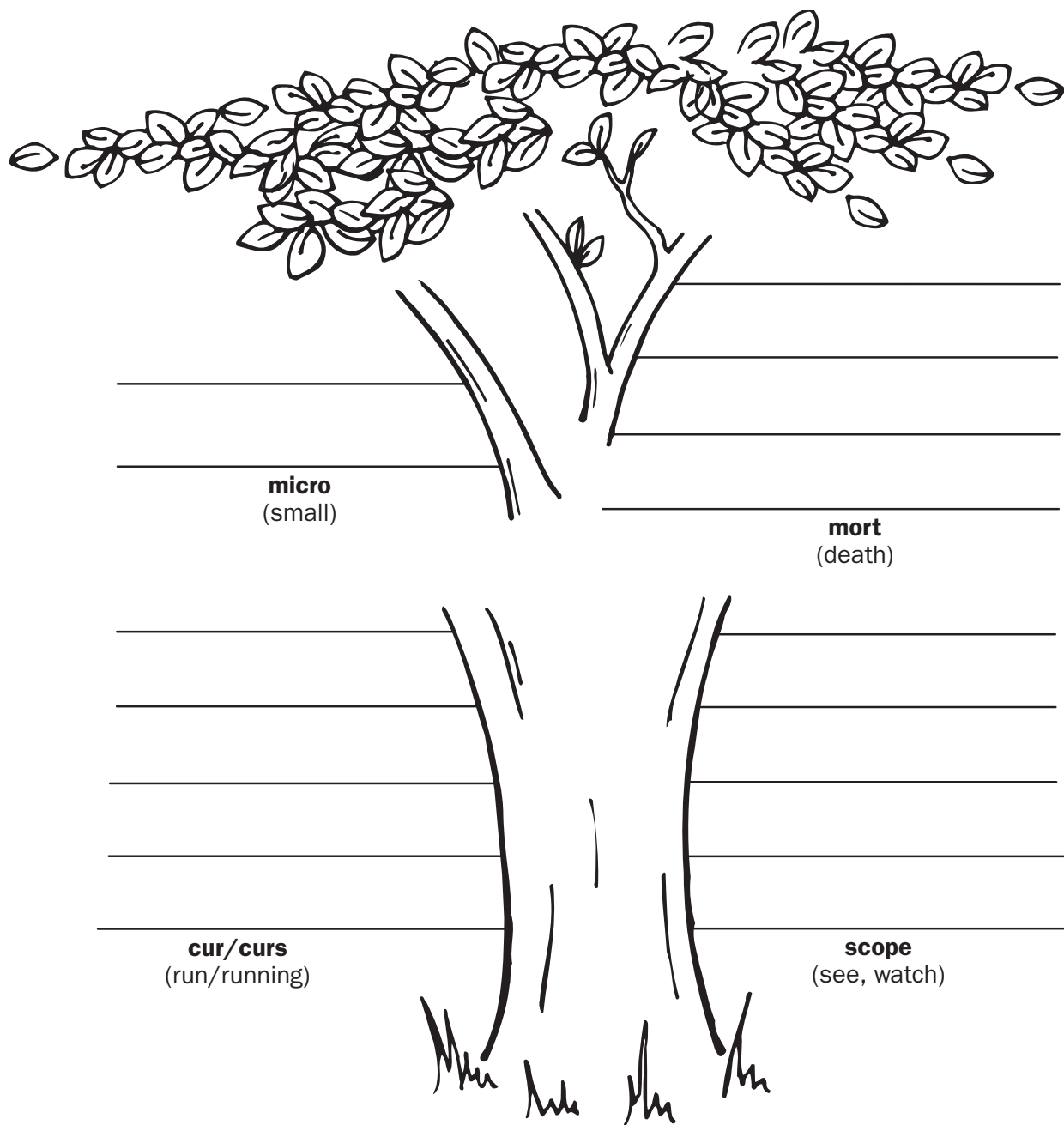


Get to the Root of the Matter Many important words contain the *cur/curs* root. See if you can determine the meaning of these words: *incur*, *cursor*, *discursive*, *current*. Check your meanings in a dictionary.

Be a Word Architect

curriculum	immortal	microscopic	mortality	recurring
cursive	immortality	microwave	occurrence	stethoscope
excursion	kaleidoscope	mortal	periscope	telescopic

Directions Look at each branch of the root tree below. Place each vocabulary word in the blank on the correct branch. Circle the root in each word. (Hint: One word fits on two different branches.)



micro
(small)

mort
(death)

cur/curs
(run/running)

scope
(see, watch)

13 Words With Common Roots (*cur/curs, micro, mort, scope*)

Connect Words and Meanings

curriculum	immortal	microscopic	mortality	recurring
cursive	immortality	microwave	occurrence	stethoscope
excursion	kaleidoscope	mortal	periscope	telescopic

Directions Read each definition below. Then answer each question with a sentence that uses the boldface word. Write your answers on the lines.

- immortal** not subject to death; living or lasting forever
How can a poet make someone **immortal**?

- microscopic** too small to be seen by the eye alone or very small
How can doctors study **microscopic** germs?

- recurring** happening over and over
What type of dream is a **recurring** dream?

- mortal** capable of causing death; not living or lasting forever
What happens if a soldier receives a **mortal** wound?

- stethoscope** a medical instrument used to listen to sounds from the heart, lungs, and other areas of the body
What can a doctor learn from listening to your chest with a **stethoscope**?

- kaleidoscope** a tube in which glass and mirrors create patterns of color and light; a constantly changing set of colors
Why might it be fun to look through a **kaleidoscope**?

- immortality** unending life or fame
Why do you think that long ago people searched for the fountain of youth, believing it would bring them **immortality**?

- excursion** a trip away from home; a short journey in which you do a lot of running around
What is one **excursion** that you would like to make this year?

Continued on next page

Connect More Words and Meanings

curriculum	immortal	microscopic	mortality	recurring
cursive	immortality	microwave	occurrence	stethoscope
excursion	kaleidoscope	mortal	periscope	telescopic

Directions Continue this activity. Read each definition below. Then answer the question that follows each definition. Write your answers on the lines.

- 9. periscope** an instrument in the shape of a tube with prisms and mirrors that allows you to see someone or something that is far above you
Why would you find a **periscope** on a submarine?

- 10. cursive** a form of handwriting in which each letter runs into or is joined to the next letter
Do you like to write in **cursive** or do you prefer to print? Explain why.

- 11. curriculum** a group of courses of study that are connected
What part of the **curriculum** for your grade is your favorite? Explain why.

- 12. telescopic** able to see great distances; relating to a telescope—an instrument that allows you to see objects that are very far away
When would you use a **telescopic** lens on a camera?

- 13. occurrence** an event; something that takes place
What everyday **occurrence**, such as the sunset, do you enjoy most?

- 14. microwave** an electromagnetic wave that can pass through solid objects; an oven that cooks very quickly by using this type of wave
When would you use a **microwave** instead of a regular oven?

- 15. mortality** the condition of being a creature that can die
When scientists study the spread of a disease, why do they keep track of **mortality** rates?



Write a Sentence Choose three of your vocabulary words. In your personal word journal, write a sentence that uses all three words. If you can't use three words, try for two in one sentence or include another word with one of the roots taught in this lesson.

13 Words With Common Roots (*cur/curs, micro, mort, scope*)

Learn Words in Context

curriculum	immortal	microscopic	mortality	recurring
cursive	immortality	microwave	occurrence	stethoscope
excursion	kaleidoscope	mortal	periscope	telescopic

Off to Egypt!

“Let’s take an **excursion** to the Museum of Natural History,” Rebecca said. “Sounds like a great trip to me,” Charles replied. “Especially since ancient Egypt is part of our history **curriculum** this year.”

First, the pair looked at the Egyptian mummies. “Like all human beings, the Egyptians were **mortal**,” said the guide. “But the ancient Egyptian kings, or pharaohs, wanted to be **immortal**. They had their bodies preserved in treated cloth and buried in huge stone monuments called pyramids. They could not overcome their physical **mortality**, but they did achieve a kind of **immortality** since we still remember them today.”

“Look at the writing on those ancient stones,” said Rebecca. “It is not like the **cursive** writing we use. I see **recurring** patterns in many of the symbols and pictures. Some parts of the pictures are almost **microscopic**. They may not have been that small to start with. They probably faded or crumbled away over the centuries.”

“Unfortunately,” the guide continued, “breaking into the pyramids has been a common **occurrence** and many valuable objects and works of art have been lost or stolen.”

At the gift shop, Charles looked through a **kaleidoscope**. “What beautiful patterns it makes!” he said. Rebecca saw a **stethoscope** that was part of a junior doctor kit. There was also a toy submarine with a **periscope** that rotated in a complete circle. “I want a **telescopic** lens for my camera so I can photograph objects at a distance,” said Charles. “But most of all, I want lunch! There’s a snack bar with a **microwave** oven. Let’s eat!”



Use Words in Context

curriculum	immortal	microscopic	mortality	recurring
cursive	immortality	microwave	occurrence	stethoscope
excursion	kaleidoscope	mortal	periscope	telescopic

Directions Imagine that you are a museum guide being interviewed for a newspaper article. You've been asked the following questions. Use a vocabulary word to answer each question. The clue for which vocabulary word to use is printed in boldface. Write your answer on the line.

- Some pieces of pottery have been broken into **small, almost invisible** pieces. Does it take a lot of work to put all these very tiny pieces back together again?

- Does your museum have an early example of an instrument that a submarine captain uses **to view objects on the water**?

- Do most artists sign their work in a **flowing script** or in bold print?

- Do the mummies show that the ancient Egyptians believed in the possibility of **living forever**?

- Is the looting of an ancient burial place a rare or a commonplace **event**?

- What did the ancient Egyptian kings do that shows that they refused to accept the **certainty of their death**?

- Do any exhibits show warriors wearing armor to protect themselves against **deadly** wounds?

- In what **course of study** would the Egyptian exhibit be useful?



Write New Questions Make a list of the seven vocabulary words that you did not use in the activity above. Write three more interview questions using one of those seven vocabulary words in each question.

13 Words With Common Roots (*cur/curs, micro, mort, scope*)

Review and Extend

curriculum	immortal	microscopic	mortality	recurring
cursive	immortality	microwave	occurrence	stethoscope
excursion	kaleidoscope	mortal	periscope	telescope

New Words

cursor mortality microbiology cursory microbe stereoscope

Directions Use your knowledge of word roots to fill in the blank in each sentence below.

- If you write in **cursive**, you write in a _____ (*flowing, shaky, broken*) script and the letters run together.
- If you take a **cursory** glance at something, you look at it _____ (*carefully, slowly, quickly*), almost as though it is unimportant.
- The **cursor** on a computer is _____ (*fixed, moveable, playful*) so that you can place it where you want to add or change a letter.
- All living things are **mortal** and so they eventually _____ (*die, continue, renew*).
- Smoking cigarettes can cause a high **mortality** rate because cigarettes can make people _____ (*slightly, deathly, never*) ill.
- Kids often enjoy looking into a **kaleidoscope** and viewing the many _____ (*changing, stable, dull*) colors and patterns.
- A **stereoscope** is an instrument for _____ (*listening to, finding, viewing*) objects that uses two lenses to create a three-dimensional effect.
- If something is **microscopic**, you can _____ (*barely, clearly, never*) see it.
- A **microbe** is a very _____ (*large, dead, small*) life form that may cause a disease.
- If you read a book about **microbiology**, you might read about _____ (*bears, turtles, bacteria*).



Create a Superhero Use vocabulary words to describe a superhero you might create for a comic book. For example, you might give your hero *telescopic* vision and a neck like a *periscope*. Include at least four vocabulary words. If you like, coin new words using the roots in this lesson. For example, a *malscope* or *villainscope* might help the superhero identify evildoers.

Check Your Mastery

Directions Circle the letter that best completes each item below.

1. If scientists are studying **microscopic** things, they might be studying _____.
A. clothing styles B. dinosaurs C. germs D. lions
2. The best reason to use a **microwave** oven is to _____.
A. save time C. do what your friends do
B. be up to date D. cook something slowly
3. The person who is most likely to use a **periscope** is _____.
A. an airplane pilot B. a mail carrier C. a submarine captain D. a doctor
4. If you own a cat, all of the following might be **recurring** problems EXCEPT that it _____.
A. ran away once and then never again C. fails to use the litter box
B. scratches your friends D. claws the furniture
5. A **mortal** injury will _____.
A. make you feel better C. cause you to die
B. help you grow taller D. cause you to live forever

Directions Circle the letter of the choice that best fits in each sentence below.

6. My aunt took me on a(n) _____ to the zoo.
A. excursion B. curriculum C. occurrence
7. Because I had a bad cough, the nurse listened to my chest with a _____.
A. kaleidoscope B. telescopic C. stethoscope
8. As part of our history _____, we are studying the Revolutionary War.
A. curriculum B. cursive C. mortality
9. Some people hope to achieve _____ by writing something of lasting worth.
A. immortal B. mortality C. immortality
10. You may find the letter difficult to read because the writer wrote in _____ with a very flowery script.
A. cursive B. recurring C. occurrence

14 Compound Words With *Brain, Head, Heart, and Foot*

Be a Word Architect

Vocabulary Words

brainstorm	headline
brainteaser	headlong
brainwash	headstrong
downhearted	headwaters
footbridge	heartbroken
foothill	heartland
footnote	heartwarming
headdress	

Word Learning Tip!

A *compound word* is made up of two words that are put together to make a new, longer word. The words *brain*, *head*, *heart*, and *foot* are often combined with other words to form a compound word. Sometimes, compound words have an imaginative rather than a literal meaning, so you have to stretch your imagination a little to learn their meaning.

Vocabulary Building Strategy

Use Word Parts When you come across a compound word, look for the shorter words that it contains. Think about what the shorter words mean. Add the meanings of the shorter words together to get a meaning for the longer word. See if that meaning makes sense in the sentence where you found the word.

Directions Read each compound word. Draw a line between the two parts that make up the compound word. Then write the two words in the blanks.

1. brainteaser

2. headstrong

3. heartbroken

4. foothill

5. brainstorm

6. heartwarming

7. headwaters

8. brainwash

Be a Word Architect

brainstorm	downhearted	footnote	headlong	heartbroken
brainteaser	footbridge	headdress	headstrong	heartland
brainwash	foothill	headline	headwaters	heartwarming

Directions Read each compound word. Draw a line between the two parts that make up the compound word. Then write the two words in the blanks.

9. footnote

10. heartland

11. headdress

12. footbridge

13. headlong

14. headline

15. downhearted



Play the Brain Game Work in a small group to make a list of as many compound words as you can that contain the word *brain*. Then write the meaning of each word. After you complete your list, look in a dictionary for any words you may have missed and add these to your list.

14 Compound Words With *Brain, Head, Heart, and Foot*

Connect Words and Meanings

brainstorm	downhearted	footnote	headlong	heartbroken
brainteaser	footbridge	headdress	headstrong	heartland
brainwash	foothill	headline	headwaters	heartwarming

Directions Read each definition. In your mind put together the words in boldface to form a compound word that fits each definition. Then read the incomplete sentence that follows the definition. Write this compound word in the first blank and then complete the sentence in a way that makes sense.

- 1. Definition** to make someone accept or believe something by saying it over and over again; to change a person's beliefs so completely it's as though the beliefs were **washed** from the person's **brain**

If enemy agents _____ a captured soldier, they might _____.

- 2. Definition** the title of a newspaper article, which is usually set in large type; a **line** of type at the **head** or top of an article

In our school newspaper, the _____ for the article about class elections read _____.

- 3. Definition** a low hill at the base of a mountain range; a **hill** at the **foot** of a mountain

At the _____ of the mountain, the hikers _____.

- 4. Definition** without hesitation or thinking; with the **head** first or **long** and leading

When the runner slid _____ into home plate, she _____.

- 5. Definition** the waters from which a river rises; the **waters** at the **head** of a river

When the _____ rose during the storm, the people living along the riverbank _____.

- 6. Definition** information at the bottom of the page that explains something in the content on that page; a **note** at the **foot** or bottom of a page

A _____ can help you by _____.

- 7. Definition** an area or territory at the center of a country; **land** at the **heart**, or center, that is particularly important

One state that is in the _____ of the United States is _____.

- 8. Definition** a sudden, powerful idea; to think of new ideas; to think about so many ideas in your mind that it is as though you are having a **storm** of ideas in your **brain**

When we _____ ideas, we _____.

Continued on next page

Connect More Words and Meanings

brainstorm	downhearted	footnote	headlong	heartbroken
brainteaser	footbridge	headdress	headstrong	heartland
brainwash	foothill	headline	headwaters	heartwarming

Directions Continue this activity. Read each definition. In your mind put together the words in boldface to form a compound word that fits each definition. Then read the sentence that follows the definition. Write this compound word in the first blank and then complete the sentence.

9. Definition **bridge** for walking across a river or other body of water on **foot**

The _____ crossed over _____.

10. Definition stubborn or determined to have your own way; having such a **strong** desire or idea in your **head** that you will not give it up

Marissa was so _____ that she would not _____.

11. Definition a mentally challenging puzzle or problem; a problem or puzzle that seems to **tease** your **brain**

I like to work on a _____ because _____.

12. Definition very sad or filled with sadness; so unhappy it seems as though your **heart** is **broken**

The boy was _____ when _____.

13. Definition a decorative covering for the head; something worn on the **head** to **dress** it up or adorn it

In the museum, I saw a _____ made from _____.

14. Definition causing happiness and pleasure; filling your **heart** with a **warming** glow

The magazine contained a _____ story about _____.

15. Definition filled with sadness; low or **down** in spirits so that your **heart** is filled with sadness

He felt _____ after he _____.



Make a Picture Dictionary Choose five vocabulary words. On separate sheets of paper, sketch a picture that shows the meaning of each of the words. Under the drawing, write the word and its definition.

14 Compound Words With *Brain, Head, Heart, and Foot*

Learn Words in Context

brainstorm	downhearted	footnote	headlong	heartbroken
brainteaser	footbridge	headdress	headstrong	heartland
brainwash	foothill	headline	headwaters	heartwarming

To Hike or Not to Hike

It was a sunny, spring day and Tyrone and his friends were talking about what to do. “I just had a **brainstorm**,” said Tyrone. “Let’s take a long hike. We can walk to the **foothill** of Mount Snow. Then we can take the **footbridge** that crosses the river and climb up toward the waterfall.”

“Yes, let’s go,” Diana answered, “but we will have to be careful around the **headwaters**. The heavy rains last week may have caused flooding. The waters will be rushing **headlong** over the falls.”

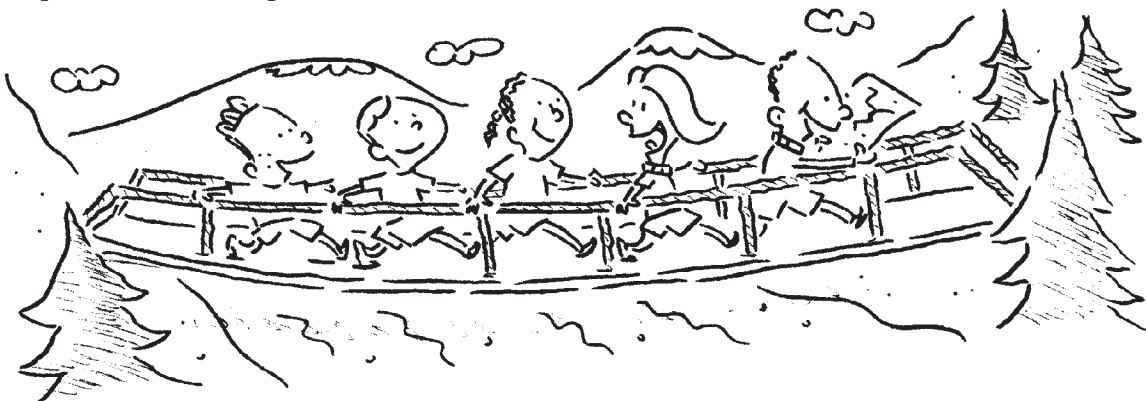
“I don’t want to go,” Jason said. “I would rather stay right here in the **heartland** of civilization and play some games or do a puzzle. I did a great **brainteaser** yesterday. I like to do things that make me think.” Then Carla said, “I haven’t got time to go hiking. I have to finish my research paper on Native American customs. I’ve done everything but one **footnote**. I lost the index card with the source of my facts about Native American **headdresses**. Now, I have to go back to the library or try to get the information online.”

Greg added, “Well, I can go as soon as I write a **headline** for my newspaper article. It’s a **heartwarming** story about a lost dog that finds its way home on the subway.”

“I will be **heartbroken** if I have to stay inside on a day like this!” said Tyrone.

“Don’t get **downhearted**,” Diana responded. “Let’s help Carla and Greg finish their work and then we can all go out for a good long hike.”

Everyone agreed except Jason, who was **headstrong**. “No one is going to **brainwash** me!” he insisted. Not wanting to leave Jason behind, the others talked him into going along as the official mapmaker of the expedition.



Use Words in Context

brainstorm	downhearted	footnote	headlong	heartbroken
brainteaser	footbridge	headdress	headstrong	heartland
brainwash	foothill	headline	headwaters	heartwarming

Directions Read each question below. Then answer each question by writing a sentence that includes one of the vocabulary words.

1. What bright idea did you have on how to spend a rainy day?

2. How do you feel when your friends talk you into doing something you really don't want to do?

3. How can you convince a stubborn person to listen to your point of view?

4. What can you do when your spirits are down to cheer yourself up?

5. Why do you think there are so many songs about people who are hurt and miserable?

6. Do you like puzzles that really make you think, or do you prefer ones you can solve easily?

7. What is likely to happen if someone drives a car over a bridge made for walking?

8. How can you tell what a newspaper article is about without reading it?

9. What may happen if you run down a crowded hallway without looking where you are going?

10. Where can you find out who discovered the source of the Nile River?



Write a Letter Imagine you are writing a letter to an advice columnist for a newspaper. Ask a question or present a problem using two or three of the vocabulary words. Try to use correct letter format.

14 Compound Words With *Brain, Head, Heart, and Foot*

Review and Extend

brainstorm	downhearted	footnote	headlong	heartbroken
brainteaser	footbridge	headdress	headstrong	heartland
brainwash	foothill	headline	headwaters	heartwarming

Directions Each of the compound words in the box below is made up of the shorter word *brain, head, heart, or foot*. Sort the compound words by listing them in the correct category. Next to each word, write its meaning. You may use your dictionary to help you.

New Words

headquarters	brainwork	brainwave	footpath	footwear
heartbeat	headband	heartache	headstand	headlight



brain

Word

Meaning

1. _____
2. _____



heart

Word

Meaning

7. _____
8. _____



head

Word

Meaning

3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____



foot

Word

Meaning

9. _____
10. _____



Create an Idea Web Write the word *heartwarming* in the center of an idea web. Working with a partner, list as many situations or events you would describe as “heartwarming” as you can.

Check Your Mastery

Directions Complete the following analogies by filling in each blank with a vocabulary word.

- Funny** is to **amusing** as **sad** is to _____.
 A. heartwarming B. downhearted C. headstrong
- Top** is to **title** as **bottom** is to _____.
 A. footnote B. foothill C. brainteaser
- Car** is to **highway** as **walker** is to _____.
 A. brainstorm B. heartland C. footbridge
- Slippers** are to **shoes** as **hat** is to _____.
 A. headlong B. headdress C. brainwash
- Hot** is to **cold** as **weak-willed** is to _____.
 A. heartbroken B. brainteaser C. headstrong

Directions Choose the word that best completes each sentence. Circle the letter of your choice.

- If you like to do activities that are mental challenges, you probably enjoy a good _____.
 A. brainwash B. brainstorm C. brainteaser
- The Midwest is considered part of the _____ of the United States.
 A. headwaters B. heartland C. foothill
- If you lose a pet you love, you are likely to feel _____ for a while.
 A. heartwarming B. headstrong C. heartbroken
- In winter, many animals come down from the mountains to eat at the _____.
 A. heartlands B. headwaters C. foothills
- A story about a kitten rescued from a deep hole can be described as _____.
 A. headstrong B. heartwarming C. headlong

15 Word Families (*name, nomen/nomin, onym*)

Be a Word Architect

Learn

More!

Vocabulary Words

acronym	nominal
anonymous	nominate
antonym	nomination
denominator	nominator
nameless	pseudonym
namely	rename
namesake	synonym
nametag	

Word Learning Tip!

The words in this lesson all have *name, nomen/nomin, or onym* in them. *Nomen* is a root that comes from Latin. It can also be spelled *nomin*. No matter how it is spelled, when you see this root in a word, you know the word tells about names or naming. The root *onym* also means name. It comes from Greek. If you see this root in an unknown word, you will know that the unknown word means something about names or naming.

Vocabulary Building Strategy

Use Word Families When you know the general meaning of a root or smaller word in an unfamiliar word, you can add the meanings of the word parts together to learn the meanings of new words more easily.

You can build many words that tell something about names and naming if you know the word parts *name, nomen/nomin,* and *onym*. *Name* comes from the Old English word *nama*. You can add a prefix to *name*, a suffix, a root, or another word to form new words. You can also add more than one word part. For example, if you want to change your dog's name, you would add the prefix *re-* to *name* to form *rename*.

re + name = rename

Nomen and *nomin* are two different spellings for the root that comes from the Latin word *nomīnāre*, which means "to name." *Onym* is a root that comes from the Greek word *onyma*, meaning name. You can add a prefix, a suffix, a root, or another word to *nomen, nomin,* or *onym* to form new words. You can also add more than one word part. For example, if you want to name someone for office, you would add the suffix *-ate* to *nomin* to form *nominate*. If you want to name a word that means the same as another word, you would add the prefix *syn-* to *onym* to form *synonym*.

nomin + ate = nominate

syn + onym = synonym

name	English	name
nomen/nomin	Latin	name
onym	Greek	name

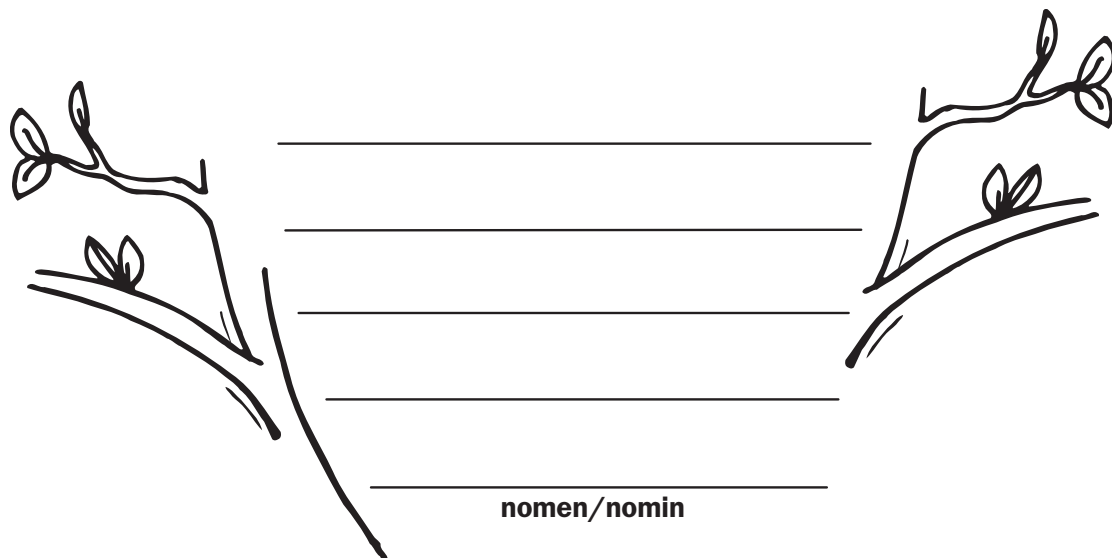


Create a Pseudonym Imagine you want to write a book which keeps people guessing about your identity. Create a pseudonym for yourself. Then write a paragraph telling why you chose this pseudonym. Use as many vocabulary words as you can.

Be a Word Architect

acronym	denominator	namesake	nominate	pseudonym
anonymous	nameless	nametag	nomination	rename
antonym	namely	nominal	nominator	synonym

Directions Look at each branch of the word family tree below. Place each vocabulary word on the correct branch. Circle the word or word part in each that means “name.”



15 Word Families (*name, nomen/nomin, onym*)

Connect Words and Meanings

acronym	denominator	namesake	nominate	pseudonym
anonymous	nameless	nametag	nomination	rename
antonym	namely	nominal	nominator	synonym

Directions Read each definition. Use the vocabulary word to answer the question that follows it.

- 1. pseudonym** a false or made-up name
Why might an author use a **pseudonym**?

- 2. acronym** a word formed from the first or first few letters of the words in a phrase
What would be an **acronym** for a group called “Protect Animal Rights Today”?

- 3. nominate** to name someone to do a job, hold an office, or receive an honor
Who would you **nominate** to win the award for the person whom you admire most? Tell why.

- 4. rename** to give a new name to someone or something
What would you rename your favorite breakfast cereal? Explain your choice.

- 5. antonym** a word that means the opposite of another word
If you wanted to use an **antonym** for *bold* to describe a crocodile that was filled with fear, which word would you use?

- 6. nametag** a badge telling the name of the person wearing it
If you gave a very large party, why might you supply a **nametag** for each person to wear?

- 7. nominal** in name only; very small or slight
If you pay only a **nominal** fee to attend a carnival, do you pay a lot of money or only a little money?

- 8. nomination** the act or instance of naming or appointing a person to office
After someone gets the **nomination** for class president, what might that person do next?

Continued on next page

Connect More Words and Meanings

acronym	denominator	namesake	nominate	pseudonym
anonymous	nameless	nametag	nomination	rename
antonym	namely	nominal	nominator	synonym

Directions Continue this activity. Read each definition and answer the question that follows it.

9. **nameless** lacking a name; not able to be described or named

Why might someone who donates money to a charity want to remain **nameless**?

10. **denominator** a trait that two or more people have; the number that is below the line in a fraction that names how many equal parts the whole number can be divided into

What is the common **denominator** between students who belong to a rock-climbing club?

11. **namesake** a person named after another person

What two different nicknames might the **namesake** of Uncle Joseph have?

12. **namely** that is to say; specifically

If you wanted to earn money to buy skates, you would do **namely** what two things?

13. **synonym** a word that means the same or nearly the same as another word

If you were writing about how you felt very tired after staying up late to watch a movie, what **synonym** for *tired* might you use?

14. **anonymous** written or done by a person whose name is not known or made public

Why might the artist who painted a picture hundreds of years ago be **anonymous**?

15. **nominator** a person who names another person to run for office, do a job, or win a prize

What might the **nominator** of a person for president say?



Give a Speech Think about someone you would like to *nominate* for president of your class or a club to which you belong. Why would the person be a good president? Write your ideas in your personal word journal. Then write a nominating speech.

15 Word Families (*name, nomen/nomin, onym*)

Learn Words in Context

acronym	denominator	namesake	nominate	pseudonym
anonymous	nameless	nametag	nomination	rename
antonym	namely	nominal	nominator	synonym

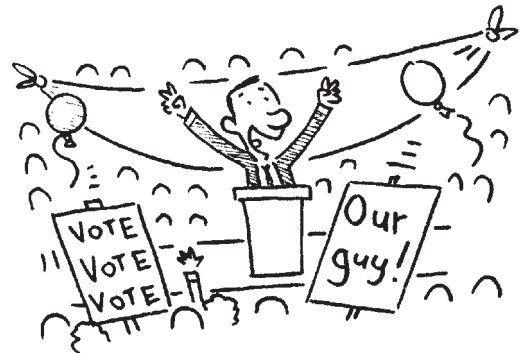
Convention Time

The convention is meeting to **nominate** a candidate for president. The **nominator** is a well-known governor. He takes the stage and makes a speech to name a person to run for office. Then the **nomination** is official. The hall erupts in noise. *Commotion, tumult, and hubbub* are **synonyms** for the kind of uproar that takes place. Thousands of party members dance in the aisles. They wave banners and bounce balloons. For half an hour or so, the hall might as well be **renamed** Party Central. **Nametags** are worn to give people's names and home states such as, "Ricardo Cisneros, New York," and "Cheryl McCarty, Louisiana." No longer **nameless** workers, their names and faces appear briefly on the television screens of millions of viewers. "That's Cheryl!" folks at home say. Cheryl is famous for a moment—not an **anonymous**, unknown face among hundreds of others.

Carmaleta Cummings, a famous newscaster, is at the convention, reporting on events. She uses a **pseudonym** rather than her real name—Gladys Glowacki. Carmaleta talks above the noisemaking. "Jenna Johnson," she reports, "is banging her gavel for quiet. But noise, not its **antonym**, quiet, is all that is heard now.

"Jenna is the **namesake** of her very famous mother, Senator Jenna Jackson," Carmaleta continues. "She is chair of the National Committee and the **nominal**, or "in name only," leader of the party because she's not as powerful as Tony Zaccaro. Everyone knows that she doesn't make the important decisions. Those decisions are made over lunches run by the party's inner circle. This circle includes three people, **namely**, Tony Zaccaro and his best friends Betty O'Leary and Rachel Enriquez. They're popularly known by the **acronym** ZOE, for Zaccaro, O'Leary, and Enriquez. The common **denominator** among all politicians, of course, is their desire to win elections and to serve the public. We see that clearly tonight, here at historic Convention Hall. We'll see it next month in another city when the other party meets.

"And now I turn it back over to you, Joan."



Use Words in Context

acronym	denominator	namesake	nominate	pseudonym
anonymous	nameless	nametag	nomination	rename
antonym	namely	nominal	nominator	synonym

Directions Read the speech. Write the vocabulary word that best fits in each blank.

My fellow Americans, it is with great pride that I accept your
(1) _____ for President of the United States. First of all, I would like to thank my **(2)** _____, Senator Lucinda Martini, for her wonderful speech. I hope that if I am ever called upon to **(3)** _____ a candidate before this convention, I will do it as well as she did. Like me, she is a proud patriot and comes from a long line of people who have served their country. Did you know that her grandmother served in the WAC during World War II? That's an **(4)** _____ for the Woman's Army Corps.

Ladies and gentlemen, have you ever realized that the initials of the United States, U.S., form the word *us*? That means each and every one of us. Whether famous like me, or unknown and **(5)** _____ to the public like many Americans, everyone is still important. Even if you're the kind of person whose name no one can remember without looking at your **(6)** _____ or badge, you're still somebody. As my granddaddy, the first Brent Brentson, used to say to me, his **(7)** _____, "The common **(8)** _____ among us all is that we're all human beings." The way I see it, the word *human* is a **(9)** _____ for the words *decent*, *caring*, and *kind*, and it's the **(10)** _____ of *mean*, *nasty*, and *evil*. We need a candidate for president who believes in the word *human*. Namely, we need me, Brent Brentson! Thank you very much.



Design a Campaign Slogan On a separate sheet of paper, design a slogan and poster to elect Brent Brentson. Include at least three vocabulary words in your design.

15 Word Families (*name, nomen/nomin, onym*)

Review and Extend

acronym	denominator	namesake	nominate	pseudonym
anonymous	nameless	nametag	nomination	rename
antonym	namely	nominal	nominator	synonym

Directions Answer each question below by writing a sentence using one vocabulary word. Underline the vocabulary word that you use.

- You want to become a famous actor, and you decide your name is too ordinary. You want a more memorable name. What can you do?

- Wet, damp, and humid* are three words that have related meanings. If you wanted to find another related word, why would you use a thesaurus or a dictionary?

- You write a poem, but you don't want to publish under your own name. What kind of name would you put at the top of the poem?

- You form a club called the Friends of Everybody. Later, you realize that your club's initials spell the word FOE. How do you feel about this?

Directions Here are some other words that have *name* or *nomin* in them. First, try to determine their meaning. Check your guess in a dictionary. Then use each word in a sentence.

New Words

unnameable

renominate

namedrop

nameplate

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____



Interview a Candidate Work with a partner. Think about issues that are important to you, and jot them down in your personal word journal. Then write two questions to ask a presidential or senatorial candidate. Try to use at least three vocabulary words. Take turns reading and playing the roles of a news reporter and a candidate.

Check Your Mastery

Directions Circle the letter of the correct answer.

- Melanie proposed Jack's name as a candidate for secretary of the book club.
Melanie is Jack's _____.
A. nominate B. nominator C. nomination D. denominator
- The names of the artists who painted prehistoric cave paintings are unknown.
These artists are _____.
A. namely B. pseudonym C. anonymous D. acronym
- An antonym of the word *true* is the word _____.
A. *honest* B. *broken* C. *inside* D. *false*
- A synonym of the word *pretty* is the word _____.
A. *beautiful* B. *ugly* C. *plain* D. *simple*
- Which of the following has a name written on it?
A. nameless B. rename C. nametag D. namely
- Everyone in the community agreed to give the street a new name to honor Louis Armstrong.
Which of the following words describes what the community did?
A. rename B. namely C. nominal D. anonymous
- Which of the following is an acronym for the National Football League?
A. Nat. Ft. Le. B. the League C. NBA D. NFL
- Dr. Ernesto Brughman named his son Ernesto. Brughman's son is his _____.
A. nomination B. nametag C. nominator D. namesake
- Which of the following terms has the number 4 as a denominator?
A. 1/4 B. 4 C. 4/5 D. 4.4
- You may never have heard of the writer Samuel Langhorne Clemens because you may know him as Mark Twain. "Mark Twain" is his _____.
A. nametag B. pseudonym C. nominator D. anonymous

16 Word Families (*graph*)

Be a Word Architect

Learn

More!

Vocabulary Words

autobiographical monograph
 autobiography oceanography
 autograph paragraph
 biographical phonograph
 biography photograph
 graphic photographic
 graphics photography
 graphite

Word Learning Tip!

Some words belong to word families. A word family is all the words that share the same main word or root and have related meanings. *Graph* is the main word in the *graph* word family. It comes from an ancient Greek word meaning “to draw or write.” Look at all the words you can build from the word part *graph*.

Vocabulary Building Strategy

Use Word Families When you read an unfamiliar word that contains *graph*, you can infer that it has something to do with writing, drawing, or communications. Add the meaning of the main word or root in a word family to other word parts, such as prefixes and suffixes, to learn the meaning of the new words that are in that same word family.

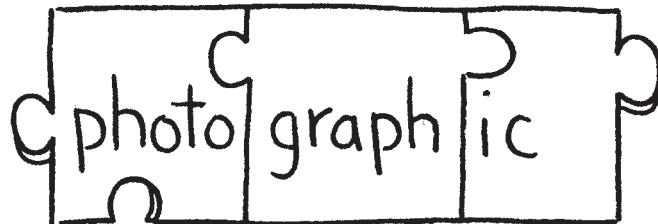
You can use *graph* to build new words by adding prefixes, suffixes, roots, and even whole words. For example, photo + graph + ic = photographic. Here are some prefixes, suffixes, and roots you can add to *graph* to form words.

Prefix	Meaning
auto-	self
bio-	life
mono-	one
para-	beside; almost

Suffix	Meaning
-ic, -ical	relating to
-ics	scientific or social
-ite	mineral or rock
-y	activity

Root	Meaning
phono	sound
photo	light

Many English words for inventions having to do with communication have been made up using *graph*.

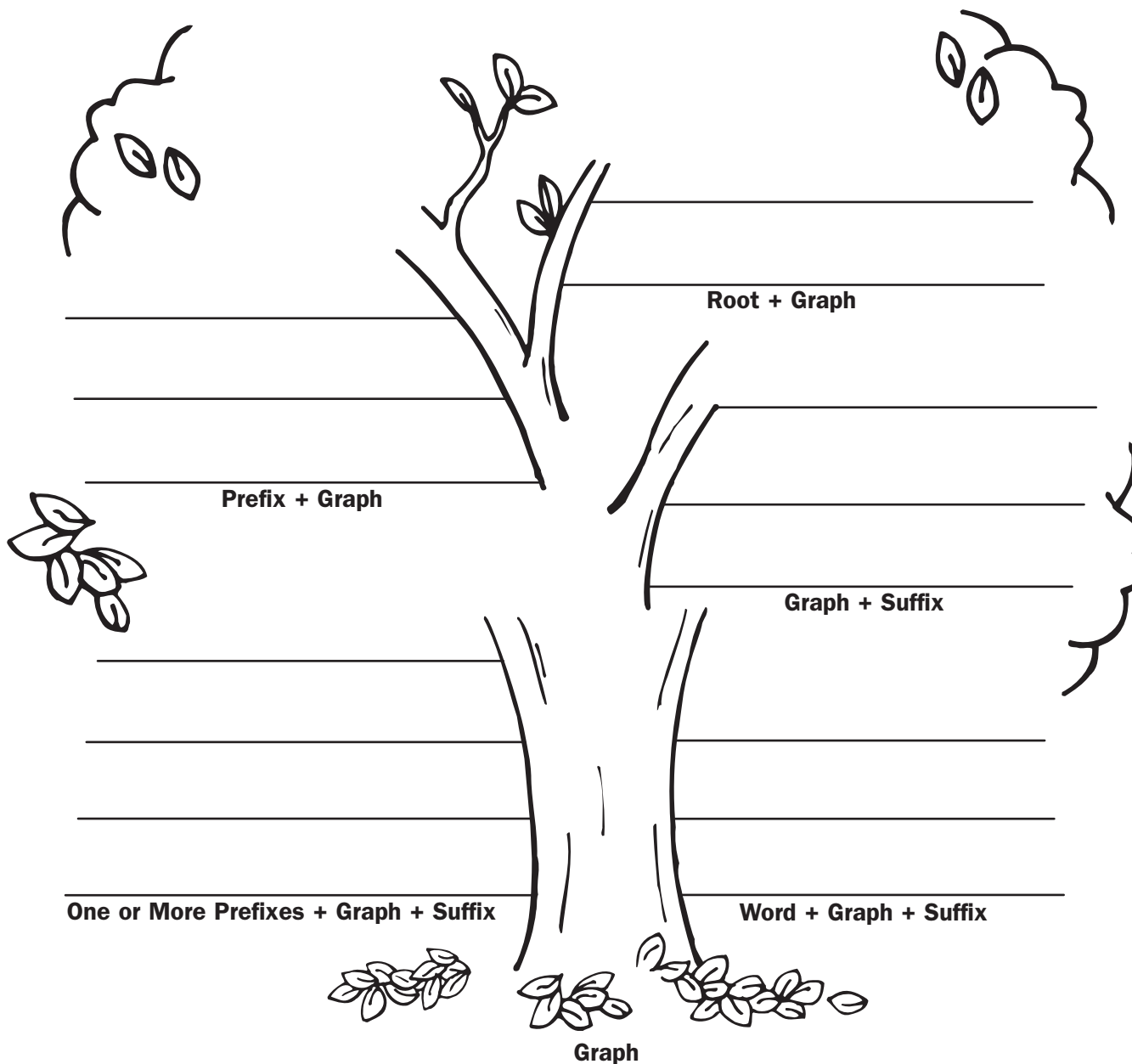


Collect Autographs Some people have framed autographs or signatures from people they admire. Write a paragraph describing what autographs you might like to collect. Give reasons to support your choices. Use as many “graph” words as you can.

Be a Word Architect

autobiographical	biographical	graphics	oceanography	photograph
autobiography	biography	graphite	paragraph	photographic
autograph	graphic	monograph	phonograph	photography

Directions Look at each vocabulary word. Try to determine how it was formed. Then write it on the correct branch of the tree below. Circle *graph* in each word. (Hint: The word *oceanography* contains an *o* before *graph* to make it easier to pronounce.)



16 Word Families (*graph*)

Connect Words and Meanings

autobiographical	biographical	graphics	oceanography	photograph
autobiography	biography	graphite	paragraph	photographic
autograph	graphic	monograph	phonograph	photography

Directions Read each definition below. Then complete the sentence that follows it.

- oceanography** the science dealing with oceans and the plants and animals that live in them
In a book on **oceanography**, I would find information about _____

- autograph** a person's own signature; to write your name or signature on something
I would like an **autograph** from _____

- graphics** images such as drawings, maps, and graphs, especially those made using technological devices such as computers
When I use a textbook, the **graphics** help me because _____

- phonograph** a machine that plays disk-shaped records
Instead of a **phonograph**, most people today have _____

- paragraph** a series of sentences that develop one main idea
When I write, I begin a new **paragraph** by _____

- autobiography** the life story of a person written by that person
An **autobiography** that I would like to read would be written by _____

- photograph** a picture made by the action of light upon a surface; a picture taken by a camera
I treasure my **photograph** of _____

- monograph** a short book or long article on a single, limited subject
If I were researching space travel, I might read a **monograph** on the topic of _____

Continued on next page

Connect More Words and Meanings

autobiographical	biographical	graphics	oceanography	photograph
autobiography	biography	graphite	paragraph	photographic
autograph	graphic	monograph	phonograph	photography

Directions Continue this activity. Read each definition below. Then complete the sentence.

9. **graphite** a soft, black mineral used as lead in pencils and also used in paints and coatings
The company that supplies **graphite** increased production when it received a large order from a school for _____
10. **biography** the life story of a person written by someone other than that person
I would like to read a **biography** of _____
11. **photography** the making of pictures by exposing film in a camera to light
If I wanted to study **photography**, I would need _____
12. **autobiographical** having to do with your own life story
I once told an **autobiographical** story about _____
13. **biographical** having to do with someone else's life
A **biographical** detail I would like to know about my favorite pop star is _____

14. **graphic** having to do with art and design or handwriting; very realistic
A **graphic** novel is fun to read because _____
15. **photographic** having to do with recalling from memory the exact order in which a long list of names was read; having to do with photography
A person's memory is **photographic** when _____



Have a Biographical Chat In a small group, make a list of biographies and autobiographies you have read. Then choose one and write a paragraph telling why you liked it. Use at least four *graph* words in your paragraph.

16 Word Families (*graph*)

Learn Words in Context

autobiographical	biographical	graphics	oceanography	photograph
autobiography	biography	graphite	paragraph	photographic
autograph	graphic	monograph	phonograph	photography

Interview With a Writer

Interviewer: Good morning, Dr. Lucille Luce. You are known as the world's busiest writer, aren't you?

Dr. Luce: Yes, that's right. So far, I have written twelve **biographies** of famous people and dozens of **monographs** on scientific subjects. And I'm planning to write a full-scale, completely truthful **autobiography** in which I tell how my **photographic** memory has helped me . . . as soon as I can find the time. I have written an introduction to the underwater science of **oceanography** for young people, and I have also written a manual on how to take and develop better **photographs**. **Photography** is one of my hobbies, you see, and I want to share my knowledge of cameras, lenses, developing, printing, and everything else that has to do with taking good pictures.



Interviewer: Gee, that's wonderful.

Dr. Luce: Yes, it is. I might add that I'm currently researching a book on Thomas Edison's invention of the **phonograph**, which was of course the greatest step forward in recording sound. I'm planning for that book to have excellent **graphics**, including old photos of Edison at work, and diagrams of how sound is recorded. The **graphic** element is important to me as an author, because people learn from pictures as well as from words. For example, in an **autobiographical** work, I would include photos of myself from throughout my life. In planning a **biographical** work, I always search carefully for pictures of my subject and of where he or she lived.

Interviewer: And yet the words are the most important thing for you as a writer, aren't they?

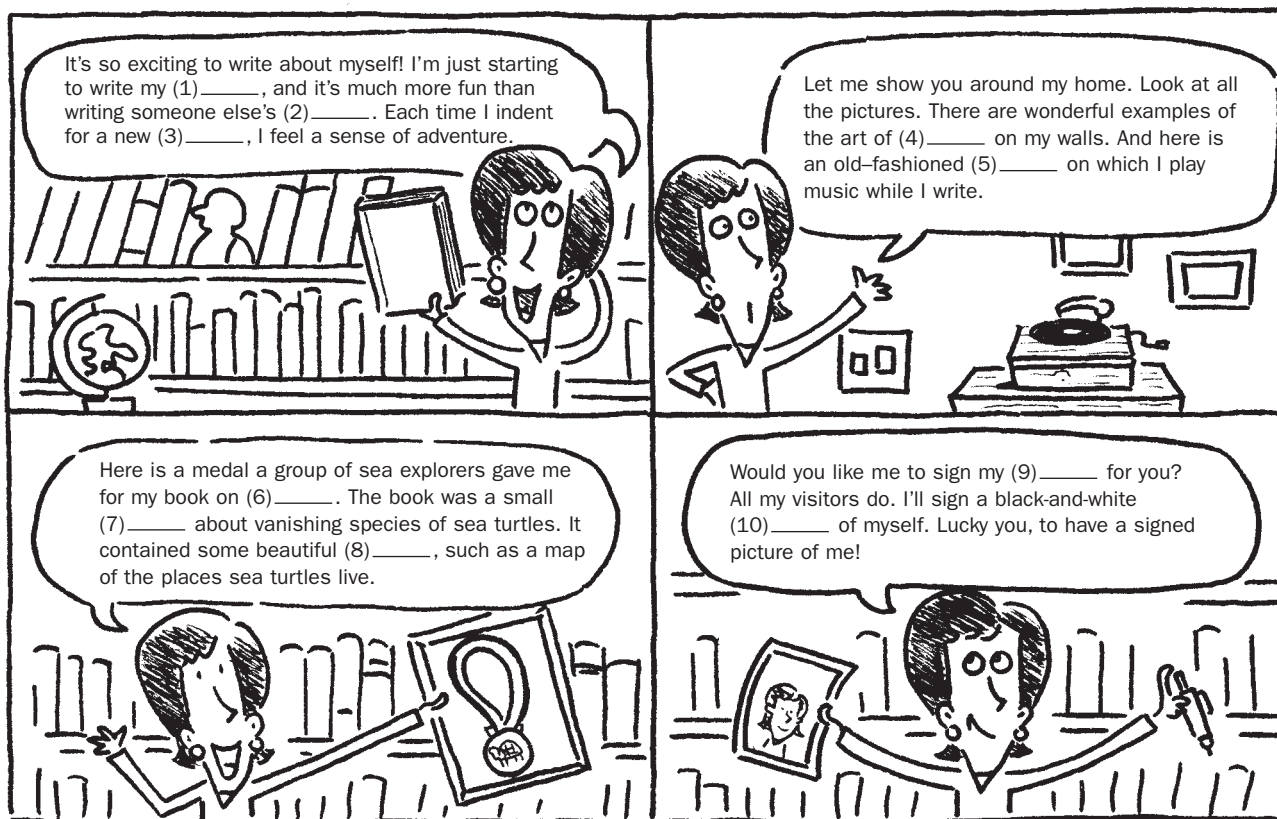
Dr. Luce: Of course. I use up the **graphite** in pencil after pencil, revising and revising until I get it just right. When I revise, I change single words, phrases, sentences, **paragraphs**, and even entire chapters.

Interviewer: That's so inspiring! May I have your **autograph** for my collection of famous people's handwriting?

Use Words in Context

autobiographical	biographical	graphics	oceanography	photograph
autobiography	biography	graphite	paragraph	photographic
autograph	graphic	monograph	phonograph	photography

Directions Read the comic strip below. Fill in the blanks below the comic strip with the correct vocabulary words.



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



Extend the Comic Strip Add a frame to the comic strip. Use at least one vocabulary word in the new frame.

16 Word Families (*graph*)

Review and Extend

autobiographical	biographical	graphics	oceanography	photograph
autobiography	biography	graphite	paragraph	photographic
autograph	graphic	monograph	phonograph	photography

Directions The suffix *-er* means “a person who.” Add the suffix *-er* to a vocabulary word to answer each question below. If the vocabulary word contains a suffix, drop the suffix before you add *-er*.

1. A person who takes pictures with a camera is a(n) _____
2. A scientist who studies the oceans is a(n) _____
3. Someone who writes about another person’s life is a(n) _____
4. Someone who writes articles about a single subject is a(n) _____

Directions Use your knowledge of word parts to find the meaning of each word below. Check your answers against the dictionary.

New Words

geographer

graphology

seismograph

5. The prefix *seismo-* means “earthquake.” What do you think a **seismograph** is?

6. The prefix *geo-* means “earth.” What do you think a **geographer** does?

7. The suffix *-ology* means “study of or science of.” What do you think **graphology** is?

8. The suffix *-ist* means “a person who.” What do you think a **graphologist** does?



Write About It Write about the kind of “graper” you might like to be when you grow up. Why? What kind of “graphy” would you most like to do? Why? Read your ideas to a partner.

Check Your Mastery

Directions Read each item below. Write the word in the blank that best completes each sentence.

1. Author Peter Proffitt is writing a new _____ (*biography, autobiography, photograph*) of Caesar Chavez.
2. When I am old, I hope to write my _____ (*autobiography, oceanography, paragraph*) so that others will learn from my experiences.
3. A person who can recall the exact order of a long list of names is said to have a _____ (*monograph, oceanography, photographic*) memory.
4. She spends all her allowance on film, lenses, and camera equipment. She's very interested in _____ (*biography, photography, oceanography*).
5. The _____ (*graphite, graphics, graphic*) in this video game are colorful and clear.
6. In the days before compact discs, people played records on a _____ (*photographic, photograph, phonograph*).
7. Leela went on a cruise to Australia's Great Barrier Reef to study the science of _____ (*photography, oceanography, biography*).
8. Because _____ (*graphite, graphics, autobiography*) is black and soft, it is used in pencils.
9. She has written a small but important _____ (*phonograph, monograph, biography*) on the history of photography.
10. This diagram is a _____ (*graphic, graphite, autograph*) representation of the nation's economic growth.

Learn Words About a New Subject

Vocabulary Words

approximate **estimation**
calculate **probability**
certain

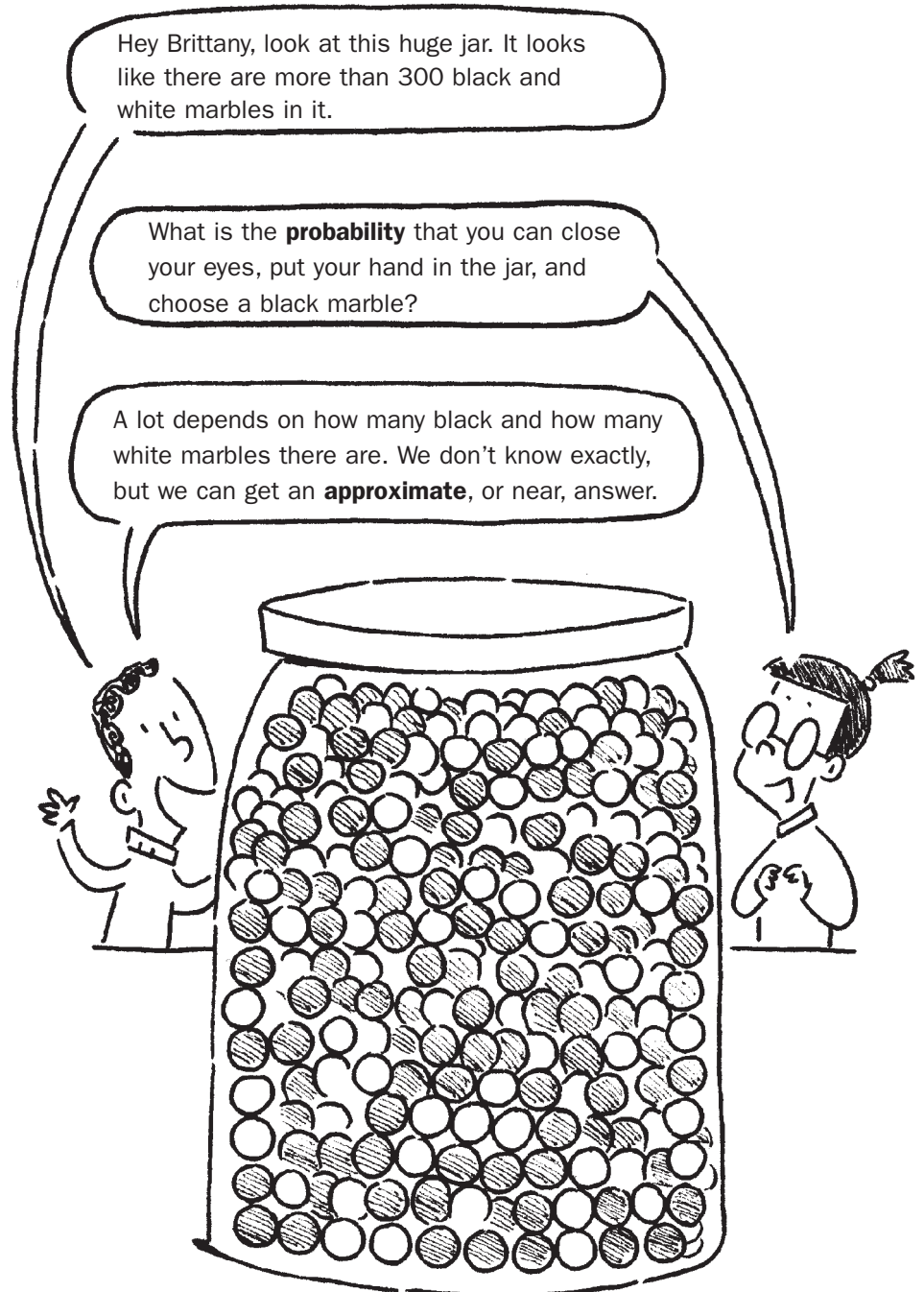
Word Learning Tip!

When you read about a new subject in school, you often see new content words. These words relate to a specific subject, so you have to know them to understand what you are reading. You see these words over and over again when you read about the topic. They are not words that you see in most other books. A clue to their meaning is that they give information about the subject you are studying.

Vocabulary Building Strategy

As you read content words, you can think about how they relate to the main subject. You can also see how they are similar to other content words in a passage. Then you can connect content words to the big idea of the material you are reading to learn the meaning of each new word. All of the words in this lesson deal with the concept of problem solving.

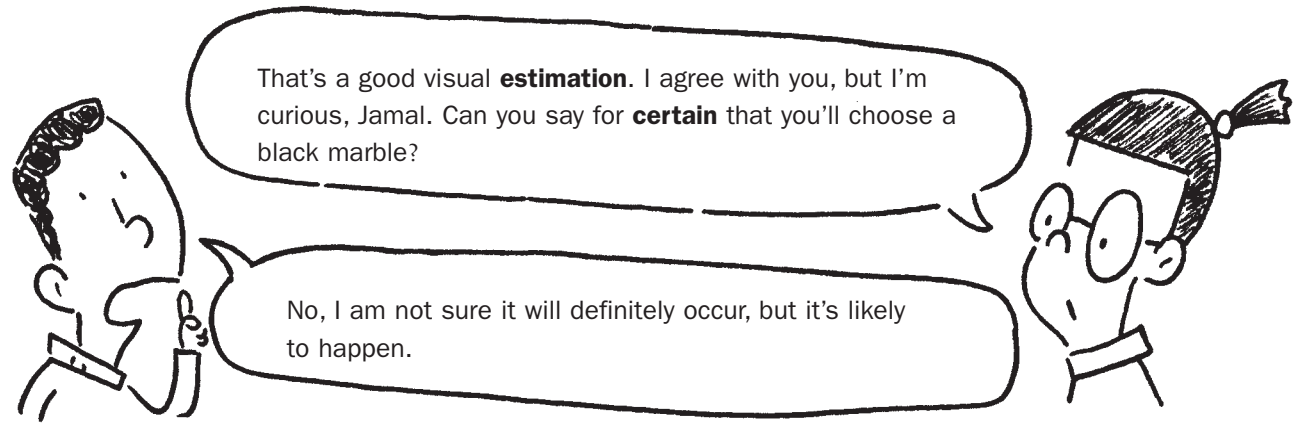
Directions As you read the story below, think about how the words in boldface are linked to the concept of problem solving.





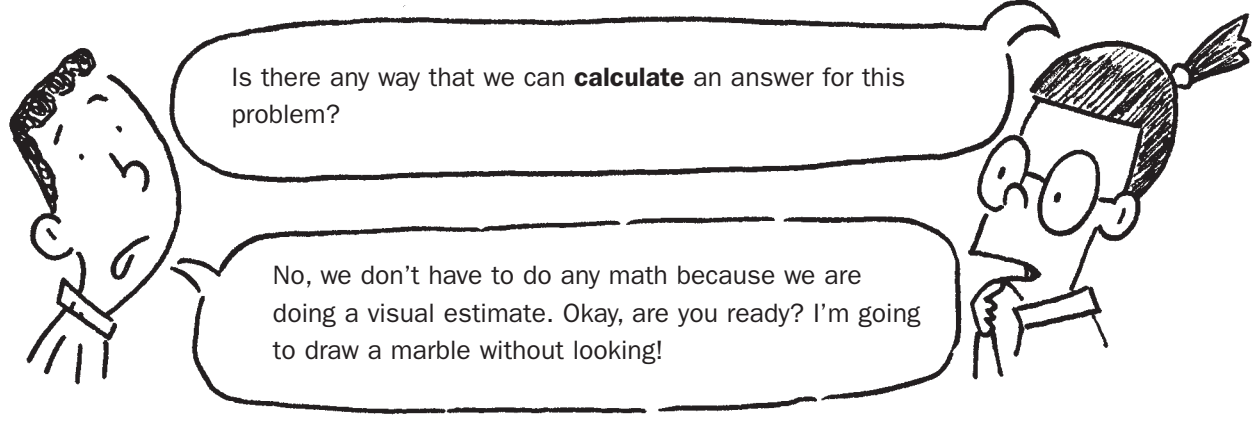
Right. We can only make a prediction to see what the outcome might be.

Okay, let's think about which outcome is most likely. It looks like there are twice as many black marbles as white marbles. So, it's very likely that I'll choose a black marble.



That's a good visual **estimation**. I agree with you, but I'm curious, Jamal. Can you say for **certain** that you'll choose a black marble?

No, I am not sure it will definitely occur, but it's likely to happen.



Is there any way that we can **calculate** an answer for this problem?

No, we don't have to do any math because we are doing a visual estimate. Okay, are you ready? I'm going to draw a marble without looking!

17 Words About Problem Solving

Connect Words and Meanings

approximate

calculate

certain

estimation

probability

Directions Write the vocabulary word in the blank next to each definition. You may use your glossary to help you.

1. an answer that you believe is close to the exact answer; the act of coming up with an answer that is close to the exact answer

2. more or less correct or exact; to come up with an answer that is more or less correct

3. how likely something is to happen

4. will definitely happen; sure that something will happen

5. to find the answer by using mathematics

Directions Write the correct vocabulary word in the blank to complete each sentence.

6. Sometimes you don't need an exact answer because a(n) _____ will be close enough.

7. Beth is _____ that she will pick a green marble from the bag because all the marbles are green.

8. You can _____ that 10% of \$20.00 is \$2.00 by moving the decimal point one digit to the left.

9. The teacher asked us to give a(n) _____ answer, not an exact one.

10. If you toss a penny 100 times, the _____ is that it will land on "heads" about 50 times.



Review of Chapter 2: Word Parts and Content Words

Many words can be made into new words by adding word parts to them. Add a suffix, take off a suffix, or change a suffix to see how many new words you can make from the five vocabulary words. Write a sentence using each new word.

Use Content Words

approximate

calculate

certain

estimation

probability

Directions Write the correct vocabulary word to complete each problem-solving tip. You will use each word twice.

- Tip #1:** When all the tiles in a jar are the same color, you can be _____ that you will choose a tile that is that color.
- Tip #2:** When you _____ the sum of very large numbers, be sure to double-check your answers to make sure that you didn't add them incorrectly.
- Tip #3:** If an event is impossible, its _____ is 0.
- Tip #4:** Sometimes a(n) _____ answer will be satisfactory, but at other times you need an exact answer.
- Tip #5:** When you round up to the nearest 10, you use the process of _____.
- Tip #6:** If something will absolutely happen, it's _____ is 1.
- Tip #7:** It is often helpful to _____ an answer to a mathematical problem by using visual aids.
- Tip #8:** When all the marbles in a jar are the same color, you can be absolutely _____ that you won't choose any marble that is another color.
- Tip #9:** Round off numbers or use _____ to check your answers.
- Tip #10:** Often you don't need to know the exact amount of money you've spent so far in a store, you just need to know the _____ amount.



Research a Famous Problem Solver Choose a famous problem solver and explain how he or she added to our knowledge of mathematics. For instance, who was the first person to estimate the number of stars in the sky? Who made certain we had electricity, air flight, computer chips, cell phones, ATMs, etc.? Use all of the vocabulary words in your report.

17 Words About Problem Solving

Put Words Into Action

approximate

calculate

certain

estimation

probability

Directions Read each word problem. Then write the word that best fits to answer each question.

- Jesse has to be at work at 9:00 A.M. It takes him 15 minutes to get dressed, 20 minutes to eat, and 35 minutes to walk to work. What time should he get up?
How can you _____ exactly when Jesse has to get up?
- On Thursday, the store sells 1,572 books. On Friday it sells 1,953 books. On Saturday, it sells 152 books less than on Friday. How many books are sold in all three days? If you round the book sales, you would get a(n) _____ answer.
- Rachel and Shawn went to San Juan. The flight to San Juan was five hours and fifteen minutes. On the return trip, the flight took four hours and thirty-five minutes. Use _____ to figure out how long the round trip took to the nearest 10 minutes.
- There are 100 marbles in a jar. 25 marbles are green. 75 marbles are orange. How _____ are you that you will choose an orange marble?
- Suppose 25 pieces of paper in a hat are numbered 1 through 25. What is the _____ that you will pick the same number twice in 100 picks?
- Carla's Cake Place baked 50 chocolate cookies yesterday. Today 32 cookies are left. How many cookies have been sold? 20 cookies would be a(n) _____ answer rather than an exact one.
- Derek is trying to solve this problem: $153 + 47 - 22 = 46 - 40 + x$.
How can you _____ the answer for this problem?
- You and a friend are playing a board game. The spinner is divided into 4 equal parts—red, blue, green, and yellow. What is the _____ that you will land on red 5 times out of 25 spins.



Write a Probability Problem Work with a partner. Think about a probability problem in which you pose a question about a possible outcome. On a separate sheet of paper, write the problem. Use as many vocabulary words as possible, along with other words that relate to probability outcomes.

Review and Extend

approximate

calculate

certain

estimation

probability

Bonus Words Below are three new words about the big idea of this lesson. These are more long words that you would read in a math book. This tells you that you're already starting out with a clue: all of these words are about problem solving!

reasonable sensible; logical

likelihood chance or probability

strategy plan for solving a problem

Directions Read each sentence below. Choose the vocabulary word or the new content word that best completes each sentence. Write the word in the blank.

- The word problem required only a(n) _____ answer, but the students had to make sure that it was _____ and made sense.
- When the _____ or _____ of an event occurring is 1, you can say that you are absolutely _____ the event will happen.
- You can use _____ to solve a visual mathematical problem because you don't need an exact answer nor do you need to _____ any numbers.
- When you develop a _____, you make a plan for solving the problem.
- The old adage, "Lightning never strikes twice," indicates the _____ or _____ that lightning will strike again in the same place is 0.



Search for More Words About Probability Look through some math textbooks or look at some web sites on the Internet. In your personal journal, write a list of as many new words as you can find or think of that relate to *probability*.

17 Words About Problem Solving

Check Your Mastery

Directions Read each item below. Then write the vocabulary word that best completes each sentence.

- Ashley knows that it is _____ that the marble she chooses will be red because all the marbles in the jar are red.
A. probability B. estimation C. certain
- The closer the _____ is to 1, the more likely the event is to occur.
A. certain B. probability C. approximate
- Since he knows his multiplication tables, Juan can _____ in his head very quickly the total cost of four shirts that are \$14.99 each. His answers are always correct, too!
A. approximate B. calculate C. certain
- The surveyor needed a(n) _____ rather than an exact number, so he rounded the measurement to the nearest ten.
A. estimation B. probability C. calculate
- The _____ number of guests was too far from a precise answer to be useful, so Maria had to count every name on the list.
A. approximate B. calculate C. certain

Directions Read the passage below. Then select the vocabulary words that best fit the context. Write the words in the blanks. Use each vocabulary word only once.

Lucia wanted to figure out the chance or **6.** _____ (*calculate, probability, certain*) of a coin landing on “heads” if she tossed it 200 times. Before she tossed the coin, she knew that she could not **7.** _____ (*calculate, certain, approximate*) an exact answer. To select a(n) **8.** _____ (*approximate, estimation, certain*) answer, she chose a number that she thought would be close to the exact answer. She jotted down her **9.** _____ (*estimation, calculate, approximate*) so she could compare it against the outcome. After she tossed the coin and counted the number of heads, she could be **10.** _____ (*calculate, estimation, certain*) of her answer.

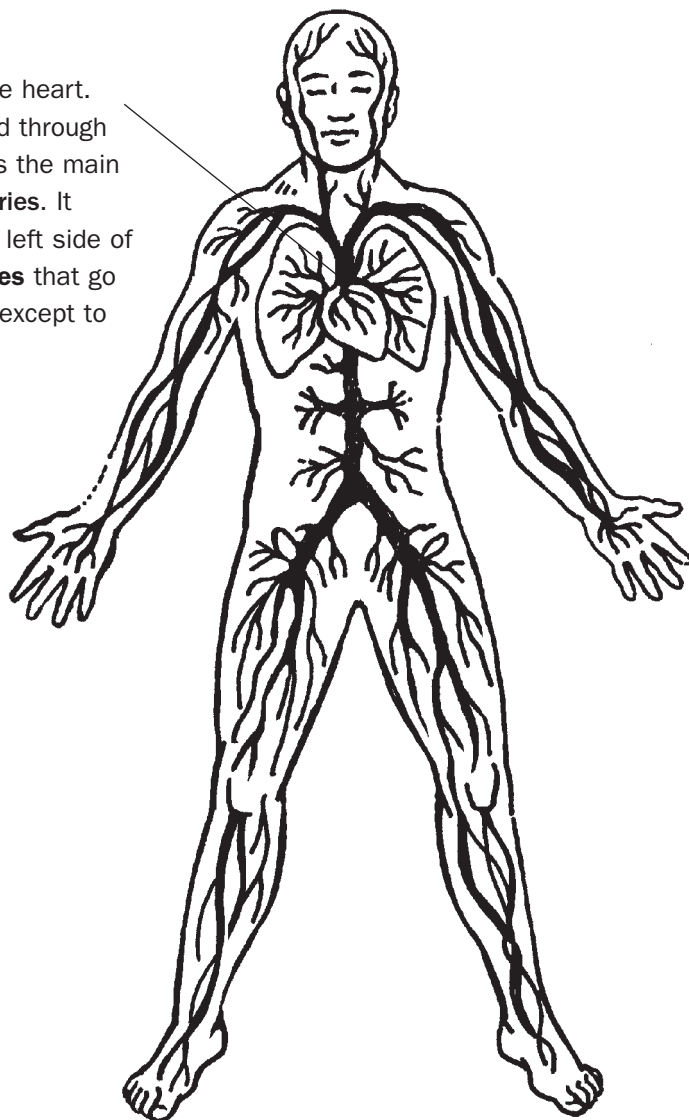
Learn Words About a New Subject

Directions As you take a journey through the circulatory system. Think about how each word in boldface connects to the big idea.

The Circulatory System

We need blood in order to survive. It gives us oxygen and nutrients. How is blood pumped and carried to the cells? That's where the circulatory system comes in! The circulatory system is made up of blood, the blood vessels, and the heart.

1 The action starts in the heart. The heart pumps blood through the **aorta**. The **aorta** is the main tube for all of the **arteries**. It carries blood from the left side of the heart to the **arteries** that go throughout the body—except to the lungs.



Vocabulary Words

aorta	capillary
artery	vein
atrium	

Word Learning Tip!

When you read about a new subject, you may see new content words that you have not seen before in your everyday reading. These words are often the longest and most difficult words in the text. They tell something specific about the subject you are reading. To learn these new words, think about the big idea or subject of the paragraph. In this lesson, all content words tell about the circulatory system.

Vocabulary Building Strategy

To learn the meaning of content words that tell about a new subject, make connections between the unknown word and the big idea or subject of what you are reading. The new word will tell something specific about the big idea or subject. Tie together the big idea and the meanings of other content words that you know to determine the exact meaning of an unknown content word.

18 Words About the Circulatory System

Learn Words About a New Subject

aorta

artery

atrium

capillary

vein

2

The **arteries** are the blood vessels that carry blood away from the heart.

3

The **veins** carry blood back to the heart.

4

This image is enlarged many times. Look at how tiny the **capillaries** are. These small tubes link the **arteries** and the **veins**. They play another important role, too. The thin walls of the **capillaries** allow food to pass into the cells and waste to be removed. Pretty neat, eh?

5

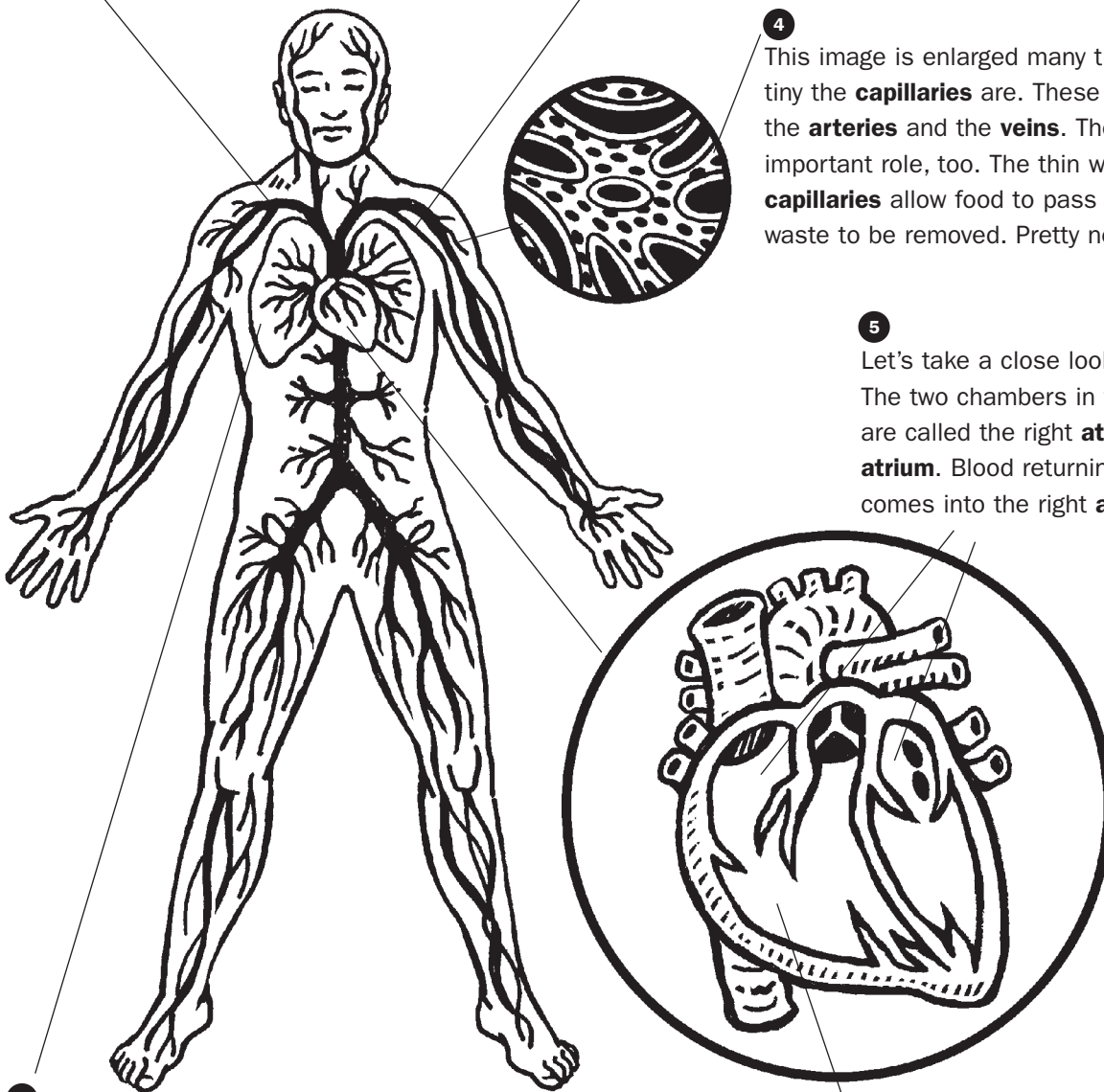
Let's take a close look at the heart. The two chambers in the upper part are called the right **atrium** and the left **atrium**. Blood returning from the veins comes into the right **atrium**.

7

The blood travels from the lungs back to the heart to begin its journey again.

6

What happens to the blood then? It passes to the right ventricle. That is the chamber right below the right **atrium**. From there, it is pumped to the lungs to pick up oxygen.



Connect Words and Meanings

aorta

artery

atrium

capillary

vein

Directions Read each definition below. In the blank next to the definition, write the vocabulary word that matches it. Then use this word to fill in the blank in the sentence.

- Definition** a blood vessel that carries blood away from the heart, but not the main tube

- You can remember that an _____ carries blood *away* from the heart because both words start with *a*.
- Definition** the main blood vessel in the heart; the main tube for all of the arteries

- The _____ carries blood from the heart to all parts of the body, except the lungs.
- Definition** either of the two chambers on both sides of the heart

- The _____ is a powerful part of the heart that receives blood from the veins.
- Definition** one of the tiny tubes that carries blood between the arteries and the veins

- You can see a tiny _____ under a microscope.
- Definition** a blood vessel that carries blood to the heart _____
- You can often see a big _____ in the inside of your elbow.



Diagram the Heart Work in small groups to draw a diagram of the heart and label it. Use arrows to show how the blood moves. Use all of the vocabulary words in your diagram. Add as many new content words about the big idea as you can. Write a title for the diagram that expresses the big idea.

18 Words About the Circulatory System

Use Content Words

aorta

artery

atrium

capillary

vein

Directions Choose the vocabulary word that best fits in each sentence. Write it in the blank. You will use each word twice.

- The heart has four chambers or rooms. One of its two upper chambers is called a(n) _____ (*atrium, capillary, vein*).
- The circulatory system starts at the heart, which pumps blood that is filled with oxygen to the body through a large tube called the _____ (*vein, capillary, aorta*).
- This _____ (*vein, artery, capillary*) brings blood to the spleen, which helps the body make white blood cells.
- A(n) _____ (*vein, capillary, atrium*) is so small that you can only see it through a microscope.
- Blood can take just one minute to travel through the _____ (*vein, aorta, capillary*) to all the blood vessels and then back to the heart.
- White blood cells change their shape to squeeze through a narrow _____ (*atrium, artery, capillary*).
- This leg _____ (*vein, artery, aorta*) is bringing blood back to the heart.
- This _____ (*artery, vein, capillary*) brings blood to the kidneys, which remove waste from the body.
- Each _____ (*artery, vein, atrium*) in your arm carries blood from your arm back to the heart.
- Blood filled with oxygen travels from the lungs to the left _____ (*atrium, aorta, artery*).



Ask Questions About the Circulatory System Imagine that you have the opportunity to interview a doctor. Write five questions you would ask the doctor about the circulatory system. Use as many vocabulary words as you can.

Put Words Into Action

aorta

artery

atrium

capillary

vein

Directions Answer each question with one of the vocabulary words. You will use each vocabulary word twice.

1. I carry blood back to the heart. What am I? _____
2. The blood that travels through me is bright red because it is filled with oxygen. There are more than one of me carrying blood from the heart. What am I?

3. I am the largest and most important blood vessel in the heart. What am I?

4. I am the smallest blood vessel. You can't see me without help. What am I?

5. I am the part of the heart that pumps blood powerfully into the aorta. What am I?

6. You can remember that I carry blood away from the heart because I start with a like *away*! What am I? _____
7. I am the main blood vessel in the heart. What am I? _____
8. My name is short so I may not seem important, but I am a powerful part of the circulatory system. When doctors take blood from your arm, they look for me. What am I? _____
9. I'm an important link between blood vessels. There are over three billion of me in the body. What am I? _____
10. I am one of the two upper rooms of the heart. What am I? _____



Stage a Heart Show Work with some classmates to stage a heart show explaining the circulatory system. Some group members can write a script that describes how blood travels through the body. Be sure to use vocabulary words as often as you can. You should use the heart diagram that you made earlier in this lesson in your show. Act out the script for your classmates.

18 Words About the Circulatory System

Review and Extend

aorta

artery

atrium

capillary

vein

Bonus Words Here are three new words about the big idea of this lesson, the circulatory system. Since all the words are about the same big idea, you can connect each word to this subject to learn its specific meaning.

blood vessel one of the many veins and arteries that carry blood through the body
chamber an enclosed space in the heart
circulate the way blood moves through the body; to move in a regular way

Directions Read each sentence below. Choose the vocabulary word or the new content word that best completes each sentence. Write the word in the blank. Use each word only once.

1. A _____ can be so small that blood cells have to pass through one at a time, in a straight line.
2. The heart has four parts. Each part of the heart is called a(n) _____.
3. The _____ is the main blood vessel in the heart.
4. The heart pumps blood so it can _____ throughout the body, bringing food and removing wastes.
5. An artery is a _____; so is a vein and a capillary!

Bonus Write a sentence about the circulatory system that uses two of your vocabulary words.



Keep Your Heart Healthy Think about why it is important to keep your heart healthy. Why do you think that diet and exercise are important? Use as many vocabulary words as you can to answer this question.

Check Your Mastery

Directions Read each item below. Then circle the letter of the vocabulary word that best completes each sentence.

1. A blood vessel that carries blood away from the heart is the _____.
A. vein B. artery C. atrium
2. A(n) _____ is such a small blood vessel that blood cells have to travel through it in a single row.
A. aorta B. atrium C. capillary
3. The _____ sends oxygen-rich blood to all parts of the body, except the lungs.
A. vein B. atrium C. aorta
4. The _____ is one of the upper chambers of the heart.
A. atrium B. artery C. aorta
5. A(n) _____ carries blood that has circulated through the body back to the heart.
A. artery B. vein C. atrium
6. An _____ carries blood away from the heart. The body has many of these blood vessels, not just one.
A. artery B. atrium C. aorta
7. This blood vessel, a _____, moves blood back to the heart.
A. vein B. capillary C. aorta
8. After blood travels to the lungs to receive oxygen, it returns to the left _____.
A. artery B. vein C. atrium
9. A tiny blood vessel that joins the arteries and the veins is called a(n) _____.
A. aorta B. capillary C. atrium
10. The _____ is the main artery in the body.
A. aorta B. capillary C. vein

19 Words About the Water Cycle

Learn Words About a New Subject

Vocabulary Words

condensation **precipitation**
droplet **water vapor**
evaporation

Word Learning Tip!

Every subject has its special words. These words matter a great deal because they tell about the subject. However, you have probably never seen some of these words before. They are often long and look hard, too. Fortunately, you can often understand these words by examining the big idea or topic that you are reading about. Then think about what part of it each word describes.

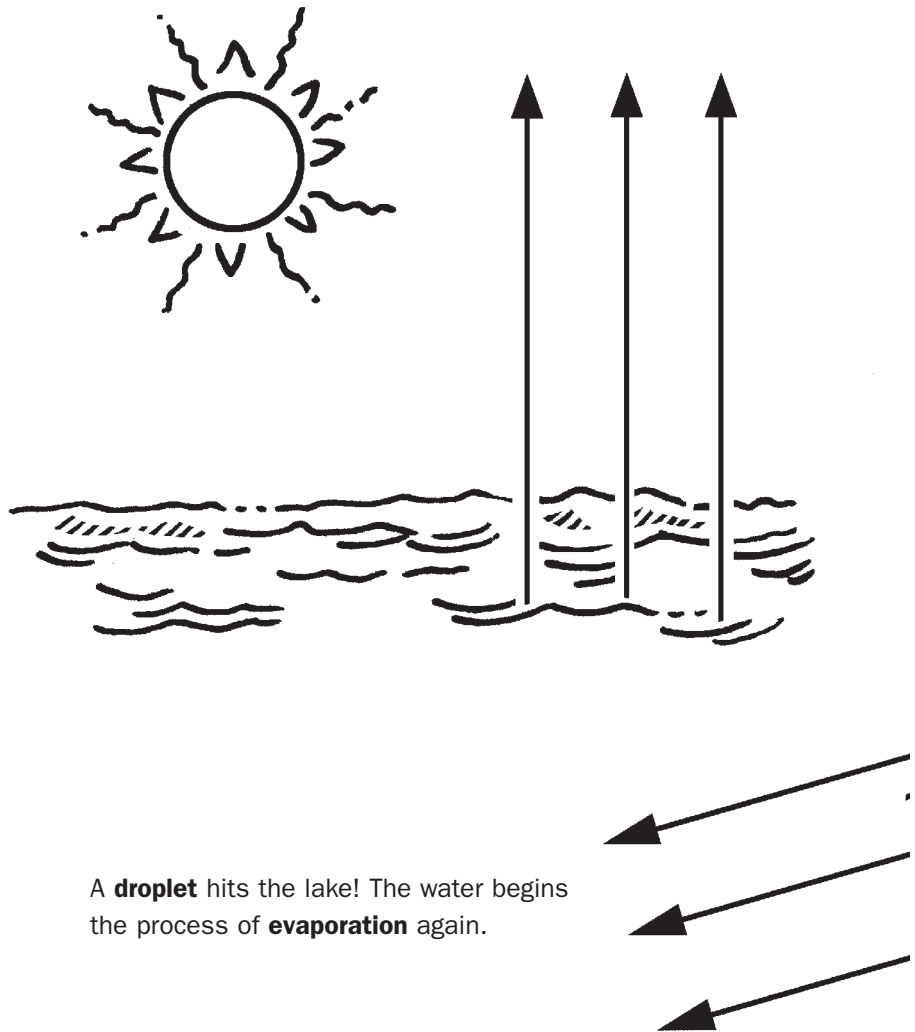
Vocabulary Building Strategy

To learn the meaning of content words that tell about a new subject, make connections between the unknown word and the big idea or subject. The new word will tell something specific about the big idea. Tie together the big idea and the meanings of other content words that you know in the text. This will help you determine the exact meaning of the unknown content words.

Directions As you study the following diagram of the water cycle, think about how each boldface word is linked to the topic. Ask yourself, “How does this word connect to the big idea of the water cycle?”

The Water Cycle

Heat from the sun causes water to change into a gas called **water vapor**. This process is called **evaporation**.



Water vapor changes back to a liquid in the atmosphere. This process is called **condensation**.

Condensation forms clouds.

A tiny **droplet** of water adds to others to form clouds.

Precipitation falls from clouds filled with water. Much of the **precipitation** soaks the ground.



19 Words About the Water Cycle

Connect Words and Meanings

condensation droplet evaporation precipitation water vapor

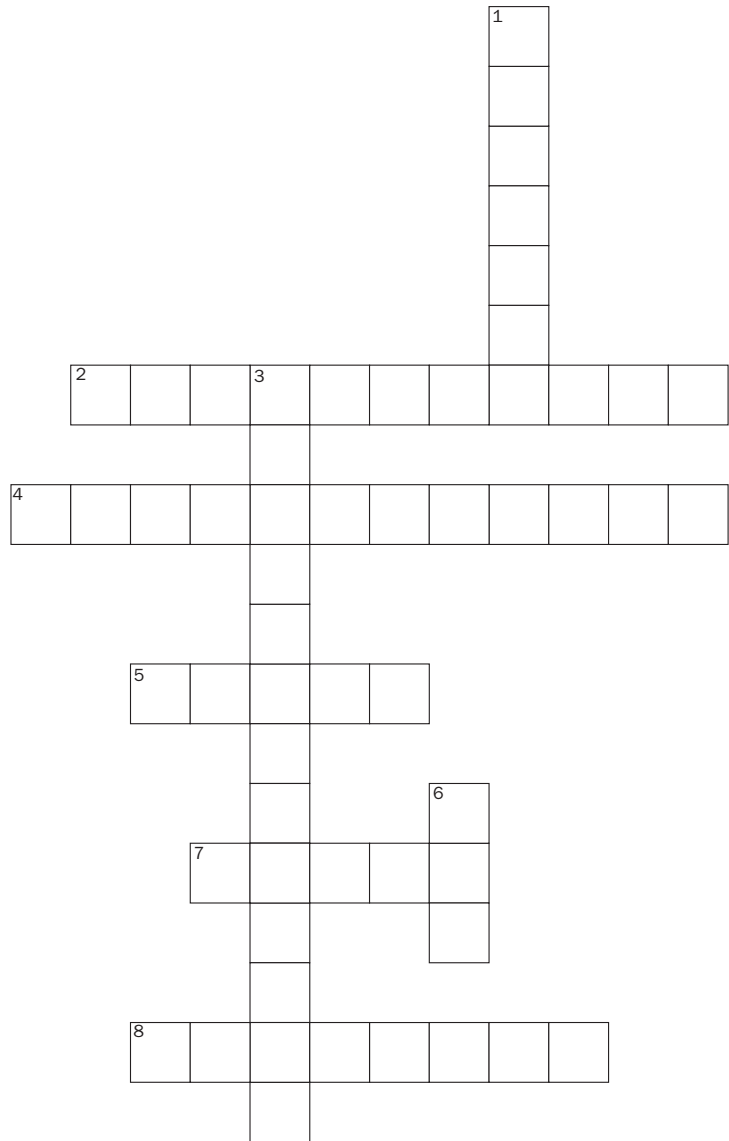
Directions Complete the crossword puzzle below. You may use your dictionary or the glossary to help you.

Across

- 2. the act or process by which a liquid becomes a gas
- 4. the process or way water vapor becomes a liquid
- 5. Water _____ is an invisible gas that forms after water evaporates.
- 7. _____ vapor occurs when liquid water evaporates.
- 8. Ice crystals or _____ of water may fall to the earth.

Down

- 1. a tiny drop or quantity of liquid
- 3. the falling of water from the sky in the form of rain, sleet, or snow
- 6. After evaporation, your wet sweater would be _____.



Find Related Words When you look at long words, you can often find shorter words or parts of shorter words in them. For example, the word *evaporation* contains the words *vapor* and *evaporate*. These words have related meanings. They also tell about the water cycle. Find the shorter words in *condensation* and *precipitation*. Write them and their meanings in your personal word journal. Then write a sentence using each related word. You may use your dictionary to help you.

Use Content Words

condensation

droplet

evaporation

precipitation

water vapor

Directions Use the content words to complete the sentences below. Write the words in the blank.

1. In the early morning, you can see tiny _____ (s) of water on flowers. This is called *dew*.
2. Humidity occurs when there is too much _____ in the air, so everything feels moist.
3. If you heat water to 212° F, it will boil. This starts the _____ process.
4. Rain, hail, and sleet are three different forms of _____.
5. Before it rains, water vapor changes to a liquid in a process called _____.
6. If you see dark nimbus clouds in the sky, you can expect _____, or rain.
7. Cirrus clouds are wispy clouds. They contain crystals of ice and tiny _____ (s) of water.
8. When there is not enough rain, airplanes may drop seeds in clouds to start the _____ process. The seeds help turn the water vapor into a liquid.
9. If you leave a glass of water on the kitchen counter for several days, each day the amount of water will become less and less because of the process of _____.
10. If you live near a lake or on the sea coast, there is more _____ in the air than if you live in the desert.



Write an Editorial Most of Earth's surface is water, but 97 percent of that water is salt water. Of the remaining three percent, two-thirds is frozen in the North and South Poles. Therefore, only about one percent of the water on Earth can be used for drinking and growing food. Write an editorial for the school newspaper in which you persuade readers to protect Earth's water from pollution. In your editorial, explain the importance of the water cycle. Use at least three vocabulary words in your editorial and two additional content words that you learned by using the Word Learning Tip and Vocabulary Building Strategy.

19 Words About the Water Cycle

Put Words Into Action

condensation

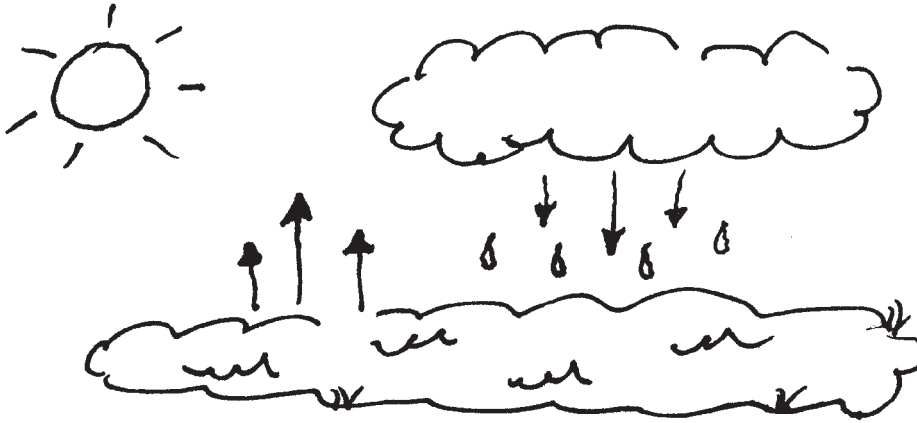
droplet

evaporation

precipitation

water vapor

Directions Kevin is making an oral presentation about the water cycle. He made this diagram to accompany his talk. Help him complete his talk by writing the correct vocabulary words in the blanks.



Notice the sun shining brightly. It heats up the water in the lake. This begins the process of (1) _____. Some of the water evaporates and turns into a gas called (2) _____. The arrows show that this invisible gas rises. This gas cools as it goes higher and higher in the sky. It condenses and forms (3) _____ of water. During (4) _____, the gas or (5) _____ is turned back into a liquid.

Clouds are made up of many tiny water (6) _____(s) that have attached themselves to small pieces of dust or smoke in the air. When the clouds become too heavy and can't hold any more moisture, (7) _____ occurs in the form of rain, sleet, snow, or hail.

Notice the arrows pointing downward. They show (8) _____ falling to the ground.

The water then runs down the land back into the lake, where the process of (9) _____ starts all over again.

Sometimes the air is very dirty. Smog is the result of (10) _____, since water vapor condenses on the dirty particles in the air to form a smoky fog, called smog.



Make a Cartoon Draw a cartoon about the water cycle. Your cartoon can take any form that you wish but must fit on a sheet of unlined 8 1/2" x 11" paper. Use all your vocabulary words and two other words that you learned by reading this page and by using the Word Learning Tip and Vocabulary Building Strategy.

Review and Extend

condensation

droplet

evaporation

precipitation

water vapor

Bonus Words Below are two more words about the water cycle. Keep in mind that these new words are about the same big idea as the rest of the new words you learned in this lesson.

cumulus clouds big, puffy clouds that form in warm air on sunny days

dew point the air temperature at which dew forms

Directions Below are five questions about the vocabulary words and their function in the water cycle. Choose a vocabulary word or bonus word that answers the question. Write it on the blank.

1. I am often called the “fair weather clouds” because I form in warm air on sunny days.

What am I? _____

2. I am the process by which water changes to a gas called water vapor. I move water from lakes to clouds.

What am I? _____

3. Farmers like me when I form as rain for their crops. Children like me when I come as snow. Few people like me when I come as icy, cold sleet!

What am I? _____

4. I am the temperature at which air becomes filled with water and dew forms.

What am I? _____

5. I form on the outside of a glass of ice water. I form when it rains. I’m a cute little bead of water.

What am I? _____



Search for New Words About Weather

Look through books, science magazines, and on the Internet. Find at least four new words related to the topic of the weather. Write the words and the sentences in which you found them in your personal word journal.

19 Words About the Water Cycle

Check Your Mastery

Directions Circle the letter of the correct answer to each statement below.

1. A **droplet** would most likely be the size of a _____.
A. small button B. car C. cell phone D. CD
2. In the water cycle, **condensation** forms _____.
A. heat C. clouds
B. salt water to fill the oceans D. lots of rain, snow, and icy sleet
3. **Evaporation** could take place with all of the following BUT _____.
A. lake water B. orange juice C. milk D. fish
4. Farmers like **precipitation** because _____.
A. horses need sunny days C. the clouds provide shade
B. their crops need rain D. it removes extra rain and moisture
5. **Water vapor** is best described as _____.
A. a gas B. a liquid C. clouds D. a small pond

Directions Read each item below. Then circle the letter of the vocabulary word that best completes each sentence.

6. The water cycle begins with _____, when heat from the sun causes water to change to a gas.
A. droplet B. precipitation C. evaporation
7. At the end of the water cycle, _____ falls back to earth as rain or snow.
A. evaporation B. droplet C. precipitation
8. Water vapor forms into a liquid in clouds through a process called _____.
A. precipitation B. condensation C. droplet
9. Rain can fall lightly in small _____(s) or in a torrent like a waterfall!
A. droplet B. evaporation C. condensation
10. More and more _____ condenses to form bigger and bigger clouds.
A. evaporation B. water vapor C. precipitation

Learn Words About a New Subject

Directions The passage looks like an entry you might read in a biographical encyclopedia about great leaders. As you read it, think about how each new boldface content word relates to the big idea.

Martin Luther King, Jr.: A Great Leader

Martin Luther King, Jr., is honored as a great leader of the American Civil Rights movement. He was a champion for equal justice under the law. Through his years of **persistence**, Dr. King used peaceful protest to gain equal rights under the law for all people.



Martin Luther King, Jr.,
Civil Rights Leader and
Hero for All Americans

Born in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1929, Dr. King became a minister when he was only seventeen years old. Through his studies, Dr. King learned of the Indian leader Mohandas Gandhi and his ideas of nonviolent protest. He learned that nonviolent action can be a powerful force for change.

Dr. King taught the importance of **self-discipline** and self-control in the fight to overcome injustice. People followed him because he was **trustworthy**. They knew he was honest and they could depend on him. As leader of the Montgomery bus boycott in 1955–1956, Dr. King brought people from all over America together because of his fair and honest leadership. He taught people the importance of **cooperation** in working toward a common goal.

Continued on next page

Vocabulary Words

compassion **self-discipline**
cooperation **trustworthy**
persistence

Word Learning Tip!

When you read about a new subject, you may see new content words that you have not seen before in your everyday reading. These words are often the longest and most difficult words in the text. They tell something specific about the subject you are reading. To learn these new words, think about the big idea or subject of the paragraph. In this lesson, all of the content words are about great leaders.

Vocabulary Building Strategy

To learn the meaning of content words about a new subject, make connections between the unknown word and the big idea or subject of what you are reading. The new word will tell something specific about the big idea. Tie together the big idea and the meanings of other content words that you know to determine the exact meaning of an unknown content word.

Learn Words About a New Subject

compassion

cooperation

persistence

self-discipline

trustworthy

Another of Dr. King's successes was the March on Washington, DC, in 1963. He worked hard to organize this march and to get people to show **cooperation**. His **persistence** paid off. Over 200,000 people marched to demand racial equality.

Keeping a demonstration of such a massive size peaceful demanded **self-discipline** from all who marched, but the marchers followed Dr. King's example.

Dr. King is also famous for his **compassion**. A moving speaker, he preached the importance of forgiveness and mercy. His dream was of a nation where all people were treated fairly and lived together peacefully. In 1964, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

Dr. King's memory lives on. His birthday, January 15, is celebrated each year as an American holiday. It is a day when people of all races get together in the spirit of **cooperation** and sharing. It honors both the man who brought hope to so many people and the qualities his life so clearly displayed—**compassion**, **trustworthiness**, **self-discipline**, and **persistence**.

"Make a career of humanity. Commit yourself to the noble struggle for human rights. You will make a greater person of yourself, a greater nation of your country, and a finer world to live in."

Martin Luther King, Jr.

"But I know, somehow, that only when it is dark enough can you see the stars."

Martin Luther King, Jr.

"Love builds up and unites; hate tears down and destroys."

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Connect Words and Meanings

compassion **cooperation** **persistence** **self-discipline** **trustworthy**

Directions Complete the crossword puzzle. Some of the clues give you definitions for the vocabulary words and some ask you to complete a sentence to show you understand the meaning of the vocabulary word. You may use your dictionary or the glossary to help you.

Across

1. If you have **self-discipline**, you can _____ your behavior, even when you are angry.

2. teamwork; working well with others

3. self-control

4. If you are **trustworthy**, people know that they can _____ on you.

7. refusal to give up

9. reliable; able to be depended on

Down

1. kindness and mercy

5. If you show **persistence**, you don't give up _____.

6. If you show **cooperation**, you work _____ with others.

8. If you show **compassion**, you care about the feelings of _____ people.



Understand Famous Sayings Leaders often say memorable things, such as Franklin Roosevelt's famous sentence: "We have nothing to fear but fear itself." Write five sentences that a leader might use in an important speech about freedom. Each sentence should use one of the five vocabulary words. Make your sentences easy to understand so they are memorable.

Use Content Words

compassion

cooperation

persistence

self-discipline

trustworthy

Directions Great leaders often face big problems. They solve these problems by using their skills and the help of others. Use your content words to complete the sentences about great leaders below. The boldface words in each sentence will help you. You will use each word twice.

1. In World War II, Winston Churchill, Franklin Roosevelt, and Joseph Stalin showed _____ and **worked together** to defeat the Nazis.
2. Soldiers knew nurse Florence Nightingale would take care of them because she promised she would. She was _____ and **reliable**.
3. Mohandas Gandhi went on hunger strikes to gain India's freedom. He was famous for his _____, as shown by his **self-control**.
4. Nelson Mandela showed _____ in trying for decades to get equal rights for black South Africans. He would **not give up**.
5. President John F. Kennedy showed _____ and **concern for others** when he started the Peace Corps.
6. When he took office, Harry Truman used _____ and **teamwork** to end World War II.
7. As the Israeli Prime Minister, Golda Meir was a _____ leader whom people **relied on** to make Israel strong.
8. Eleanor Roosevelt **refused to give up!** She used _____ to convince her husband, the president, to help poor people.



Understand Leadership Words Many important words about leadership start with the word *self*. Examples include *self-assurance*, *self-confidence*, and *self-control*. Define these three words. Then, find three new content area words that describe leaders. Use the Word Learning Tip and the Vocabulary Building Strategy to learn these words and write a sentence using each.

Put Words Into Action

compassion

cooperation

persistence

self-discipline

trustworthy

Directions How do companies hire their leaders? They advertise! Use your content words to complete this advertisement for a leader. You will use each word twice.



PRESIDENT WANTED FOR INTERNATIONAL COMPANY

PrimaCo, a large, international company, is looking for a new president. The person chosen must be **1.** _____ and reliable. A good president will also understand the importance of **2.** _____ and working well with others.

3. _____ is also important, especially the ability to stay cool in tense and stressful situations. The person must also have **4.** _____ to get the job done and show sympathy or **5.** _____ for workers' problems.

If you have self-control, or **6.** _____, and are **7.** _____ and dependable, you might be the new president we seek. Since there is a lot of teamwork involved with this job, working well with others, or **8.** _____, is also important. We are a company that values a leader who shows **9.** _____ for its workers. If you are determined and have **10.** _____, give us a call today at 555-7167.



Write a Letter of Application Imagine that you have decided to apply for the job as the new president of PrimaCo. Write your letter of application to the company. In the letter, describe the traits that make you a good leader. Use at least three of your vocabulary words in the letter.

Review and Extend

compassion

cooperation

persistence

self-discipline

trustworthy

Bonus Words Below are two more words about great leaders. Remember that these words are about the same big idea: great leaders. As a result, you can figure out what these words mean by linking them to the big idea and to the other vocabulary words about leaders that you have learned.

loyalty being faithful and loyal

adaptable being able to adjust, or adapt, to different conditions

Directions Below are five questions about leadership. Answer each question with one of the vocabulary words or bonus words. You will use each content word once.

1. These leaders have the ability to put themselves in the other person's place and feel mercy and pity for them. What trait do these leaders have? _____
2. These leaders follow through on their promises and keep their friendships. What trait do these leaders have? _____
3. These leaders don't let setbacks discourage them from getting the job done. They stick with their task. What trait do these leaders have? _____
4. These leaders change their tactics to adjust to different conditions. What word would you use to describe these leaders? _____
5. These leaders understand the importance of teamwork and work well with others. What behavior do these leaders exhibit? _____

Bonus Think about this motto: When at first you don't succeed, try, try again. Write one or two sentences showing how this motto highlights two traits of good leaders.



Give a Leadership Award Choose a famous leader, past or present. List ten words that show why you admire this person. Then write a speech explaining why this leader deserves a leadership award.

Check Your Mastery

Directions Read each item below. Circle the letter of the vocabulary word that best completes each sentence. Use each vocabulary word only once.

- Leaders who have _____ follow a task to the end, even if they get discouraged.
A. persistence B. cooperation C. compassion
- _____ is an important aspect of leadership, because it is hard to complete big tasks without teamwork and the help of others.
A. Compassion B. Self-discipline C. Cooperation
- A _____ leader can be counted on to keep secrets, be honest with money, and not betray people.
A. cooperation B. trustworthy C. persistence
- Great leaders need _____ because it helps them forgive mistakes that people make.
A. persistence B. compassion C. cooperation
- There's no doubt that _____ is a key quality in a leader because without self-control, it's hard to stay on task.
A. compassion B. cooperation C. self-discipline

Directions Read the passage below. Then select the vocabulary word that best fits the context. Write the word in the blank. Use each vocabulary word only once.

Clara Barton, born in 1821, was a leader in three different fields! She is famous for her kindness and **6.** _____ (*persistence, self-discipline, compassion*) as a battlefield nurse. She is also well known as a teacher who taught her students to stay focused and in control of their actions. She wanted them to have **7.** _____ (*trustworthy, cooperation, self-discipline*). But Clara Barton's fame as a leader rests on her **8.** _____ (*persistence, trustworthy, compassion*) in establishing the American Red Cross. This was her biggest and most difficult battle because not everyone agreed that America needed an aid group to act in peacetime as well as in wartime. To establish the American Red Cross, Clara Barton needed the **9.** _____ (*compassion, persistence, cooperation*) of many people. She met with members of Congress, the president, and all his advisors. Because she had such a good reputation and was so **10.** _____ (*trustworthy, compassion, self-discipline*), people listened to her. In 1881, Clara Barton founded the American Red Cross. She became its first president and led the organization for 23 years.

Learn Words About a New Subject

Vocabulary Words

bibliography **paraphrase**
citation **valid**
data

Word Learning Tip!

When you read about a new subject, you may see words you have not seen before in your everyday reading. These words are often the longest and most difficult in the text. They tell you something specific about the subject. To learn these new words, think about the big idea or subject about which you are reading. In this lesson, all of the words tell about research.

Vocabulary Building Strategy

To learn the meaning of content words that tell about a new subject, make connections between the unknown word and the big idea or subject. The new word will tell something specific about that big idea. Tie together the big idea and the meanings of other content words that you know in the text. This will help you determine the exact meaning of the unknown content words.

Directions As you read this comic strip, think about how the boldface words are connected to the big idea. Together, the words give you information about research.

Writing a Research Report



It's important that we use many different sources when we do research. The library has a lot of nonfiction books, newspapers, and magazines that we can use. It also has several computers we can use to connect to the Internet.

We need to check to make sure that each source is **valid**.

We don't want to use any false information.

To **paraphrase** the article, I put the information in my own words.

But we still must include a **citation** to show where we got the information.

Last, we write our **bibliography**.

It lists all the books, articles, and web pages that we used in our research.

21 Words About Research

Connect Words and Meanings

bibliography

citation

data

paraphrase

valid

Directions First read each definition. Choose that vocabulary word that matches the definition and write it in the blank. Then use this vocabulary word in the sentence that follows the definition. You may use your dictionary or the glossary to help you.

- 1. Definition** to restate a text or passage in your own words: _____
- Mia wanted to _____ the author's words before she included them in her report.
- 3. Definition** information, or facts: _____
- The _____ about the need for a good night's sleep includes a lot of numbers and facts.
- 5. Definition** trustworthy; reliable; well grounded: _____
- Tomas knew the web site contained _____ information because he found the same facts in two books.
- 7. Definition** a note that gives credit to a source: _____
- Krystle wrote a _____ for each book she used to show where she got the facts.
- 9. Definition** a list of books and other writings about a specific subject; the list of sources used to write a research paper: _____
- Lena's _____ listed four web pages and two articles on dinosaurs.



Be Prepared When You Go to the Library Thinking ahead to make sure you are prepared can save a lot of valuable time. Make a list of things you need to have with you when you do research at the library. For example, you might list note cards and a pencil or pen. In your personal word journal, tell why each item is important.

Use Content Words

bibliography

citation

data

paraphrase

valid

Directions Use the vocabulary words to complete the chart below about the research process. You will use each word twice.

Search through books, magazines, and newspapers, and use the Internet to find lots of **(1)** _____ about your topic. Check to make sure that all facts are **(2)** _____ and true.

Make note cards to keep track of your information. On each card, write where the information is from. On the cards, **(3)** _____ the author's words or write direct quotations. These cards will help you later when you prepare your **(4)** _____ (s).

Write your rough draft. Find more **(5)** _____ if you need additional facts. Be sure to have a **(6)** _____ for each source so you can give full credit in your **(7)** _____.

Edit and revise your draft. Double-check all information so you know that it is **(8)** _____ and accurate.

Type your final copy. Write a **(9)** _____ for each book, web site, and article you used. Even information you **(10)** _____ in your own words needs to have the source listed.



Create a Research Web

Write the word *research* in the center of an idea web. Work with a partner to come up with as many new content words as you can that relate to the subject of research. You may use textbooks and research guides to help you.

21 Words About Research

Put Words Into Action

bibliography

citation

data

paraphrase

valid

Directions The following are comments that a teacher wrote on a student's research paper. Choose the vocabulary word that best fits in each sentence. Write it in the blank.

- Please include a _____. You need to have a listing at the end of your paper of all the sources for information you used.
- Please show me the source that you used so that I can see if it is _____ or trustworthy.
- You could make your argument even stronger by including more _____ —facts and other details—to support your point.
- Did you _____ here, or are you quoting the author's exact words? I don't see any quotation marks, but this statement doesn't sound like your words.
- You need a _____ here to show the source of this quotation.
- Your _____ is not in alphabetical order. Please alphabetize the sources and show me the revised work.
- This paragraph contains a lot of interesting _____ about your topic. Now draw a conclusion from this information to make the paragraph even better.
- You have used too many quotations. _____ more so that I can tell that you understand the author's words.
- When you use a web site, be particularly careful that your source is _____. Web sites by organizations and companies are usually reliable.
- The _____ for this statement is incomplete. Please add the author's name.



Write About Research on the Internet

The Internet is changing the way people do research. Choose one search engine. (If you don't know one, ask your teacher for a suggestion.) In your personal word journal, tell how you could use this search engine to do research. Use as many "research" words as you can. Learn three new content words about the subject you researched and tell how you learned their meaning.

Review and Extend

bibliography

citation

data

paraphrase

valid

Bonus Words Below are two more words about the same big idea: research. Use what you know about this big idea to figure out the meaning of these two words.

relevant fitting, suitable

appendix extra section at the end of a book or research report that gives more information about the topic

Directions Below are five questions about research. Complete each statement with one of the vocabulary words or bonus words.

1. A(n) _____ at the end of a book or report may contain charts, lists, tables, graphs or other materials.
2. Luke made a _____ when he put the original information in his own words.
3. He still included a _____, however. It showed where he got the information.
4. Maria was careful to use only suitable, _____ facts that fit with her topic.
5. In the _____, Kurt listed every source that he included in his research paper. He used five different books!



Find "Library" Words The library is a good place to do research. Create a list of at least six new content words that tell about doing research in the library. For ideas, you might visit the library or read a book about it. Remember to use the Word Learning Tip and Vocabulary Building Strategy to learn these new words.

Check Your Mastery

Directions Read each item below. Then write the vocabulary word that best completes each sentence. Use each vocabulary word twice.

- When you put a _____ in your research paper, you are giving credit to the person who did the original research.
A. citation B. paraphrase C. valid
- Use only _____ information so your research report proves its point and tells the truth.
A. valid B. citation C. paraphrase
- Christopher lists every web site he checked in his _____, which he puts at the back of his research report.
A. paraphrase B. bibliography C. citation
- Alicia will _____ some of the information in her own words.
A. citation B. paraphrase C. bibliography
- All of the following are considered _____: facts, numbers, examples, and details.
A. paraphrase B. citation C. data
- You can place a _____ in the body of the paper or at the end; as long as you give credit to the source.
A. citation B. bibliography C. data
- To check that a fact is _____, look for the same information in at least two other books, magazines, newspapers, or web sites.
A. valid B. paraphrase C. citation
- It's important to include a _____ at the back of your paper so that your readers will know where you got your research from.
A. paraphrase B. bibliography C. data
- When you _____ someone else's words, don't change the meaning—even through you are using your own words.
A. data B. valid C. paraphrase
- You can find often trustworthy _____ in an encyclopedia and on a government web site.
A. bibliography B. valid C. data

Learn Words About a New Subject

Directions Below and on page 164 are five questions that you might find on a test. Read the text to learn more about these words.

Sample Test Questions



The key word **judgment** tells you to give your reasoned opinion.



The key word **elaborate** tells you to develop a thought more fully by adding details and examples.

Vocabulary Words

classify

judgment

elaborate

revise

evidence

Word Learning Tip!

You have learned that every subject has special words. These words may be long or short, but they almost always describe challenging parts of the subject. They are not words that you see when you read about other topics. To learn these words, think about the subject of the passage. Then consider what part of the topic each word gives you information about. In this lesson, all of the words relate to test-taking.

Vocabulary Building Strategy

Every time you come to a word that you don't know, see how that word relates to the subject and the other new words. This will help you define the word because you know that all the content words describe something specific about the subject. Then add what you know about the subject to all of the other content words you know to find the exact meaning of the new word.

Learn Words About a New Subject



The key word **revise** tells you to make changes in what you wrote or what you do to make it better.



The key word **evidence** tells you to give facts, details, and examples to support a conclusion.



The key word **classify** tells you to put things into groups according to their characteristics or traits.

Connect Words and Meanings

classify

elaborate

evidence

judgment

revise

Directions Read each definition below. In the blank, write the vocabulary word that matches the definition. Then use the word in the sentence that follows the definition.

1. **Definition** proof; details, facts, and examples that help you prove something or convince others that it is true: _____
2. Remember to provide _____ to back up your ideas.
3. **Definition** to change and correct something to improve it: _____
4. It's important to _____ your work to make sure it is clear and easy to read.
5. **Definition** add details to make fuller or more complete: _____
6. This passage is too skimpy. Please _____ by adding more concrete details.
7. **Definition** an informed opinion, evaluation, or decision: _____
8. Make a _____ after you have evaluated both sides of the argument and looked at the facts.
9. **Definition** put things into groups according to their characteristics or traits:

10. The question asked the students to _____ countries by their type of government.



Paraphrase Definitions In your personal word journal, put each of the definitions in your own words. Then write a sentence using each word.

Use Content Words

classify

elaborate

evidence

judgment

revise

Directions Read the direction lines below. Write the vocabulary word in the blank that most closely matches each item.

1. Reread your response. Then make any changes necessary to make your ideas clearer.
This direction tells me to _____.
2. Make sure you develop your answer fully by including details and examples.
This direction tells me to _____.
3. Arrange the documents to show which ones were top secret and which were available to the public.
This direction tells me to _____.
4. Give three facts to prove that people should stay physically fit.
This direction tells me to use _____.
5. Agree or disagree with this statement: Voting should be done over the Internet.
This direction tells me to make a _____.
6. Develop this main idea: Dogs are good pets. Include details and examples in your response.
This direction tells me to _____.
7. Express your opinion about the following statement: Students should wear uniforms to school.
This direction tells me to make a _____.
8. Group the different ways the students tried to earn money for the charity. Tell whether they provided a service or made and sold a product.
This direction tells me to _____.



Write Test-Taking Tips Working with some classmates, write five test-taking tips. Use at least one content word in each tip. Base your tips on your own test-taking experience so they are helpful for your classmates.

Put Words Into Action

classify

elaborate

evidence

judgment

revise

Directions Here are some comments that a teacher might write in response to your work on a test. Write the correct vocabulary in the blanks.

1. You have not supported your _____ or opinion. Please back it up with facts.
2. Please _____, because this passage is too skimpy. Include sensory details that help the reader see, feel, taste, hear, and smell that place you are describing.
3. The organization of your response is weak. Please _____ by reordering the events and placing them in time order.
4. Include more _____ to support your opinion.
5. _____ the people Amelia knows as either friends or foes. This will help the reader better understand the conflict in the story.
6. This passage is hard to follow and the points you make are not clear. Please _____ what you have written.
7. A persuasive passage needs to include more _____. Add more facts and examples to convince your readers of your point.
8. _____ on your ideas by adding details and explaining them better.
9. The writing prompt asked you to make a _____, or tell whether or not you agree with the author. In your response, please make your opinion clearer.
10. You did not _____ the states that fought for the North and South in the Civil War. Look back at the prompt and group the states under the correct headings.



Write a Test With a Partner Work with a partner. Write five questions you would ask on a test about your favorite subject. Use all vocabulary words and two new test-taking words.

Review and Extend

classify

elaborate

evidence

judgment

revise

Bonus Words Here are two new words about test-taking. These two words deal with the same big idea as the five words you have already learned. This tells you that even if these words are new to you, you can link them to what you have already learned about test-taking words.

observation seeing or noticing

quote to repeat words exactly

Directions Read each sentence below. Choose the vocabulary word or bonus word that best completes each sentence. Write the word in the blank. You will use each content or bonus word only once.

1. Make sure you use quotation marks when you _____ a person's exact words.
2. Esther wanted to _____ her composition to make sure her sentences were well constructed and her ideas were clear.
3. On the science test, George had to _____ or group the clouds according to the way they looked.
4. It's a good night for _____ of the skies, because we can see many different stars and planets.
5. To support her opinion, Jade provided a lot of _____ as proof, including interesting facts about the topic.
6. It is important to _____, or include enough details, when you write. But include only details that relate to your point.



Find More Test-Taking Words Look through your textbooks to find more words related to test-taking. Here are five new words to get you started: *evaluate*, *sequence*, *infer*, *predict*, *synthesize*. In your personal word journal, write all the words and their definitions. Tell which words you would use the most and why.

Check Your Mastery

Directions Read each item below. Then write the vocabulary word that best completes each sentence. Use each vocabulary word twice.

1. Make sure that you _____ on your ideas by adding details and examples.
A. elaborate B. judgment C. classify
2. Regan had to _____ insects according to their body types and number of legs.
A. judgment B. classify C. elaborate
3. Before you can make a(n) _____, you have to evaluate all the choices.
A. evidence B. elaborate C. judgment
4. “Always _____ and proofread your essay tests before you hand them in,” the teacher said.
A. evidence B. revise C. classify
5. Ravi used a lot of _____ to back up his ideas, so his essay had good details and examples.
A. evidence B. revise C. elaborate
6. When you _____ your paper, you make changes to improve the way it is written.
A. elaborate B. classify C. revise
7. If you don’t _____ on your main ideas, your paper will lack specific facts.
A. judgment B. classify C. elaborate
8. When a question asks you to make a _____, it is asking for your opinion.
A. judgment B. revise C. classify
9. As _____ to support her point, Cheryl listed many facts.
A. classify B. judgment C. evidence
10. On the test, Lauren had to _____ presidents according to their political parties.
A. judgment B. classify C. elaborate

Read Words in Context

Vocabulary Words

admiral	moustache
butte	pajamas
cashmere	parka
eureka	patio
gourmet	safari
kangaroo	sherbet
menu	tortilla
mesa	

Word Learning Tip!

Some words in our language look or sound different because they were first used in another language or another country. We borrowed these words and use them as part of the English language. Knowing a word's history can help you understand its meaning.

Vocabulary Building Strategy

Knowing something about the language from which an unknown word comes can be a clue to its meaning. The vocabulary words come from Spanish, French, Hindi, Arabic, Greek, and Russian. As they came into English, sometimes their spelling and pronunciation changed. When you read a word from another language, connect what you know about its history and context clues to determine its meaning.



The Big Sale

The **patio** of the old house is piled with stuff for the garage sale. “Look at all the things on the deck.” Mom says. Tamika and Danny groan as they carry toys, clothing, and other old stuff to the tables.

People start arriving. A little girl grabs a stuffed **kangaroo** toy. “It’s such a cute animal,” she says. “I can pretend to take it on a **safari** to Africa.” “Don’t you know anything?”

says her brother. “A kangaroo is from Australia.” A man grabs a pair of green **pajamas** and a woolly **cashmere** sweater. “Did you know that cashmere got its name from the hair of goats from the region of Kashmir?” Tamika says. “**Eureka!**” another man yells. “Fancy **gourmet** pots and pans! Just what I need because I’m an expert cook!”

The **admiral** comes over from next door to see what all the fuss is about. “You know I command a fleet of ships,” he says. “Do you have any model boats for my collection?” A man with a bushy white **moustache** and beard is looking for a comb.

Meanwhile, Angela sells her old **parka**. “I’m visiting from Arizona,” the buyer says. “I need this coat for the cold winters out on the **mesa**,” he explains. “I like to climb to the top of the **butte** and watch the sun set.”

At the end of the sale, everyone is too tired to cook. “Where is the take-out **menu**?” they groan. Reading through the list of foods, Mike says, “I’ll have a **tortilla**.”

“I know that word,” Danny says, “It means ‘little cake’! But I think the tortilla on the menu is a bread stuffed with beef and cheese. And I want some **sherbet** for dessert. It’s a frozen fruit treat.” “My kids are such gourmets!” Mom says with a laugh.



Connect Words and Meanings

admiral

eureka

menu

pajamas

safari

butte

gourmet

mesa

parka

sherbet

cashmere

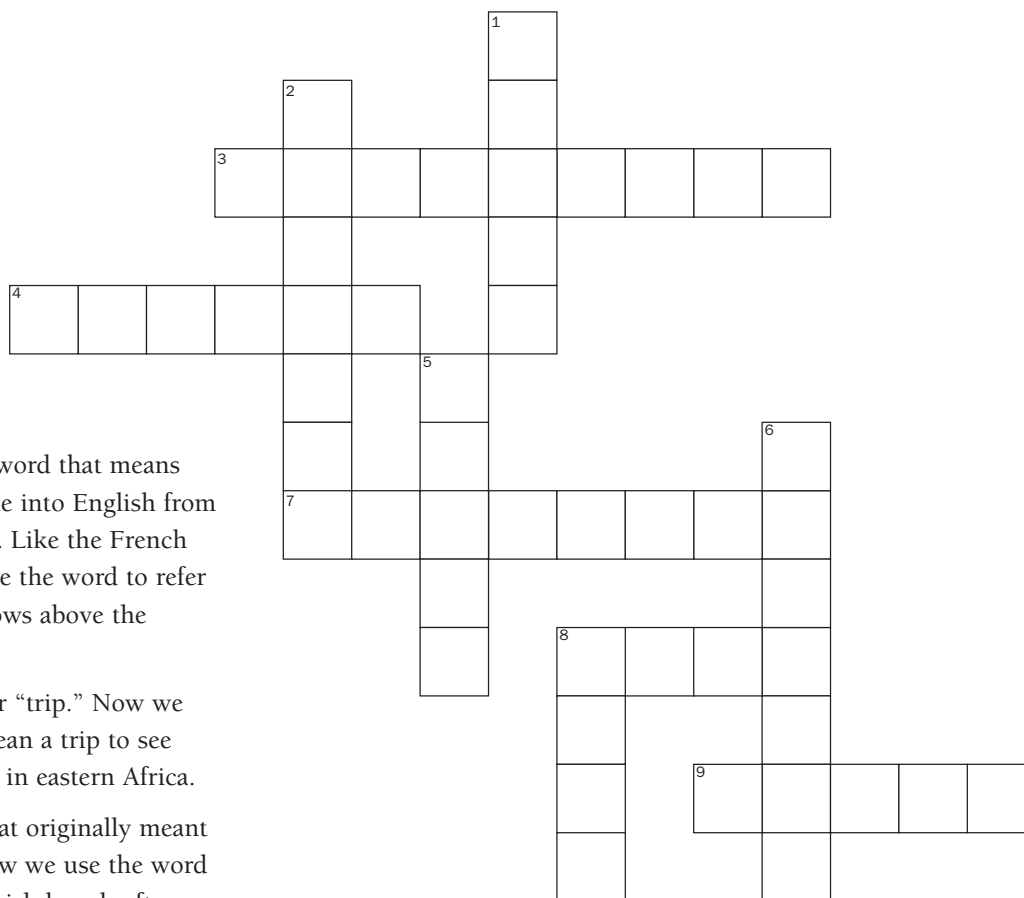
kangaroo

moustache

patio

tortilla

Directions Read each clue below. Write the correct vocabulary word in the crossword puzzle. You may use your dictionary or the glossary to help you.



Across

3. An ancient Greek word that means “upper lip.” It came into English from French and Italian. Like the French and Italians, we use the word to refer to the hair that grows above the upper lip.
4. An Arabic word for “trip.” Now we use the word to mean a trip to see animals, especially in eastern Africa.
7. A Spanish word that originally meant “a small cake.” Now we use the word to mean a flat Spanish bread, often served with a filling.
8. A word borrowed from Spanish that originally came from the Latin word for table. It means “a small, high plateau or tableland with steep sides.”
9. A Spanish word that originally meant “an open area or courtyard.” We use the word to name a paved area next to the house used for dining or relaxing.

Down

1. A French word that originally meant “mound.” It is a small mesa.
2. A French word for a person who knows and appreciates fine foods. We also use the word to describe a food store or restaurant that provides fine food.
5. A Russian word that means “a skin shirt” or “a fur coat.” We use the word to name any heavy hooded jacket.
6. A Hindi word that means “loose-fitting trousers.” Now we use the word to mean “clothes worn for sleeping.”
8. A French word that means “small, detailed” and names a detailed list of food in a restaurant.

Continued on next page

Connect More Words and Meanings

admiral	eureka	menu	pajamas	safari
butte	gourmet	mesa	parka	sherbet
cashmere	kangaroo	moustache	patio	tortilla

Directions Write the correct vocabulary word next to the definition. Then read its history. Finally, read the sentence that follows the history and write the vocabulary word in the blank.

- 1. Definition:** officer in the Navy _____

History: The word comes from an Arabic word that means “commander of the sea.”

2. Sentence: The _____ ordered the fleet of ships to the North Sea.
- 3. Definition:** an exclamation meaning “I have found it!” _____

History: According to legend, the Greek scientist Archimedes yelled this when he figured out the answer to a problem.

4. Sentence: “_____! I found the gold!”
- 5. Definition:** frozen fruit dessert _____

History: The word comes from an Arabic word that means “fruit drink.”

6. Sentence: Because it was such a hot day, Ryan ordered a cool orange _____.
- 7. Definition:** soft wool _____

History: This word comes from Kashmir, India, the place where this wool comes from.

8. Sentence: Desai received a _____ sweater as a gift from his uncle.
- 9. Definition:** an Australian animal with short legs in front and long powerful legs in back _____

History: The word comes from the Australian word for this strange-looking animal.

10. Sentence: The female _____ has a pouch where its babies rest.



Understand More Words From Spanish *Mesa* and *tortilla* trace their roots to Spanish. Write the histories and meanings of the following words, which also entered English from Spanish: *fiesta*, *siesta*, *bonanza*, *pronto*, and *tango*. Use your dictionary or the Internet to help you.

Use Words in Context

admiral

eureka

menu

pajamas

safari

butte

gourmet

mesa

parka

sherbet

cashmere

kangaroo

moustache

patio

tortilla

Directions Choose the correct vocabulary word to fill in each missing word in this ad. Write it on the line.

Big Garage Sale on Saturday

We are selling soft **1.** _____ (*gourmet, sherbet, cashmere*) sweaters. We also have outdoor clothing such as a brand new **2.** _____ (*pajamas, parka, tortilla*). There are toy animals, like a stuffed **3.** _____ (*safari, patio, kangaroo*), too. We are selling a(n) **4.** _____ (*admiral, moustache, mesa*) trimmer. Ladies, this will make a great gift for your husband if he has bristly hairs growing above his upper lip. **5.** “ _____ (*Eureka, Butte, Menu*)!” you will yell when you find just what you need at our garage sale.

We’re also selling fancy **6.** _____ (*menu, safari, gourmet*) snacks. You can get a hot **7.** _____ (*tortilla, pajamas, cashmere*) filled with beans or a cool bowl of **8.** _____ (*parka, admiral, sherbet*) to eat. Just read the **9.** _____ (*menu, tortilla, kangaroo*) we will have posted on a big blackboard to see what food we have.

The sale will be held on our **10.** _____ (*safari, parka, patio*) at 555 Main Street, starting at 9:00 A.M. See you there!



Dress for (Word) Success! *Cashmere* and *parka* are words about clothing. Find the histories and meanings for these five words about clothing: *leotard, bikini, bloomers, cardigan, knickers*. Then choose any five of these seven clothing words and use them in a clothing ad.

23 Words From Other Languages

Put Words Into Action

admiral	eureka	menu	pajamas	safari
butte	gourmet	mesa	parka	sherbet
cashmere	kangaroo	moustache	patio	tortilla

Directions Sort the words according to the language they come from. Then write the meaning of each word.

Words From Spanish

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Meaning

- _____
- _____
- _____

Words From Greek

4. _____
5. _____

- _____
- _____

Word From Australia

6. _____

- _____

Words From Arabic

7. _____
8. _____
9. _____

- _____
- _____
- _____

Words From French

10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

- _____
- _____
- _____

Word From Russia

13. _____

- _____

Words From India

14. _____
15. _____

- _____
- _____



Name That Word's History Select one of the vocabulary words. Write three clues to your word's history, pronunciation, and meaning—but don't name the word! Challenge classmates to guess the word that you selected and its origin.

Review and Extend

admiral	eureka	menu	pajamas	safari
butte	gourmet	mesa	parka	sherbet
cashmere	kangaroo	moustache	patio	tortilla

Bonus Words Every word in this lesson has an interesting history because it entered English from another language. Here are five more words that English has gained from other languages:

Word	History	Meaning
algebra	Arabic word for “joining parts”	a type of mathematics in which symbols and letters are used for unknown numbers
resumé	French word for “summing up”	list of one’s work history and education
faux pas	French word for “false step”	a mistake
finale	Italian word for “end”	last part of a musical piece or show
typhoon	Chinese word for “great wind”	a violent tropical storm

Directions Read each item below. Then write an answer to the question. Use the boldface words in your answer.

1. Why might a **gourmet** chef send his **resumé** to a new restaurant?

2. Why would it be a **faux pas** to wear **pajamas** to a fancy party?

3. When might you shout “**Eureka!**” while doing an **algebra** problem?

4. Why would you turn the lights out on the **patio** after the **finale** of an outdoor concert?

5. What might an **admiral** order the fleet to do if he hears a **typhoon** is developing?



Play a Word Game Write each vocabulary and bonus word on the front of an index card and its history and meaning on the back. Then play a game with three classmates. The first player says the word, the second gives the history, and the third gives the meaning.

Check Your Mastery

admiral	eureka	menu	pajamas	safari
butte	gourmet	mesa	parka	sherbet
cashmere	kangaroo	moustache	patio	tortilla

Directions Circle the letter of the correct answer to each question below.

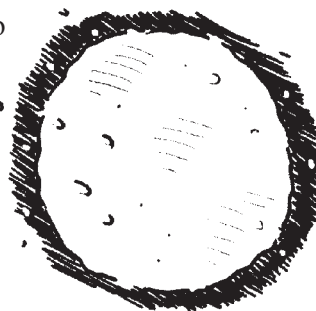
- Where is an **admiral** most likely to be found?
 - riding a kangaroo
 - on a safari
 - piloting a ship on the ocean
 - on the patio
- When would you most likely wear a **parka**?
 - in the summer
 - in the cold
 - with your pajamas
 - while swimming
- Which of the following would most likely appear on a **menu**?
 - cashmere
 - a safari
 - a moustache
 - a tortilla
- What would make a person shout “**Eureka!**”?
 - a surprising discovery
 - a boring movie
 - a bowl of sherbet
 - a restful nap
- What would a **gourmet** likely prefer?
 - fancy food
 - pajamas
 - a new sweater
 - a football game
- A **mesa** is shaped very much like what?
 - a cone
 - a bowl
 - a table
 - a car
- Which of the following would most likely be made of **cashmere**?
 - a car
 - a floor
 - breakfast
 - a sweater
- Where does a **kangaroo** live?
 - Australia
 - Eureka
 - under the ocean
 - the Arctic
- Which of the following describes a **butte**?
 - rainy
 - steep sides
 - very deep
 - looks like a triangle
- What would you go on a **safari** to see?
 - pajamas
 - clouds
 - rare books
 - wild animals

Read Words in Context



The Fourth Rock From the Sun

Have you ever considered traveling to the **barren** planet Mars at some point in the future? Right now, there's nothing on Mars—no air, food, or water! Nothing can grow there. It is like a desert with swirling dust storms. The ground is **coarse**, covered with rocks and red dirt. Some rocks are as small as a **kernel** of corn while others are large like boulders.



What will your trip be like? If your spaceship stays on **course**, it will take you six months to get to Mars. To keep you from being bored on the long trip, you can read, write, and play music. You can strum a **chord** on your guitar and make up a song about the “fourth rock from the sun.”

You will need some **aid** if you decide to travel to Mars. You will need help dealing with the bitter cold and wild storms. Your **aide** could be a robot, because a machine would not be hurt by the frigid cold and lack of air.

You will also need supplies. Be sure to bring along a lot of **cord** to tie to rocks to help you climb and explore the canals on Mars. Hold onto the rope as you climb down into these dried river beds.

You might find some unusual things on Mars. Of course, these wouldn't be Martians! Rather, they would be the Viking and Pathfinder probes that the United States landed on Mars.

Several human missions to Mars are planned for the future. Usually, a **colonel** or other military person flies these dangerous missions. When they return from their dangerous missions, these brave and daring people are treated like a **baron**, or other royal person.

So why would you take a trip to Mars? You want to have the fun of being one of the first people to ever set foot on the “fourth rock from the sun!”

Vocabulary Words

aid/aide	coarse/course
baron/barren	colonel/kernel
chord/cord	

Word Learning Tip!

Homophones are words that sound alike but are spelled differently and have different meanings. Usually, they have different word origins. This means that they came into English from words in other languages that were very different.

Vocabulary Building Strategy

Knowing something about the language from which an unfamiliar word comes can be a clue to its meaning. Some of the words in this vocabulary lesson come from Old English, an early form of our language. Others come from French, Italian, Greek, and Latin. Over time, their spelling and pronunciation changed a bit. When you read a word from another language, connect what you know about its history to context clues to determine its meaning.

Connect Words and Meanings

aid/aide

baron/barren

chord/cord

coarse/course

colonel/kernel

Directions Read each sentence below. Circle the best definition for each boldface word.

- The noun **colonel** comes from the Old French word *coronel*. The French adapted an Italian word that meant “commander of a column of soldiers.”
Definition: small seed statue officer in the U.S. Military
- The noun **chord** comes from a shortened form of the word “accord,” which means “agreement.” In music, a chord creates a pleasant sound because the notes are in harmony or agreement.
Definition: singing three or more tones string instruments
- The noun **kernel** comes from an Old English word that meant “base of corn or grain,” or “formed from corn seed.” We also use the word to refer to the most important part of something.
Definition: plant fruit grain or seed
- The noun **cord** comes from an ancient Greek word for “catgut.” Perhaps that’s because early cord was made from animal gut.
Definition: saxophone string wire
- The adjective **barren** comes from Middle English and was used to describe soil that wouldn’t grow healthy plants. We use the word the same way today.
Definition: not fertile rich fertile
- The noun **course** comes from a Latin word for “run.” Today, people often run on a course but the word also refers to a series of lessons that help you to learn a subject.
Definition: rough nobleman path
- The noun **aide** comes from a Latin word for “help.” It is a shortened form of the word *aide-de-camp*, which is a word from French that means “military officer acting as a secretary or helper.”
Definition: assistant friend teacher
- The noun **baron** comes from an old French word for “freeman.” In Middle English, the word referred to a lord. A baron ranks below an earl.
Definition: great leader nobleman wealthy
- The adjective **coarse** comes from a Middle English word that meant “rough, rude.” Both people and things can be coarse.
Definition: tough racetrack not smooth
- The verb **aid** comes from a Latin word that means “help.”
Definition: follow sing assist



Understand Multiple Meanings Some homophones have more than one meaning. Use your dictionary to find another meaning for *aid*, *barren*, *chord*, *coarse*, *cord*, *course*.

Use Words in Context

aid/aide

baron/barren

chord/cord

coarse/course

colonel/kernel

Directions Answer each question below on the line. Use the boldface word in your response.

1. Don't write a news story without a **kernel** of truth. Why not?

2. Don't talk back to a **colonel** if you are a soldier. Why not?

3. Don't try to become a **baron** in the United States. Why not?

4. Don't try to grow plants on **barren** land. Why not?

5. Don't play a **chord** of music on the piano too loudly while others are trying to sleep.
Why not?

6. Don't use a thin **cord** to jump into a canal on Mars. Why not?

7. Don't wear a garment under your spacesuit made of scratchy, **coarse** fabric. Why not?

8. Don't look for a race **course** on Mars. Why not?

9. Don't **aid** someone if you don't know how to help. Why not?

10. Don't be rude to your **aide**. Why not?



Understand More Homophones About People

Colonel and *baron* are homophones that refer to people. One word in each of the following pairs of new homophones also refers to a person or persons: *principal/principle*, *heir/hair*, *residents/residence*. Find the histories and meanings for one of these homophone pairs. Write about it in your word journal. Then write a sentence using each word that shows that you understand its meaning.

Put Words Into Action

aid/aide

baron/barren

chord/cord

coarse/course

colonel/kernel

Directions Imagine that you are a scientist being interviewed for a newspaper article about traveling to Mars. You've been asked the following questions. Be imaginative in answering each one. Use the vocabulary word in parentheses () in your answer.

1. What route should we take to get to Mars? (course)

2. Who should command our mission to Mars? (colonel)

3. What supplies should we bring? (cord)

4. How can we entertain ourselves on the six-month flight? (chord)

5. How would you describe the landscape on Mars? (barren)

6. What is the soil like? (coarse)

7. Can we plant crops? (kernel)

8. What help can you give us with planning our trip? (aid)

9. Do you think we need a helper on board, too? (aide)

10. Who would be good for this job? (baron)



Write a Martian Weather Report Write a weather report for an average day on Mars. Remember that the temperature on Mars often goes from -90°F in the morning to 0° at noon and -280°F at night! There's no water, but there are fierce dust storms. Use at least five vocabulary words in your weather report.

Review and Extend

aid/aide

baron/barren

chord/cord

coarse/course

colonel/kernel

Bonus Words Below are two more pairs of homophones.

Words	History	Meaning
right	from an Old English word	correct
write	from a Greek word for “drawing”	to form letters; to compose
weather	from an Old English word	climate
whether	from a Middle English word	if

Directions The story below tells about the exploration of Mars. Choose the correct homophone to complete each sentence. Use the context clue in boldface to help you determine which homophone to use.

1. People wanted to learn more about the **climate** on Mars. They wanted to learn about the _____.
2. They were curious to see **if** Mars was safe for people. They sent probes to find out _____ humans could live on Mars.
3. Scientists **describe** the soil, rock, and air samples the probes brought back. The scientists _____ about this data.
4. The scientists use the **correct** way to look at the samples. Using the _____ way makes sure that the samples are not harmed.
5. The early pictures from Mariner 4 in 1965 were **rough**. They were _____ and grainy.
6. Today’s clearer pictures **help** us learn a lot about Mars. They _____ our understanding of the planet.
7. We see that it is **empty** except for dry riverbeds. It is a _____ planet, with no trees, rivers, or oceans.
8. What **path** will future explorations take? The _____ is clear: soon, we plan to land people on Mars!



Put on a Skit Imagine that you have landed on Mars. Working with some classmates, put on a skit to describe the event. As you write your script, be sure to include at least five new pairs of homophones that you will teach to the class.

Check Your Mastery

aid/aide

baron/barren

chord/cord

coarse/course

colonel/kernel

Directions Read each item below. Then write the vocabulary word that best completes each sentence. Use each vocabulary word only once.

1. Jami played a _____ (*cord, kernel, chord*) on her guitar by strumming the strings with her fingers.
2. Nothing would grow in the _____ (*baron, barren, course*) soil, not even weeds.
3. Because he had been training for weeks, Luke easily ran the race _____ (*course, coarse, aid*).
4. The teacher's _____ (*chord, aide, aid*) stayed in the classroom the entire day, helping the students with their assignments.
5. Rick likes to eat one _____ (*kernel, colonel, chord*) at a time from his corn on the cob.
6. The _____ (*coarse, baron, course*) fabric was stiff and scratchy.
7. The _____ (*kernel, aid, colonel*) stood at attention, his hand at his uniform hat, while the flag was raised.
8. Thank you for the _____ (*aid, aide, course*); we really needed your help.
9. Please tie the bundle of newspaper with _____ (*kernel, chord, cord*) so it is easy to lift.
10. The _____ (*baron, kernel, barren*) sometimes did not use his nobleman's title.

Read Words in Context



Marco Polo— Man of a Million Wonders

You don't have to **persuade** true explorers to set sail, soar into space, or plunge into the ocean's depths. You don't have to give them reasons to **convince** them that travel is rewarding. For them, the act of seeking adventure is the reward. They are eager to agree to, or **assent** to, any trip that brings new experiences. It may be an **ascent** to the top of a towering mountain or a descent to the depths of the ocean. It may mean pitching a **canvas** tent in the desert for five months to observe the surroundings or spending four hours underwater in a metal cage to observe sharks.

One of the most famous travelers of all times is Marco Polo. If you **canvass** people, you will find that most know his name.

In the latter part of the thirteenth century, Marco Polo traveled throughout Asia with his uncles, two Venetian merchants, for almost 24 years. They lived at the court of Kublai Khan, the emperor of China. Marco Polo became a favorite of the Khan. Intelligent and eager to learn, he could speak four languages without an **accent**, and so the Khan sent him on missions to the far corners of his kingdom.

When Polo returned home to Venice, he told many amazing stories of the marvelous things he saw. Some stories seemed so **bizarre** or strange that no one would believe him. From the royal court to the local street **bazaar**, or stalls where merchants sold their wares, he earned the nickname "Il Milion," because almost every story seemed to include an extraordinary number of something wonderful. For example, one told of a magnificent palace with a dining hall for 6,000 people. Another told of 10,000 white horses owned by the Khan.

Even today, Marco Polo is a popular figure. Restaurants are named after him and he is sometimes shown in **cartoons** in the Sunday paper.

If you find a **carton** or box of old books at a bazaar, see if it contains a copy of *The Travels of Marco Polo*. Read it and a world of adventure will open up to you.

Vocabulary Words

accent/ascent/assent
bazaar/bizarre
canvas/canvass
carton/cartoon
convince/persuade

Word Learning Tip!

English contains some words that are easily confused. These words may sound alike, or they may be spelled very much alike but sound a bit different. However, they have very different meanings. In some cases, the confusing words came from different languages.

Vocabulary Building Strategy

When you read an easily confused word, make sure that you are pronouncing the word correctly. A difference of just one letter can make the word entirely different! Pay close attention to the letters in each word and create a clue to remember the meaning and spelling of each word.

Connect Words and Meanings

accent/ascent/assent

canvas/canvass

convince/persuade

bazaar/bizarre

carton/cartoon

Directions Match each vocabulary word in the left-hand column with its definition and history in the right-hand column. Write the letter of the definition in the blank by the word.

- ___ 1. carton **A.** a strong, coarse cloth; from a Latin word for *hemp*, a plant used to make rope
- ___ 2. convince **B.** strange, odd, fantastic; from the Italian word *bizzarro*, meaning “angry, fierce, or strange”
- ___ 3. accent **C.** a box or container usually made of cardboard or plastic; from the Italian word *cartone*, meaning “pasteboard” because boxes were made of pasteboard
- ___ 4. bizarre **D.** the way that you pronounce things; to stress or emphasize; from a Latin word that means “song”
- ___ 5. canvass **E.** a market, especially one held outdoors; from the Persian word *bāzār*, meaning “market”
- ___ 6. persuade **F.** to make someone see the truth or believe what you have to say; from the Latin word *convincere*, meaning “to prove, to overcome”
- ___ 7. cartoon **G.** an upward slope or rise; moving or rising up; from the Latin word meaning “to climb up”
- ___ 8. ascent **H.** a drawing or animated comic strip; from the Italian word *cartone*, meaning “pasteboard” because it was originally drawn on pasteboard
- ___ 9. bazaar **I.** to gather support; to ask people for their opinions and votes; to examine carefully; from a word that is no longer used that meant “to toss a person into a canvas sheet” and then came to mean “to toss out”
- ___ 10. canvas **J.** to agree to something; from the Latin word *assentire*, meaning “to feel”
- ___ 11. assent **K.** to succeed in making someone do something; from the Latin word *persuadere*, meaning “to urge”



Understand Persuade vs. Convince When you *persuade* someone, your goal is to try to get them to do something. When you *convince* them, in contrast, you try to get them to believe that something is true. *Persuade* is often followed by the word *to*; *convince* is followed by the word *that*. Write sentences using each word. Make sure that your sentences show that you understand the difference between these easily confused words.

Use Words in Context

accent/ascent/assent

canvas/canvass

convince/persuade

bazaar/bizarre

carton/cartoon

Directions Below is a list of equipment that an explorer might need. Choose the correct vocabulary word to complete each item. Write it on the line.

1. Be sure to bring along a _____ (*carton, cartoon*) to carry your supplies.
2. You also need some _____ (*canvas, canvass*) fabric to use for your sails.
3. Don't forget hiking boots to use on your _____ (*accent, ascent, assent*) up the mountain.
4. Bring along some language tapes so that you can learn to speak a foreign language with the proper _____ (*accent, ascent, assent*).
5. No one has to urge or _____ (*convince, persuade*) you to bring a heavy parka to the Arctic.
6. We don't need to _____ (*convince, persuade*) you or prove that you need a space suit in outer space.
7. At a _____ (*bazaar, bizarre*), you can buy the food that you will need.
8. I'm sure that you will agree with, or _____ (*accent, ascent, assent*) to this proposal for the trip.
9. Remember that very high altitudes can cause people to act strangely and behave in a _____ (*bazaar, bizarre*) manner.
10. If you like to make a point through humorous drawings, bring paper and pencils to make a _____ (*carton, cartoon*) of your adventures.



Write a Journal Entry

Imagine that you are the first person to explore your home town. Choose the year of your discovery and write a journal entry describing what you see. Talk about the land, especially the natural resources and landforms. You can also describe the weather, animals, and plants. Use all of the vocabulary words.

Put Words Into Action

accent/ascent/assent

canvas/canvass

convince/persuade

bazaar/bizarre

carton/cartoon

Directions Read each item below. Choose the correct word to fit in each blank. Write it on the line.

- On July 16, 1969, Mike Collins, Neil A. Armstrong, and Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr., began their _____ (*accent, ascent, assent*) into space.
- They were the first human beings to _____ (*canvas, canvass*) the surface of the moon by exploring the rocks and soil.
- Do you think that they stored the soil samples they brought back in a special _____ (*carton, cartoon*) or box?
- On their journey to the North Pole, Matthew Henson and Robert Peary carried their food and tools on sleds covered in tough _____ (*canvas, canvass*) cloth.
- They learned to speak the Inuit language, too, but they probably spoke with an American _____ (*accent, ascent, assent*)!
- Henson and Peary saw many things they expected, but some things that seemed _____, such as fierce storms that flung boulders around like rubber balls.
- Travel books may fill people with curiosity and _____ (*convince, persuade*) them to explore faraway places.
- You may be able to find old books about travel in a booth at a _____ (*bazaar, bizarre*).
- The brochure tried to _____ (*convince, persuade*) the public that exploration of outer space was a vital concern for the country.
- It contains a political _____ (*carton, cartoon*) that pokes fun at people who oppose this idea.



Create a Mnemonic Device Choose one of these sets of commonly confused words. Create a memory trick to help you remember it. For example: A *toon* is a character in a *cartoon*. A *ton* of bricks is too large for a *carton*.

Review and Extend

accent/ascent/assent

canvas/canvass

convince/persuade

bazaar/bizarre

carton/cartoon

Bonus Words Below is another pair of words that are often confused.

Words	History	Meaning
borrow	from the Old English <i>borgian</i>	to use something that belongs to someone else, with permission
lend	from the Middle English <i>lenen</i>	to let somebody have something temporarily

Directions Read each item below. Pay particular attention to the word in boldface. Use your understanding of that word to complete the sentence.

- If you **lend** a book to someone, you expect _____

- A **bizarre** creature you read about in a story might be _____

- You might need a **carton** to carry _____

- You might **canvass** the neighborhood to find out _____

- If you particularly liked a movie, you might **persuade** a friend to _____

- At a **bazaar** you might buy _____

- You might give your **assent** to a friend's plan if _____

- You might **borrow** someone's umbrella when _____



Write About Two Words That Confuse You Select two words that confuse you, such as *except* and *accept*. Then write a paragraph describing the clue you will use to remember these words.

Check Your Mastery

Directions Circle the letter of the correct answer to each question below.

- What would you most likely do with a **carton**?

A. pack things in it	C. watch it
B. drive it	D. carry it from place to place
- Why would someone most likely go to a **bazaar**?

A. to learn a foreign language	C. to visit friends
B. to take a vacation	D. to buy things
- Which of the following would be a **bizarre** event?

A. a leaf dropping from a tree	C. a squirrel eating a nut
B. a kitten purring	D. a monkey boarding a city bus
- A **canvas** bag would be made of what?

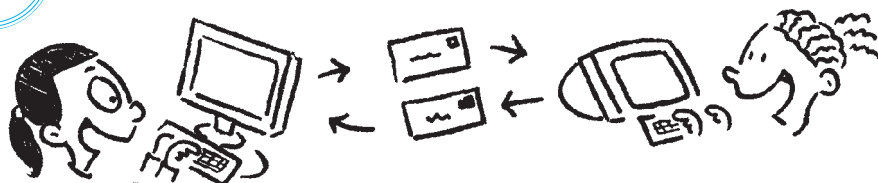
A. fabric	B. metal	C. wood	D. plastic
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- If you went to **canvass** the neighborhood, what would you want?

A. excuses	B. company	C. support	D. fabric
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Directions Choose the correct word to fit in each blank below. Write it on the line.

- We wrapped the dishes in newspapers and packed them in a _____ (*carton, cartoon*).
- Nothing you can say will _____ (*convince, persuade*) me to take up parachuting.
- The climbers picked up their supplies and then began their _____ (*accent, ascent, assent*) of the mountain.
- I am working to improve my _____ (*accent, ascent, assent*) when I speak Spanish.
- Anita will _____ (*convince, persuade*) Christopher that she was right.

Read Words in Context



Serena: I've been to the school office three times today to find out if I passed the audition for the talent show. I kept asking if there was something I could do just so I could stay around. Mrs. Long said, "Go **badger someone** else. I'm busy." Sometimes I can **be an eager beaver** and show too much enthusiasm.
—Charlene

Charlene: What's going on? Are you preparing an animal act? Have you trained a badger and a beaver to jump through hoops or something?
—Serena

Serena: **Not by a long shot!** I'm using idioms! I thought what I was doing would be **as plain as the nose on your face**. After all, you know how much I love baton twirling.
—Charlene

Charlene: Now I think that you are not being polite. I have a fine nose. And why are you speaking about my nose if you mean baton twirling?
—Serena

Serena: You are **barking up the wrong tree** so let's start all over again. I performed a baton-twirling routine for the talent-show try-outs. It's a difficult routine, since I tap dance as I twirl. At one point, I was so tired I had to stop to **get a second wind**. I hope my stopping doesn't count against me and become **a fly in the ointment**.
—Charlene

Charlene: I understand that the routine made you tired. Is that why you had to use an ointment—to sooth your aching muscles? I have heard of putting fruit or herbs in ointment but never flies! As your friend, I tell you that you need to calm down. You should not run around barking at trees like a dog.
—Serena

Serena: I just got the results. Mr. Bryce thought I should be in the show, but Ms. Aaron thought I shouldn't. Finally, Mr. Bryce **got the upper hand** and I'm in. He said that Ms. Aaron didn't **have a leg to stand on**. There is no rule against pausing. I'm going to stop writing so that I can go to sleep and **catch forty winks** before the first rehearsal.
—Charlene

Vocabulary Words

a fly in the ointment

a leg to stand on

as plain as the nose on your face

badger someone

bark up the wrong tree

be an eager beaver

catch forty winks

get a second wind

get the upper hand

not by a long shot

Word Learning Tip!

An idiom is a common expression that means something different from what the individual words normally mean. When these words are put together, they are an imaginative way of expressing a single idea. For example, the idiom "to catch someone's eye" doesn't mean that you go out and grab a person's eye! Instead, this idiom means that you got someone's attention.

Vocabulary Building Strategy

When several words in a row don't make sense, you could be reading an idiom. To determine the meaning of an idiom, think about the overall picture that the words could communicate.

26 Idioms and Other Common Expressions

Connect Words and Meanings

a fly in the ointment
a leg to stand on
as plain as the nose on
your face

badger someone
bark up the wrong tree
be an eager beaver
catch forty winks

get a second wind
get the upper hand
not by a long shot

Directions Read each idiom in the left-hand column. Match it with its definition in the right-hand column.

Idiom

- _____ 1. be an eager beaver
- _____ 2. get a second wind
- _____ 3. a fly in the ointment
- _____ 4. bark up the wrong tree
- _____ 5. as plain as the nose on your face
- _____ 6. get the upper hand
- _____ 7. not by a long shot
- _____ 8. a leg to stand on
- _____ 9. badger someone
- _____ 10. catch forty winks

Meaning

- A. something or someone that upsets a situation or causes a problem
- B. search for clues or answers in the wrong place
- C. have a lot of enthusiasm; be too enthusiastic
- D. take a short nap
- E. easy to see
- F. not at all; definitely not
- G. get enough energy to become active again
- H. get in a position that makes you superior to someone else; get the advantage
- I. a supportable position
- J. pester or bother someone



Idioms About Legs

The idiom “to give a leg up” means to help someone. This very old idiom comes from riding horses. Originally, it meant to help someone get into the saddle. A lot of interesting and useful idioms use the word *leg*. Find the meaning of one of these “leg” idioms: *pulling your leg*, *to have good sea legs*, *to shake a leg*, *to stand on your own legs*. Then write a sentence using it.

Use Words in Context

a fly in the ointment

a leg to stand on

**as plain as the nose on
your face**

badger someone

bark up the wrong tree

be an eager beaver

catch forty winks

get a second wind

get the upper hand

not by a long shot

Directions Each of the following sentences has a vocabulary idiom in boldface. Answer each question. Write your answers in full sentences.

1. Why do you need to **get a second wind** when you are rehearsing late for a talent show?

2. If you were trying out for a talent show or other competition, what fact would you want to be **as plain as the nose on your face** for the judges?

3. How could you **get the upper hand** when you are working on a committee?

4. After what activities do you need to **catch forty winks**?

5. How can you stop an audience member who likes to **badger someone** who is performing?

6. What happens when you **bark up the wrong tree**?

7. What is something **an eager beaver** might do in a drama club?

8. If you ask the judge if you have a chance of winning and she replies, "**Not by a long shot,**" are you happy or sad?

9. If there is **a fly in the ointment**, will you have an easy time accomplishing your goals or a hard time?

10. If you don't have **a leg to stand on** in an argument, are you likely to win or lose?



Learn More "Nose" Idioms The word *nose* appears in several idioms. For example, *have a nose for something* means "have a talent for something." Think about how police dogs find things. Then tell how you think this idiom may have come about.

26 Idioms and Other Common Expressions

Put Words Into Action

a fly in the ointment

a leg to stand on

as plain as the nose on
your face

badger someone

bark up the wrong tree

be an eager beaver

catch forty winks

get a second wind

get the upper hand

not by a long shot

Directions Use an idiom to complete each item below. Write it on the line. You may have to change the verb form or the pronoun in the idiom to make it fit.

1. If a detective keeps questioning the wrong suspect, he is
_____.
2. If you are exhausted and need to restore your energy before starting again, you need to
_____.
3. If you don't have any evidence to back up your opinions, you don't have
_____.
4. If something is very obvious to you, it is
_____.
5. If something disrupts your plans and might ruin your chances of winning, it is
_____.
6. If you need to take a short nap before going to a party, you need to
_____.
7. If you try to get in a position where someone will do exactly what you say, you want to
_____.
8. If you show a lot of enthusiasm, you might
_____.
9. If you ask too many questions and pester someone, you
_____.
10. If you have absolutely no chance of getting on a team, the coach might say
_____.



Find Other Idioms If you get the *upper hand*, you have an advantage. Working with a partner, write the word *advantage* in the center of a word web. Try to identify at least three other idioms that tell about having the advantage. For example, you might write *ahead of the game*.

Review and Extend

a fly in the ointment

a leg to stand on

**as plain as the nose on
your face**

badger someone

bark up the wrong tree

be an eager beaver

catch forty winks

get a second wind

get the upper hand

not by a long shot

Bonus Idioms Below are two more idioms and their meanings. Remember, you can't take the words at their face value in an idiom. The expression has an imaginative, rather than a literal meaning.

Idiom

break new ground

pull the wool over your eyes

Meaning

start a new project, be different

trick someone

Directions Read each item below. Choose the idiom that best fits the context. Write the idiom in the blank. You may have to change the verb form or the pronoun to make it fit the sentence.

- The judge said to the sly lawyer, "Don't try your tricks with me. I won't let you _____."
- Janice was tired from practicing her singing so she decided to _____.
- She knew that a brief nap would help her _____.
- Rico's talent was obvious to everyone. It was _____.
- He was planning to _____ with his skit. It would be something completely different.
- His plans weren't working as he expected. There was _____; the spotlight was broken.
- He went to _____ on the stage crew to get them to fix the spotlight.
- He did not have time to waste, so he could not _____. He had to find the right people to talk to because the show was almost ready to start.



Learn Animal Idioms The idioms "badger someone" and "be an eager beaver" refer to animals. Here are some more idioms that use animals: *raining cats and dogs*, *a dog-eat-dog world*, *a wolf in sheep's clothing*, *you can't teach an old dog new tricks*, *have a whale of a time*, *dog tired*, *a bee in your bonnet*, *crocodile tears*. Make a children's book using some or all of these idioms.

Check Your Mastery

Directions Circle the letter of the correct answer to each question below.

- If you **catch forty winks**, what are you doing?
A. taking a nap B. eating C. singing D. studying
- Which of the following situations could be described as **a fly in the ointment**?
A. getting a good test grade C. having a power failure during rush hour
B. a train being on time D. getting a good night's sleep
- If you **badger someone**, which word would that person most likely use to describe you?
A. helpful B. smart C. friendly D. annoying
- When are you most likely to **get a second wind**?
A. when a race starts C. after the race is over
B. when you are sleeping D. during the second part of a race
- In which situation would your parent be likely to tell you, "**Not by a long shot!**"
A. You want to take up a dangerous sport.
B. You want to help out in the kitchen.
C. You want to do your homework.
D. You want to brush your teeth.
- Which of the following is most likely to be **as plain as the nose on your face**?
A. a fact you know well C. not knowing who will win an election
B. being unsure what the future will bring D. the solution to a difficult mystery
- What happens if you **bark up the wrong tree**?
A. you find the answer C. you look in the wrong place
B. you win a contest D. you get bitten by a dog
- Who would most likely **be an eager beaver**?
A. a lazy person B. a funny person C. a bored person D. a hard-working person
- If you don't have **a leg to stand on**, you are probably
A. losing the argument C. winning the argument
B. correct D. hurt
- To **get the upper hand** in a debate so you have an advantage, what should you do?
A. be prepared C. badger someone
B. catch forty winks during it D. bark up the wrong tree

GLOSSARY

A

a fly in the ointment: something or someone that upsets a situation or causes a problem

a leg to stand on: a supportable position

accent (**ak-sent**) *noun:* **1.** the way that you pronounce things; *verb:* **2.** to stress or emphasize

acronym (**ak-ruh-nim**) *noun:* a word formed from the first or first few letters of the words in a phrase

adaptable* (**uh-dapt-uh-buhl**) *adjective:* being able to adjust, or adapt, to different conditions

admiral (**ad-muh-ruhl**) *noun:* officer in the Navy

advantage (**ad-van-tij**) *noun:* something that helps you or is useful to you or that gives you a better chance

adventurous (**ad-ven-chur-uhss**) *adjective:* **1.** liking excitement and adventure; **2.** daring

African (**af-ruh-kuhn**) *noun:* **1.** a person from Africa; *adjective:* **2.** having to do with Africa

agent (**ay-juhnt**) *noun:* **1.** a person who arranges things for other people; **2.** a person who represents other people

aid (**ayd**) *verb:* to assist or help

aide (**ayd**) *noun:* an assistant; a shortened form of the word *aide-de-camp*, which is a word from French that means “military officer acting as a secretary or helper”

algebra* (**al-juh-bruh**) *noun:* a type of mathematics in which symbols and letters are used for unknown numbers

allowed (**uh-loud**) *adjective:* **1.** given permission to do something; **2.** permitted

announcer (**uh-noun-sur**) *noun:* a person who reports or announces information

annual (**an-yoo-uhl**) *adjective:* yearly

anonymous (**uh-non-uh-muhss**) *adjective:* written or done by a person whose name is not known or made public

antonym (**an-toh-nim**) *noun:* a word that means the opposite of another word

aorta (**ay-or-tuh**) *noun:* the main blood vessel in the heart; the main tube that transports blood to all of the arteries

apologize (**uh-pol-uh-jize**) *verb:* to say you are sorry about something

appendix* (**uh-pen-diks**) *noun:* extra section at the end of a book or research report that gives more information about the topic

approval (**uh-proov-uhl**) *noun:* acceptance of a plan or idea; consent

approve (**uh-proov**) *verb:* to check over something and give a good rating

approximate (**uh-prok-si-muht**) *adjective:* **1.** more or less correct or exact; *verb:* **2.** to come up with an answer that is more or less correct

artery (**ar-tuh-ree**) *noun:* a blood vessel that carries blood away from the heart, but not the main tube

artisan (**ar-tuh-zuhn**) *noun:* a person who makes crafts

as plain as the nose on your face: easy to see

ascent (**uh-sent**) *noun:* **1.** an upward slope or rise; **2.** moving or rising up

assemble (**uh-sem-buhl**) *verb:* **1.** to put together; **2.** to gather in groups

assent (**uh-sent**) *verb:* **1.** to agree to something; *noun:* **2.** agreement, approval

associate (**uh-soh-see-ayte**) *verb:* to connect with something

assorted (**uh-sort-ed**) *adjective:* various kinds of

atrium (**ay-tree-uhm**) *noun:* either of the two upper chambers on both sides of the heart

attempt (**uh-tempt**) *verb:* to try to do something

autobiographical (**aw-toh-bye-oh-graf-i-kuhl**) *adjective:* having to do with your own life story

autobiography (**aw-toh-bye-og-ruh-fee**) *noun:* the life story of a person written by that person

autograph (**aw-tuh-graf**) *noun:* **1.** a person's own signature; *verb:* **2.** to write your name or signature on something

aviator (ay-vee-ay-tor) *noun*: a person who flies a plane; a pilot

B

badger someone: pester or bother someone

bark up the wrong tree: search for clues or answers in the wrong place

baron (ba-ruhn) *noun*: a nobleman

barren (ba-ruhn) *adjective*: not fertile; empty

bazaar (buh-zar) *noun*: a market, especially one held outdoors

be an eager beaver: have a lot of enthusiasm; be too enthusiastic

beloved (bi-luhv-id) *adjective*: adored; loved deeply

biannual (bye-an-yoo-uhl) *adjective*: **1.** happening twice a year; **2.** occurring every two years

bibliography (bib-lee-og-ruh-fee) *noun*: **1.** a list of books and other writings about a specific subject; **2.** the list of sources used to write a research paper

biceps (bye-seps) *noun, plural*: the large set of muscles in the front of your upper arm between your shoulder and inner elbow

bifocals (bye-foh-kuhlz) *noun, plural*: eyeglasses with two different sections of each lens, one for seeing things up close and one for seeing things farther away

billowy (bil-oh-wee) *adjective*: swelling, as in waves

binoculars (buh-nok-yuh-lurz) *noun, plural*: a device used with both eyes to see things that are very far away

biographical (bye-oh-graf-i-kuhl) *adjective*: having to do with someone else's life

biography (bye-og-ruh-fee) *noun*: the life story of a person written by someone other than that person

biweekly (bye-week-lee) *adjective*: **1.** happening twice a week; **2.** happening every two weeks

bizarre (bi-zar) *adjective*: strange, odd, fantastic

blood vessel* (bluhd-vess-uhl) *noun*: one of the many veins and arteries that carry blood through the body

boost (boost) *verb*: **1.** to lift; **2.** to increase

borrow* (bor-oh) *verb*: to use something that belongs to someone else, with permission

brainstorm (brayn-storm) *noun*: **1.** a sudden powerful idea; *verb*: **2.** to think of new ideas

brainteaser (brayn-teez-uhr) *noun*: a mentally challenging puzzle or problem

brainwash (brayn-washsh) *verb*: to make someone accept or believe something by saying it over and over again

brehtaking (breth-tay-king) *adjective*: exciting; thrilling; very beautiful; takes your breath away

bridge (brij) *noun*: **1.** a structure built over a river or other body of water so that people can cross it; **2.** a card game for four players; *verb*: **3.** to connect

broadcast (brawd-kast) *verb*: **1.** to send out a program over radio or television; **2.** to announce widely

bureau (byur-oh) *noun*: **1.** a chest of drawers; **2.** an office that provides information or another service

bustle (buh-suhl) *verb*: a lot of noisy activity; commotion

butte (byoot) *noun*: a large mountain with steep sides and a flat top that stands by itself

C

cabinet (kab-in-it) *noun*: **1.** a piece of furniture with shelves and drawers; a cupboard; **2.** a group of advisors for the head of government

calculate (kal-kyuh-late) *verb*: to find the answer by using mathematics

canvas (kan-vuhss) *noun*: a strong coarse cloth

canvass (kan-vuhss) *verb*: **1.** to gather support; **2.** to ask people for their opinions and votes; **3.** to examine carefully

capillary (kap-uh-ler-ee) *noun*: one of the tiny tubes that carries blood between the arteries and the veins

carton (**kar**-tuhn) *noun*: a box or container usually made of cardboard or plastic

cartoon (**kar**-toon) *noun*: a drawing or animated comic strip

cashmere (**kash**-mihhr) *noun*: a soft wool

casually (**kazh**-oo-uhl-lee) *adverb*: in a way that is not planned or not formal

catch forty winks: take a short nap

certain (**sur**-tuhn) *adjective*: **1.** will definitely happen; **2.** sure

challenge (**chal**-uhnj) *noun*: something difficult that requires extra effort or work

chamber* (**chaym**-bur) *noun*: an enclosed space in the heart

chord (**kord**) *noun*: three or more tones that create a pleasant sound or harmony

circulate* (**sur**-kyuh-late) *verb*: **1.** to move through the body; **2.** to move in a regular way

citation (**si**-tay-shuhn) *noun*: a note that gives credit to a source

civil (**siv**-il) *adjective*: courteous; well behaved; polite

civilian (**si**-vil-yuhn) *noun*: a person not in the military

classify (**klass**-uh-fye) *verb*: to put things into groups according to their characteristics or traits

clearly (**klihr**-lee) *adverb*: in a way that is easy to understand or picture

coarse (**korss**) *adjective*: not smooth; rough

coax (**kohks**) *verb*: **1.** to persuade someone by asking in a pleasant and easy way; **2.** to urge

colonel (**kur**-nuhl) *noun*: an officer in the U.S. Army

commotion (**kuh**-moh-shuhn) *noun*: rush; lots of activity; bustle

compassion (**kuhm**-pash-uhn) *noun*: kindness and mercy

concentrate (**kon**-suhn-trate) *verb*: to focus on something

condensation (**kon**-den-say-shuhn) *noun*: the process by which water vapor becomes a liquid

confident (**kon**-fuh-duhnt) *adjective*: self-assured and secure

conquer (**kong**-kur) *verb*: to defeat and take control

consent (**kuhn**-sent) *noun*: agreement; approval

consult (**kuhn**-suhlt) *verb*: to go to another person or resource for information and advice

contract (**kon**-trakt) *noun*: **1.** a legal agreement; (**kuhn**-trakt) *verb*: **2.** to get

convenient (**kuhn**-vee-ny-uhnt) *adjective*: **1.** easy to reach or use; **2.** useful

convince (**kuhn**-vinss) *verb*: to make someone see the truth or believe what you have to say

cooperation (**koh**-op-uh-ra-shuhn) *noun*: **1.** teamwork; **2.** the quality of working well with others

cord (**kord**) *noun*: string

corridor (**kor**-uh-dur) *noun*: a passageway; hallway

course (**korss**) *noun*: **1.** path; **2.** a series of lessons that helps you learn a subject

cumulus clouds* (**ku**-mu-luss-klouds) *noun*: big, puffy clouds that form in warm air on sunny days

curriculum (**kuh**-rik-yuh-luhm) *noun*: a group of courses of study that are connected

cursive (**kur**-sive) *noun*: **1.** a form of handwriting in which each letter runs into or is joined to the next letter; script; **2.** *adjective*: written in this style

D

data (**day**-tuh) *noun*: information or facts

dedicate (**ded**-uh-kate) *verb*: to devote a lot of time and energy to something

denominator (**di**-nom-uh-nay-tur) *noun*: **1.** a trait that two or more people have; **2.** the number that is below the line in a fraction that names how many equal parts the whole number can be divided into

dense (**denss**) *adjective*: thick; crowded

devote (**di**-voht) *verb*: to give time and effort to some purpose

dew point* (**doo**-point) *noun*: the air temperature at which dew forms

dignity (**dig**-nuh-tee) *noun*: a quality that makes someone worthy of honor and respect

dismiss (diss-**miss**) *verb*: to allow to leave or to let someone go

distant (**diss**-tuhnt) *adjective*: far away

distinguished (diss-**ting**-gwishd) *adjective*: **1.** known for important things; **2.** dignified

distracted (diss-**trak**-ted) *adjective*: **1.** having your thoughts and attention on something else; **2.** not concentrating

downhearted (**doun**-har-ted) *adjective*: filled with sadness

drenched (**dren**-chud) *adjective*: completely wet; soaked

droplet (**drop**-lit) *noun*: a tiny drop or quantity of liquid

dull (**duhl**) *adjective*: **1.** colorless, very little or no color; **2.** boring

E

earlier (**ur**-lee-ur) *adjective*: **1.** before the expected or arranged time; **2.** before the present time

easygoing (**ee**-zee-goh-ing) *adjective*: calm and relaxed

ebony (**eb**-uh-nee) *adjective*: deep black; made of a hard black wood

elaborate (i-**lab**-uh-rate) *verb*: to add details to make fuller or more complete

emerge (i-**murj**) *verb*: to come out into the open

employee (em-**ploi**-ee or em-**ploi**-ee) *noun*: a person who is employed by or works for another person

estimation (ess-ti-**ma**-shuhn) *noun*: **1.** an answer that you believe is close to the exact answer; **2.** the act of coming up with an answer that is close to the exact answer

eureka (u-**ree**-kuh) *noun*: an exclamation meaning “I have found it!”

evaporation (i-**vap**-uh-ra-shuhn) *noun*: the process by which a liquid becomes a gas

eventually (i-**ven**-choo-uh-lee) *adverb*: **1.** at some time after a series of events; **2.** at last

everywhere (**ev**-ree-wair) *adverb*: in all places

evidence (**ev**-uh-duhnss) *noun*: proof; details, facts, and examples that help you prove something or convince others that it is true

excursion (ek-**skur**-zhuhn) *noun*: **1.** a trip away from home; **2.** a short journey in which you might do a lot of running around or back and forth

F

faux pas* (**faux**-pah) *noun*: a mistake or false step

finale* (fuh-**nal**-ee) *noun*: Italian word for “end”; last part of a musical piece

firmly (**firm**-lee) *adverb*: **1.** not moving; **2.** not bending; **3.** not giving way easily under pressure; **4.** solidly

flourish (**flur**-ish) *verb*: to grow and do well

focused (**foh**-kuhssd) *adjective*: **1.** showing great attention; **2.** concentrating on a single thing

footbridge (**fut**-brij) *noun*: a bridge for walking across a river or other body of water on foot

foothill (**fut**-hil) *noun*: a low hill at the base of a mountain or mountain range

footnote (**fut**-noht) *noun*: information at the bottom of the page that explains something in the content on that page

forbidden (fur-**bid**-uhn) *adjective*: not allowed or approved

foundation (foun-**day**-shuhn) *noun*: **1.** base; **2.** the basis on which something stands

fragile (**fraj**-il) *adjective*: **1.** delicate; **2.** easily broken

fragrant (**fray**-gruhnt) *adjective*: sweet-smelling

frail (**frayl**) *adjective*: weak, delicate, light

frequently (**free**-kwent) *adverb*: very often

fumble (**fuhm**-buhl) *verb*: to drop or handle poorly; mishandle

G

genius (**jee**-nee-uhss or **jeen**-yuhss) *noun*: an unusually smart or intelligent person

genuine (jen-**yoo**-uhn) *adjective*: **1.** real, not fake; **2.** honest

get a second wind: get enough energy to become active again

get the upper hand: get in a position that makes you superior to someone else; get the advantage

gigantic (jye-**gan**-tik) *adjective*: huge; very large; enormous

glistening (**gliss**-uhn-ing) *adjective*: shining in a sparkling way

glory (**glor**-ee) *noun*: great fame; honor

gnarled (**narld**) *adjective*: twisted and lumpy with age; knotty

gourmet (gor-**may**) *noun*: **1.** a person who knows and appreciates fine foods; *adjective*: **2.** a word

graphic (**graf**-ik) *adjective*: **1.** having to do with art and design or handwriting; **2.** very realistic

graphics (**graf**-iks) *noun, plural*: images such as drawings, maps, and graphs, especially those made using technological devices such as computers

graphite (**graf**-ite) *noun*: a soft, black mineral used as lead in pencils and also used in paints and coatings

gravity (**grav**-uh-tee) *noun*: importance; seriousness

H

hallway (**hawl**-way) *noun*: a long passageway; corridor

harbor (**har**-bur) *noun*: **1.** a place where ships settle or unload their cargo; *verb*: **2.** to hide someone or to take care of someone

hardy (**har**-dee) *adjective*: courageous and daring

headdress (**hed**-dress) *noun*: a decorative covering for the head

headline (**hed**-line) *noun*: the title of a newspaper article, which is usually set in large type

headlong (**hed**-lawng) *adverb*: without hesitation or thinking

headstrong (**hed**-strong) *adjective*: stubborn or determined to have your own way

headwaters (**hed**-waw-turs) *noun, plural*: the waters from which a river rises

heartbroken (**hart**-broh-kuhn) *adjective*: very sad or filled with sadness

heartland (**hart**-land) *noun*: an area or territory at the center of a country

heartwarming (**hart**-worm-ing) *adjective*: causing happiness and pleasure

heroic (hi-**roh**-ik) *adjective*: very brave or daring

high-priced (**hye**-prissed) *adjective*: expensive; costing a lot of money

hire (**hire**) *verb*: to employ somebody to work for you, or pay somebody to do a job for you

honor (**on**-ur) *noun*: respect and a good reputation; glory

I

immediately (i-**mee**-dee-it-lee) *adverb*: **1.** without delay; **2.** at once

immortal (i-**mor**-tuhl) *adjective*: **1.** not subject to death; **2.** living or lasting forever; *noun*: **3.** one who lives forever

immortality (i-**mor**-tal-uh-tee) *noun*: unending life or fame

impressive (im-**press**-ive) *adjective*: having a strong or striking effect

inexpensive (in-ik-**spen**-siv) *adjective*: not costing a lot; cheap

inferior (in-**fih**r-ee-ur) *adjective*: lower in quality or value

irritate (**ihr**-uh-tate) *verb*: to annoy or bother

J

janitor (**jan**-uh-tur) *noun*: a person who looks after and cleans buildings

judgment (**juhj**-muhnt) *noun*: an informed opinion, evaluation, or decision

jurist (**jur**-ist) *noun*: **1.** a person who works in the law; **2.** a lawyer or judge

K

kaleidoscope (kuh-**lye**-duh-sko**pe**) *noun*: **1.** a tube in which glass and mirrors create patterns of color and light; **2.** a constantly changing set of colors

kangaroo (**kang**-guh-**roo**) *noun*: an Australian animal with short front legs and long, powerful hind legs

kernel (**kur**-nuhl) *noun*: **1.** a grain or seed; **2.** the most important part of something

knotty (**not**-ee) *adjective*: having many hard spots or lumps; gnarled

L

laborer (**lay**-bur-ur) *noun*: a person who labors or does physical work, usually an unskilled worker

largely (**larj**-lee) *adverb*: mainly

lend* (**lend**) *verb*: to let somebody have something temporarily

likelihood* (**like**-lee-hud) *noun*: chance or probability

loyalty* (**loi**-uhl-tee) *noun*: the quality of being faithful and loyal

luminous (**loo**-muh-nuhss) *adjective*: **1.** shining; **2.** glowing in the dark

M

mainland (**main**-luhnd) *noun*: the largest mass of land of a country or continent

manage (**man**-ij) *verb*: to control or direct

massive (**mass**-iv) *adjective*: very large

mathematician (**math**-uh-muh-**tish**-uhn) *noun*: someone who studies or practices mathematics

mature (muh-**chur** or muh-**tyur**) *adjective*: grown-up

meaningful (**mee**-ning-fuhl) *adjective*: **1.** having meaning and purpose; **2.** significant

mechanic (muh-**kan**-ik) *noun*: person skilled at repairing machinery

menu (**men**-yoo) *noun*: a detailed list of food in a restaurant

mesa (**may**-suh) *noun*: a small high plateau or tableland with steep sides

microscopic (mye-kruh-**skop**-ik) *adjective*: **1.** too small to be seen by the eye alone; **2.** very small

microwave (**mye**-kroh-wave) *noun*: **1.** an electromagnetic wave that can pass through solid objects; **2.** an oven that cooks very quickly by using this type of wave

mischievous (**miss**-chuh-vuhss) *adjective*: tends to get into trouble

misery (mi-**zühr**-ee) *noun*: **1.** something that causes great unhappiness; **2.** a condition of great unhappiness

mishandle (miss-**han**-duhl) *verb*: to deal with poorly; to fumble

mold (mohld) *noun*: **1.** a furry fungus that grows in damp places or on old food; *verb*: **2.** to model or shape something

monograph (**mon**-uh-graf) *noun*: a short book or long article on a single, limited subject

mortal (**mor**-tuhl) *adjective*: **1.** capable of causing death; **2.** not living or lasting forever; *noun*: **3.** one who is subject to death

mortality (**mor**-tal-uh-tee) *noun*: the condition of being a creature that can die

mostly (**mohst**-lee) *adverb*: almost entirely; largely

moustache (**muhss**-tash) *noun*: the hair that grows above the upper lip

multicolored (**muhl**-ti-kuhl-urd) *adjective*: having many colors

multimillionaire (**muhl**-ti-mil-yuhn-air) *noun*: a person with many millions of dollars

multitude (**muhl**-ti-tood) *noun*: a great many things or people

N

nameless (**naym-less**) *adjective*: **1.** lacking a name; **2.** not able to be described or named

namely (**naym-lee**) *adverb*: **1.** that is to say; **2.** specifically

namesake (**naym-sayk**) *noun*: a person named after another person

nametag (**naym-tag**) *noun*: a badge telling the name of the person wearing it

naturalist (**nach-u-ral-ist**) *noun*: a person who studies nature

naturally (**nach-ur-uhl-ee**) *adverb*: **1.** as might be expected; **2.** without a doubt

nominal (**nom-i-nuhl**) *adjective*: **1.** in name only; **2.** very small or slight

nominate (**nom-uh-nate**) *verb*: to name someone as the right person to do a job, hold an office, or receive an honor

nomination (**nom-uh-na-shuhn**) *noun*: the act or instance of naming or appointing a person to office

nominator (**nom-uh-na-tur**) *noun*: a person who names another person to run for office, do a job, or win a prize

nominee (**nom-uh-nee**) *noun*: a person named to run for office; a candidate

not by a long shot: not at all; definitely not

nuisance (**noo-suhnss**) *noun*: a bother or annoyance

O

observation* (**ob-zur-vay-shuhn**) *noun*: the act of seeing or noticing

obstacle (**ob-stuh-kuhl**) *noun*: barrier

occurrence (**uh-kur-ence**) *noun*: an event; something that takes place

oceanography (**oh-shuh-nog-ruh-fee**) *noun*: the science that deals with the oceans and the plants and animals that live in them

octagonal (**ok-tag-uh-nuhl**) *adjective*: having eight sides or angles

octopus (**ok-tuh-puhss**) *noun*: a sea animal with eight long tentacles or arms

optimist (**op-tuh-mist**) *noun*: someone who believes that things will turn out for the best

organize (**or-guh-nize**) *verb*: to put in a certain order

outside (**out-side**) *adverb*: in the open air; not inside

outstanding (**out-stand-ing**) *adjective*: extremely good

overwhelm (**oh-vur-welm**) *verb*: to overpower or overcome completely

P

pajamas (**puh-jahm-uhz**) *noun, plural*: clothes worn for sleeping

paragraph (**pa-ruh-graf**) *noun*: a series of sentences that develop one main idea; it begins on a new line and is usually indented

paraphrase (**pa-ruh-fraze**) *verb*: to restate a text or passage in your own words

parka (**par-kuh**) *noun*: any hooded coat or jacket

patience (**pay-shuhnss**) *noun*: the ability to remain calm and not be hasty

patio (**pat-ee-oh**) *noun*: a paved area next to the house used for dining or relaxing; a courtyard

peculiar (**pi-kyoo-lyur**) *adjective*: strange or odd

pedestrian (**puh-dess-tree-uhn**) *noun*: someone who travels on foot

peer (**pihr**) *noun*: **1.** a person of equal standing; *verb*: **2.** to take a careful look at something

pelt (**pelt**) *noun*: **1.** an animal skin with fur or hair still on it; *verb*: **2.** to strike or beat

perilous (**per-uhl-uhss**) *adjective*: dangerous

periscope (**per-uh-skope**) *noun*: an instrument in the shape of a tube with prisms and mirrors that allows you to see someone or something that is far above you

perish (**per-ish**) *verb*: **1.** to spoil; **2.** to be destroyed before its time

persistence (**pur-sist-enss**) *noun*: the quality of refusing to give up

persuade (pur-swade) *verb*: to succeed in making someone do something

pesky (pess-kee) *adjective*: annoying; troublesome

pessimist (pess-uh-miss-tik) *noun*: somebody who always expects the worst to happen in every situation

phonograph (foh-nuh-graf) *noun*: a machine that plays disk-shaped records on which sounds have been recorded in grooves

photograph (foh-tuh-graf) *noun*: a picture made by the action of light upon a surface; a picture taken by a camera

photographic (foh-tuh-graf-ik) *adjective*: **1.** having to do with recalling from memory the exact order in which a long list of names was read; **2.** having to do with photography

photography (foh-tog-ruh-fee) *noun*: the making of pictures by exposing film in a camera to light

pleasure (plezh-ur) *noun*: a feeling of enjoyment or satisfaction

polite (puh-lite) *adjective*: having good manners; civil

practically (prak-tik-lee) *adverb*: **1.** very nearly but not quite; **2.** in a practical manner

precaution (pri-kaw-shuhn) *noun*: action taken ahead of time to prevent something dangerous from happening

precipitation (pri-sip-i-tay-shuhn) *noun*: the falling of water from the sky in the form of rain, sleet, or snow

precisely (pri-sisse-lee) *adverb*: exactly

probability (prob-uh-bil-i-tee) *noun*: how likely something is to happen

pseudonym (sood-uh-nim) *noun*: a false or made-up name, especially a pen name

pursue (pur-soo) *verb*: to chase after

pursuit (pur-soot) *noun*: the act or instance of chasing someone or something

Q

quote* (kwote) *verb*: to repeat words exactly

R

range (raynj) *noun*: **1.** an area of open land used for a special purpose; **2.** a cooking stove

rapidly (rap-id-lee) *adverb*: moving very quickly

reasonable* (ree-zuhn-uh-buhl) *adjective*: sensible; logical

reassure (ree-uh-shur) *verb*: **1.** to calm; **2.** to give confidence or courage

recurring (ri-kur-ing) *adjective*: happening over and over

refer (ri-fur) *verb*: to tell someone to go to a certain person or place for help or information

refrain (ri-frayn) *noun*: **1.** repeated words in a song or poem; *verb*: **2.** to stop yourself from doing something

reject (ri-jekt) *verb*: to refuse to accept something

relevant* (rel-uh-vuhnt) *adjective*: fitting, suitable

rename (ri-naym) *verb*: to give a new name to someone or something

resemble (ri-zem-buhl) *verb*: to be or look like someone or something

rest (rest) *noun*: **1.** the others or the remaining part of something; *verb*: **2.** to relax or sleep

restore (ri-stor) *verb*: to bring back to its original condition

resumé* (re-zuh-may) *noun*: a list of a person's jobs and education

reveal (ri-veel) *verb*: **1.** to show or make known; **2.** to uncover

revise (ri-vize) *verb*: to change and correct something to improve it

right* (rite) *adjective*: correct

rival (rye-vuhl) *noun*: someone or something that is an opponent or competitor

rung (ruhng) *noun*: **1.** one of the horizontal steps on a ladder; *verb*: **2.** to make a clear sound; past participle of ring

S

- safari** (suh-fah-ree) *noun*: a trip to see animals, especially in eastern Africa
- scheme** (skeem) *noun*: a plan or plot to do something
- self-discipline** (self-diss-uh-plin) *noun*: self-control
- senseless** (senss-liss) *adjective*: **1.** foolish; **2.** without purpose or meaning
- seriousness** (sirh-ee-uhss-ness) *noun*: importance; gravity
- sherbet** (shur-buht) *noun*: frozen fruit dessert
- shrewd** (shrood) *adjective*: clever; sharp
- sincere** (sin-sihr) *adjective*: **1.** honest; truthful; **2.** heart-felt
- soaked** (soh-kuhd) *adjective*: completely wet or left in water; drenched
- spectacular** (spek-tak-yuh-lur) *adjective*: **1.** remarkable; **2.** dramatic; exciting
- spectator** (spek-tay-tur) *noun*: someone who watches an event
- spotless** (spot-liss) *adjective*: perfectly clean
- steer** (stihr) *noun*: **1.** male cattle; *verb*: **2.** to move a vehicle in a certain direction
- stethoscope** (steth-uh-skope) *noun*: a medical instrument used to listen to sounds from the heart, lungs, and other areas of the body
- strategy*** (strat-uh-jee) *noun*: a plan for solving a problem
- suitable** (soo-tuh-buhl) *adjective*: right for a particular purpose or occasion
- superior** (suh-pihr-ee-ur or soo-pihr-ee-ur) *adjective*: **1.** higher in rank; **2.** above average in quality
- surrender** (suh-ren-dur) *verb*: **1.** to give up; **2.** to give something or yourself to someone else
- synonym** (sin-uh-nim) *noun*: a word that means the same or nearly the same as another word

T

- target** (tar-git) *noun*: **1.** a goal; **2.** something that is aimed at
- telescopic** (tel-uh-skop-ik) *adjective*: **1.** able to see at great distances; **2.** relating to a telescope—an instrument that allows you to see objects that are very far away
- temper** (tem-pur) *noun*: **1.** a tendency to get angry; *verb*: **2.** to make things less harsh or difficult
- thrive** (thrive) *verb*: **1.** to do well; **2.** to flourish or prosper
- topple** (top-uhl) *verb*: **1.** to fall over; **2.** to make something fall over
- tortilla** (tor-tee-yuh) *noun*: a flat Spanish bread, often served with a filling
- transport** (transs-port) *verb*: to move someone or something from one place to another
- triangular** (trye-ang-guh-lur) *adjective*: having three sides or angles
- triathlon** (trye-ath-lon) *noun*: a long distance race that is made up of three events
- tricycle** (trye-suh-kuhl or trye-sik-uhl) *noun*: a vehicle with pedals that has three wheels, one in the front and two in the back
- tripod** (trye-pod) *noun*: a three-legged stand or stool
- tristate** (trye-state) *adjective*: involving three nearby or touching states
- troublesome** (truh-buhl-suhm) *adjective*: difficult; pesky
- trustworthy** (truhst-wur-THee) *adjective*: reliable; able to be depended on
- typhoon*** (tye-foon) *noun*: a violent tropical storm with strong winds

U

- unique** (yoo-neek) *adjective*: one of a kind

V

valid (**val**-id) *adjective*: trustworthy; reliable;
well grounded

vehicle (**vee**-uh-kuhl) *noun*: something used to carry
people or objects over land or sea or through
the air

vein (**vayn**) *noun*: a blood vessel that carries blood to
the heart

vent (**vent**) *noun*: **1.** an opening through which
smoke or air can pass; *verb*: **2.** to show or let out
emotion

veterinarian (*vet*-ur-uh-**ner**-ee-uhn) *noun*: a doctor
who takes care of animals

vividly (**viv**-id-lee) *adverb*: clearly or distinctly

W

water vapor (**waw**-tur-vay-pur) *noun*: water in its
gaseous form, formed when water evaporates

weaken (**week**-in) *verb*: to lose strength

weather* (**weTH**-ur) *noun*: the condition of the
outside air at a certain time and place

whether* (**weTH**-ur) *conjunction*: if

widely (**wide**-lee) *adverb*: **1.** by a large number of
people; **2.** over a great distance

withdraw (wiTH-**draw** or with-**draw**) *verb*: **1.** to
drop out; **2.** to remove or take away something

wondrous (**wuhn**-druhss) *adjective*: marvelous; fills
you with wonder and amazement

write* (**rite**) *verb*: to form letters; to compose