



# **240 Vocabulary Words Kids Need to Know**

*24 Ready-to-Reproduce Packets  
That Make  
Vocabulary Building  
Fun & Effective*

**by Linda Ward Beech**

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# Synonyms

<b>veto</b>	<b>variable</b>	<b>receptacle</b>	<b>quiver</b>	<b>blunder</b>
<b>rash</b>	<b>novice</b>	<b>outstanding</b>	<b>generally</b>	<b>hazardous</b>

A **SYNONYM** IS A WORD THAT MEANS THE SAME OR ALMOST THE SAME THING AS ANOTHER WORD.

**Variable** means “changeable.”

A **receptacle** is a container.

If you **quiver**, you shake.

A **blunder** is a mistake.

When you are careless, you are **rash**.

A **novice** is a beginner.

**Outstanding** means “important in some way.”

**Generally** means “usually.”

When something is **hazardous**, it is dangerous.



If you **veto** something, you say no to it.

**A. Read the vocabulary word. Find and circle three other words that mean almost the same thing.**

- |                       |          |           |            |             |
|-----------------------|----------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 1. <b>quiver</b>      | tremble  | stop      | shake      | shiver      |
| 2. <b>hazardous</b>   | hazelnut | harmful   | risky      | dangerous   |
| 3. <b>novice</b>      | newcomer | expert    | beginner   | learner     |
| 4. <b>blunder</b>     | error    | mistake   | noisy      | misjudgment |
| 5. <b>generally</b>   | commonly | usually   | mostly     | generous    |
| 6. <b>outstanding</b> | notable  | important | remarkable | outside     |
| 7. <b>rash</b>        | careful  | foolhardy | reckless   | careless    |
| 8. <b>veto</b>        | prohibit | permit    | forbid     | ban         |

**B. Write a vocabulary word for each clue.**

- what the weather is from day to day \_\_\_\_\_
- a good place for trash \_\_\_\_\_

# Synonyms

<b>veto</b>	<b>variable</b>	<b>receptacle</b>	<b>quiver</b>	<b>blunder</b>
<b>rash</b>	<b>novice</b>	<b>outstanding</b>	<b>generally</b>	<b>hazardous</b>

**A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.**

1. The audience clapped loudly for the \_\_\_\_\_ performance.
2. The child's lips began to \_\_\_\_\_ when he was scolded.
3. Norman realized he had made a big \_\_\_\_\_, and he apologized.
4. There's a \_\_\_\_\_ for mail in the lobby.
5. Think carefully about your actions, and don't make \_\_\_\_\_ decisions.
6. Gabby fell a lot because she was a \_\_\_\_\_ at snowboarding.
7. Mom will probably \_\_\_\_\_ the idea of sleeping outside tonight.
8. That loose wire is \_\_\_\_\_ and should be fixed.
9. The Goldens \_\_\_\_\_ do their errands on Saturday morning.
10. At this time of year, the temperature is \_\_\_\_\_.

**B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.**

- |                               |                                 |                                    |                                   |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Which one is a novice?     | <input type="checkbox"/> pro    | <input type="checkbox"/> old-timer | <input type="checkbox"/> rookie   |
| 2. Which one is hazardous?    | <input type="checkbox"/> poison | <input type="checkbox"/> portrait  | <input type="checkbox"/> porridge |
| 3. What makes you quiver?     | <input type="checkbox"/> food   | <input type="checkbox"/> fear      | <input type="checkbox"/> fun      |
| 4. Which one is a receptacle? | <input type="checkbox"/> rug    | <input type="checkbox"/> rag       | <input type="checkbox"/> bag      |



## Writing to Learn

Design and write a warning sign. Use at least two vocabulary words.

# Synonyms

Write a vocabulary word that is a synonym for each word or words on the list. Then use the words to help you get through the maze.

1. foolish \_\_\_\_\_
2. bar \_\_\_\_\_
3. holder \_\_\_\_\_
4. injurious \_\_\_\_\_
5. first-timer \_\_\_\_\_
6. noteworthy \_\_\_\_\_
7. customarily \_\_\_\_\_
8. wrongdoing \_\_\_\_\_
9. shudder \_\_\_\_\_
10. unreliable \_\_\_\_\_

Start

Finish

The maze contains the following words:

- Top row: rash, measles, veto, soap, novice, outstanding, letter, exterior, variable, steady
- Second row: rush, agree, nice, captain, crowd
- Third row: law, unknown, generally, quiver
- Fourth row: receptacle, hold, glasses, hazardous, helpful, blunder, thunder, still, quite

# Synonyms

<b>brutal</b>	<b>daunting</b>	<b>treacherous</b>	<b>bewildered</b>	<b>bountiful</b>
<b>blissful</b>	<b>valid</b>	<b>cumbersome</b>	<b>dormant</b>	<b>ceaseless</b>

A **SYNONYM** IS A WORD THAT MEANS THE SAME OR ALMOST THE SAME AS ANOTHER WORD.

**Brutal** means "cruel."

When someone is **treacherous**, that person is false.

When you are **bewildered**, you're confused.

**Bountiful** means "plentiful."

If you are happy, you are **blissful**.

Something that is **valid** is true.

**Cumbersome** means "clumsy."

**Dormant** means "sleeping."

Something that is **ceaseless** is unending.



If a task is **daunting**, it is discouraging.

**A. Read the words in each row. Write a vocabulary word that means almost the same thing.**

1. continuing, perpetual \_\_\_\_\_
2. puzzled, perplexed \_\_\_\_\_
3. deceptive, traitorous \_\_\_\_\_
4. wonderful, delightful \_\_\_\_\_
5. dismaying, disheartening \_\_\_\_\_
6. plentiful, ample \_\_\_\_\_
7. proven, confirmed \_\_\_\_\_
8. inhuman, pitiless \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Write a vocabulary word that describes each picture.**



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

# Synonyms

<b>brutal</b>	<b>daunting</b>	<b>treacherous</b>	<b>bewildered</b>	<b>bountiful</b>
<b>blissful</b>	<b>valid</b>	<b>cumbersome</b>	<b>dormant</b>	<b>ceaseless</b>

**A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.**

1. The large suitcase was awkward and \_\_\_\_\_ to carry.
2. During rush hour, the traffic went on and on; it was \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Cricket offered a sound and \_\_\_\_\_ argument for her case.
4. This year, the harvest was rich and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Crossing the rope bridge presented a \_\_\_\_\_ challenge to Marv.
6. By telling secrets about others, Sam turned out to be a \_\_\_\_\_ friend.
7. The treatment of prisoners in some places is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Sitting by the fire after a good meal made the skiers feel \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The driver was \_\_\_\_\_ by all the signs at the intersection.
10. During the winter, many plants are \_\_\_\_\_.

**B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.**

- |                             |                                    |                                    |                                     |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Which one is blissful?   | <input type="checkbox"/> bridge    | <input type="checkbox"/> bride     | <input type="checkbox"/> bribe      |
| 2. Which one is ceaseless?  | <input type="checkbox"/> waterfall | <input type="checkbox"/> watchword | <input type="checkbox"/> water drop |
| 3. Which one is bewildered? | <input type="checkbox"/> expert    | <input type="checkbox"/> teacher   | <input type="checkbox"/> beginner   |
| 4. Which one is bountiful?  | <input type="checkbox"/> famine    | <input type="checkbox"/> feast     | <input type="checkbox"/> failure    |



## Writing to Learn

Write a comic strip about a detective. Use at least three vocabulary words.



# Synonyms

Play a game of Move On. Find a word in the first box that does not have the same meaning as the other three words. Move that word to the next box by writing it on the blank line. The first one is done for you. Continue until you reach the last box. Complete the sentence in that box.

**Start here.**

bewildered  
blissful  
confused  
muddled

blissful  
joyous  
dormant  
delighted

suspended  
treacherous  
sleeping  
\_\_\_\_\_

There are many  
\_\_\_\_\_  
reasons for having  
a good vocabulary.

\_\_\_\_\_  
disloyal  
bountiful  
unfaithful

clumsy  
\_\_\_\_\_  
valid  
burdensome

generous  
\_\_\_\_\_  
abundant  
brutal

endless  
cumbersome  
incessant  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
terrifying  
discouraging  
ceaseless

cruel  
savage  
\_\_\_\_\_  
daunting

# Antonyms

criticism	unique	flimsy	allow	fatigue
compliment	ordinary	substantial	prohibit	vigor

AN **ANTONYM** IS A WORD THAT MEANS THE OPPOSITE OF ANOTHER WORD.



**Prohibit** means "forbid."

You give a **compliment** when you say something good, but offer **criticism** when you make an unfavorable remark.

If something is **unique**, it is the only one, but something **ordinary** is common.

If something is **flimsy**, it is frail, but if it is **substantial**, it is solid.

**Allow** is the opposite of **prohibit**.

**Fatigue** is weariness, and **vigor** is strength.

**A. Read each word. Write a word from the box that is an antonym.**

unmatched prevent firm permit  
praise energy weak disapproval

1. **flimsy** \_\_\_\_\_
2. **ordinary** \_\_\_\_\_
3. **prohibit** \_\_\_\_\_
4. **compliment** \_\_\_\_\_
5. **allow** \_\_\_\_\_
6. **fatigue** \_\_\_\_\_
7. **criticism** \_\_\_\_\_
8. **substantial** \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Read the words in each box below. Underline the two words in each box that are antonyms.**

1. exhaustion    vigor    vitamin
2. union    usual    unique
3. allow    give    forbid
4. enemy    flimsy    sturdy

# Antonyms

criticism	unique	flimsy	allow	fatigue
compliment	ordinary	substantial	prohibit	vigor

**A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.**

1. Wendy gave Jack a \_\_\_\_\_ when his project won a prize.
2. The neighbors don't \_\_\_\_\_ us to play ball on their lawn.
3. Don is always full of vim and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Although it was an \_\_\_\_\_ glass, Mom was sorry about breaking it.
5. After a hard workout, Noah felt a sense of \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The owner is happy because her shop made a \_\_\_\_\_ profit this year.
7. Those signs \_\_\_\_\_ cars from driving in the park at certain hours.
8. The piano student knew she would receive \_\_\_\_\_ because she hadn't practiced.
9. Each piece of pottery is \_\_\_\_\_ because it is made by hand.
10. Everyone was annoyed when the girls gave only a \_\_\_\_\_ excuse for being late.

**B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.**

1. Which one is the most substantial?     tent                       house                       hut
2. Which one is pleasing?                       complaint                       criticism                       compliment
3. What causes fatigue?                       jumping                       sleeping                       resting
4. Which painting is unique?                       copy                       original                       reproduction



## Writing to Learn

Write two cause-and-effect statements. Use two vocabulary words in each.

## Antonyms

Rewrite Joy's e-mail to her cousin. Use an antonym for each underlined word.

Hey Seth,

Thanks for your criticism about my decision to take juggling lessons instead of going out for soccer again. Everyone plays soccer—I want to be ordinary. And even though I practice a lot, I never feel the vigor that comes from an afternoon on the soccer field.

My biggest problem is getting Mom to prohibit me to juggle indoors. For some reason, she thinks I will break stuff! :-) I am beginning with small balls but hope to juggle flimsy things by the time I see you.

Joy

---

---

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# Antonyms

<b>frisky</b>	<b>permanent</b>	<b>tiresome</b>	<b>considerate</b>	<b>ridiculous</b>
<b>sluggish</b>	<b>unstable</b>	<b>interesting</b>	<b>heedless</b>	<b>sensible</b>

AN **ANTONYM** IS A WORD THAT MEANS THE OPPOSITE OF ANOTHER WORD.

**Frisky** means "lively," but **sluggish** means "slow."

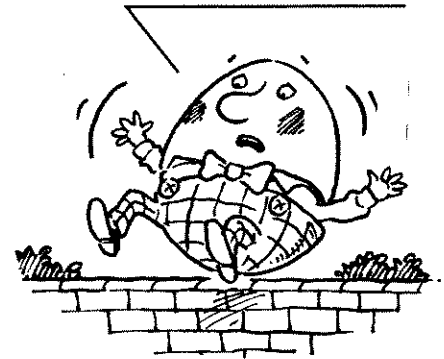
**Permanent** means "lasting."

If something is **tiresome**, it's boring; if it holds your attention, it's **interesting**.

Someone who is **considerate** is thoughtful, but someone who is **heedless** is not.

If you're **sensible**, you're wise, and if you're silly, you're **ridiculous**.

It means "tipsy!"



**Unstable** means "unsteady."

**A.** Read the word in the first column. Find and circle the word in the row that is an antonym.

1. <b>frisky</b>	frittering	freezing	inactive
2. <b>unstable</b>	unable	precarious	settled
3. <b>ridiculous</b>	wise	laughable	rickety
4. <b>interesting</b>	boring	inviting	intense
5. <b>sensible</b>	logical	separate	ridiculous
6. <b>considerate</b>	careful	continuing	thoughtless

**B.** Read the word in the first column. Circle the word that is an antonym, and underline the word that is a synonym.

1. <b>permanent</b>	a. unsettled	b. stable	c. perfect
2. <b>sluggish</b>	a. hit	b. lazy	c. playful
3. <b>heedless</b>	a. thoughtful	b. headless	c. inconsiderate
4. <b>tiresome</b>	a. dull	b. talkative	c. fascinating

# Antonyms

frisky	permanent	tiresome	considerate	ridiculous
sluggish	unstable	interesting	heedless	sensible

**A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.**

1. It was kind and \_\_\_\_\_ of Judd to give his seat to me.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ puppy ran around and jumped on everyone.
3. Don't skate on the pond because the ice becomes \_\_\_\_\_ as it melts.
4. Sasha felt \_\_\_\_\_ when she noticed she had on two different socks.
5. The hot, humid weather made everyone feel idle and \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Clark found the speaker very \_\_\_\_\_ because he kept repeating himself.
7. After traveling so much, Mr. Page was glad to have a \_\_\_\_\_ home.
8. The child ran down the sidewalk, \_\_\_\_\_ of his mother's calls.
9. If the forecast is for rain, be \_\_\_\_\_ and take your umbrella.
10. You need a good beginning to make your report more \_\_\_\_\_.

**B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.**

- |                                    |                                   |                                 |                                      |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. What is a kitten like?          | <input type="checkbox"/> sensible | <input type="checkbox"/> frisky | <input type="checkbox"/> considerate |
| 2. Which one is permanent?         | <input type="checkbox"/> ink      | <input type="checkbox"/> pencil | <input type="checkbox"/> chalk       |
| 3. What's a hibernating bear like? | <input type="checkbox"/> sloppy   | <input type="checkbox"/> active | <input type="checkbox"/> sluggish    |
| 4. What makes a beach unstable?    | <input type="checkbox"/> waves    | <input type="checkbox"/> shells | <input type="checkbox"/> gulls       |



## Writing to Learn

Write a want ad for a lost pet. Use at least three vocabulary words.

# Antonyms

Play Tic-Tac-Antonym. Read each word. Then draw a line through three words in the box that are antonyms for that word. Your line can be vertical, horizontal, or diagonal.

**1. frisky**

busy	nosy	playful
slow	sluggish	idle
happy	frilly	frizzy

**2. sensible**

rowdy	smart	absurd
serious	neat	rash
sensitive	sorry	ridiculous

**3. permanent**

perfect	fearful	interrupted
lasting	unstable	curly
impermanent	forever	perfume

**4. interesting**

intentional	delightful	exceptional
exciting	curious	investing
dull	tiresome	uninteresting

**5. considerate**

inattentive	careless	heedless
impressed	fragile	casual
gifted	hopeful	concerned

# Compound Words

<b>earthquake</b>	<b>vineyard</b>	<b>whirlpool</b>	<b>headquarters</b>	<b>guidebook</b>
<b>touchdown</b>	<b>blueprint</b>	<b>spellbound</b>	<b>masterpiece</b>	<b>windshield</b>

A **COMPOUND WORD** IS A WORD MADE UP OF TWO SMALLER WORDS PUT TOGETHER.

An **earthquake** is a shaking of the ground caused by a movement of the plates beneath Earth's surface.

A **vineyard** is a field where grapes are grown.

A **whirlpool** is a current of water that spins around rapidly.

A **headquarters** is a command post for a group.

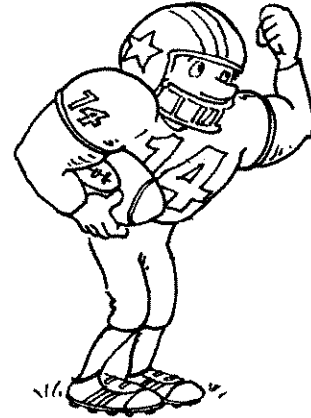
A **guidebook** is a book of information for tourists.

A **blueprint** is a plan for a building.

**Spellbound** means "enchanted."

A **masterpiece** is something made with great skill.

The front window of a car is called a **windshield**.



A **touchdown** is a score in a football game.

**A. Complete each sentence with a vocabulary word.**

1. A shield from the wind is a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A book that's a guide is a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A quake of the earth is an \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A print that is blue is a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. A yard where vines grow is a \_\_\_\_\_.
6. A pool that whirls around is a \_\_\_\_\_.
7. A piece by a master is a \_\_\_\_\_.

**B. Write the two words that make up each compound word.**

1. **headquarters**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. **touchdown**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. **spellbound**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



# Compound Words

earthquake	vineyard	whirlpool	headquarters	guidebook
touchdown	blueprint	spellbound	masterpiece	windshield

**A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.**

- Please report to \_\_\_\_\_ before beginning your work.
- The visitors opened their \_\_\_\_\_ to read about the city.
- Mrs. Drew peered through the \_\_\_\_\_ to see the road.
- The home team scored a \_\_\_\_\_ to win the game.
- Roger planted a \_\_\_\_\_ behind the farmhouse.
- Although the \_\_\_\_\_ was brief, it shook the house.
- The artist considers this painting to be her \_\_\_\_\_.
- The children watched \_\_\_\_\_ as the magician performed.
- The architect prepared a \_\_\_\_\_ of the proposed concert hall.
- A leaf caught in the \_\_\_\_\_ spun around and disappeared.

**B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.**

1. Which one protects you?	<input type="checkbox"/> windmill	<input type="checkbox"/> windstorm	<input type="checkbox"/> windshield
2. Which one is a drawing?	<input type="checkbox"/> blueprint	<input type="checkbox"/> bluefish	<input type="checkbox"/> blueberry
3. Which one makes a touchdown?	<input type="checkbox"/> headquarters	<input type="checkbox"/> quarterback	<input type="checkbox"/> quartermaster
4. What's in a vineyard?	<input type="checkbox"/> animals	<input type="checkbox"/> vegetables	<input type="checkbox"/> fruit

 **Writing to Learn**

Write a guidebook entry about a real or imaginary place. Use at least two vocabulary words.

# Compound Words

Write the vocabulary word for each clue. Then write the circled letters on the numbered lines at the bottom of the page to answer the riddle.

WHAT GOES UP AND DOWN BUT DOESN'T MOVE?

- 1. a natural disaster
- 2. found above a car hood
- 3. a great work of art
- 4. a kind of farm
- 5. dangerous water
- 6. a diagram of a place
- 7. between the goalposts
- 8. a kind of office
- 9. fascinated
- 10. a handy book for travelers

\_\_\_\_\_

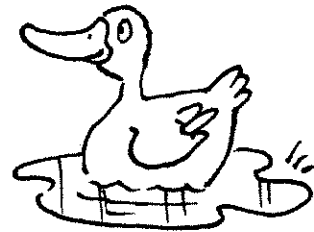
1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9      10

# Homophones

<b>lute</b>	<b>cruise</b>	<b>foul</b>	<b>course</b>	<b>bridal</b>
<b>loot</b>	<b>crews</b>	<b>fowl</b>	<b>coarse</b>	<b>bridle</b>

A **HOMOPHONE** IS A WORD THAT SOUNDS LIKE ANOTHER WORD BUT HAS A DIFFERENT MEANING, SPELLING, AND ORIGIN.

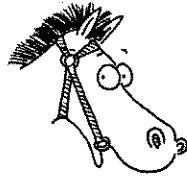
- A **lute** is a musical instrument.
- Loot** means "to rob or steal."
- A **cruise** is a trip on a ship.
- Groups of people working together are **crews**.
- Something that is **foul** is unclean.
- A **course** is a direction or movement.
- Coarse** is the opposite of fine.
- Bridal** means "related to a wedding."
- A **bridle** is used to control a horse.



A **fowl** is a bird such as a goose.

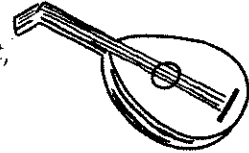
**A. Complete each riddle with a vocabulary word. Use the pictures to help you.**

1. I sound like *bridal*,  
but I am a



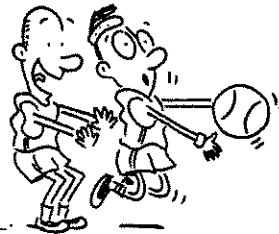
\_\_\_\_\_

2. I sound like *loot*,  
but I am a



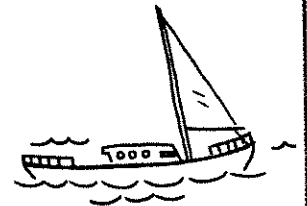
\_\_\_\_\_

3. I sound like *fowl*,  
but I am a



\_\_\_\_\_

4. I sound like *crews*,  
but I am used for a



\_\_\_\_\_

**B. Write a vocabulary word for each clue.**

1. I am a path you might take. \_\_\_\_\_
2. I describe something rough. \_\_\_\_\_

# Homophones

<b>lute</b>	<b>cruise</b>	<b>foul</b>	<b>course</b>	<b>bridal</b>
<b>loot</b>	<b>crews</b>	<b>fowl</b>	<b>coarse</b>	<b>bridle</b>

**A. Use what you know. Write the best vocabulary word to complete each sentence.**

1. Work \_\_\_\_\_ were sent out to repair potholes in the streets.
2. The smelly junkyard was a \_\_\_\_\_ place.
3. My sister's \_\_\_\_\_ gown is very beautiful.
4. The Rosens are going on a \_\_\_\_\_ to celebrate their anniversary.
5. The builders use \_\_\_\_\_ sand to make cement.
6. In this painting of long ago, a girl is playing the \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Chickens are the main \_\_\_\_\_ raised on this farm.
8. Barry slipped the \_\_\_\_\_ over his horse's head.
9. The burglars were foiled in their plot to \_\_\_\_\_ a jewelry store.
10. This river follows a winding \_\_\_\_\_ to the sea.

**B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.**

- |                             |                                   |                                 |                                  |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Which one quacks?        | <input type="checkbox"/> foul     | <input type="checkbox"/> fowl   | <input type="checkbox"/> foal    |
| 2. Who's in a bridal party? | <input type="checkbox"/> graduate | <input type="checkbox"/> grocer | <input type="checkbox"/> groom   |
| 3. Which one has strings?   | <input type="checkbox"/> flute    | <input type="checkbox"/> lute   | <input type="checkbox"/> loot    |
| 4. Who works in crews?      | <input type="checkbox"/> rowers   | <input type="checkbox"/> rulers | <input type="checkbox"/> readers |



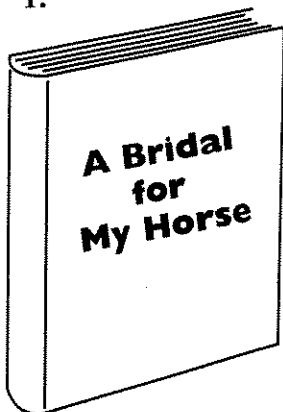
## Writing to Learn

Find another meaning for at least three vocabulary words. Use the words with their new meanings in sentences.

# Homophones

These book titles have errors in them. Rewrite each title so it is correct.

1.

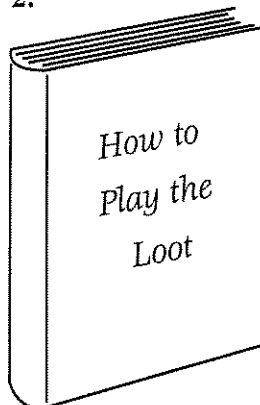


\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2.

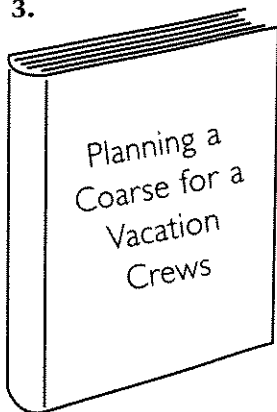


\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3.

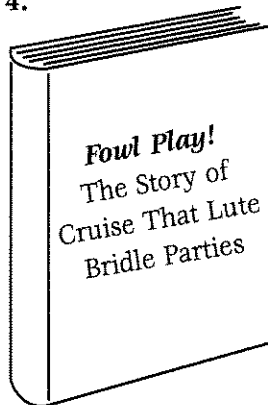


\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4.

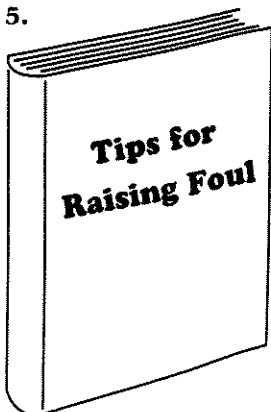


\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5.

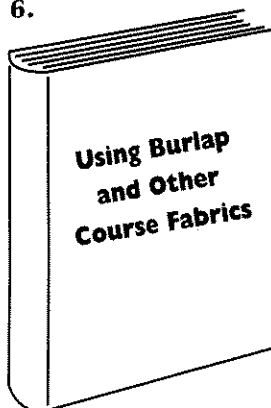


\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6.



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

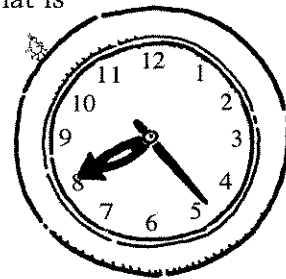
# Homographs

<b>present</b>	<b>minute</b>	<b>refuse</b>	<b>invalid</b>	<b>object</b>
<b>present</b>	<b>minute</b>	<b>refuse</b>	<b>invalid</b>	<b>object</b>

A **HOMOGRAPH** IS A WORD THAT IS SPELLED THE SAME AS ANOTHER WORD BUT HAS A DIFFERENT MEANING AND SOMETIMES A DIFFERENT PRONUNCIATION.

- If you **present** something, you give it.
- When you are **present**, you are there in person.
- Refuse** is garbage.
- If you **refuse** to do something, you won't do it.
- An **invalid** is someone who is sick.
- Something is **invalid** when it is no longer in force.
- If you **object** to something, you oppose it.
- An **object** is something you can see or touch.

Something that is **minute** is very small.



A **minute** is a measure of time.

**A. Read each sentence. Then circle the correct word.**

- |   |               |               |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| 1. The invalid was too ill to get out of bed.       | a. in' və ləd | b. in va' ləd |
| 2. Mom does not object to driving us to the movies. | a. əb' jikt   | b. əb jekt'   |
| 3. Every minute counts in a race.                   | a. mī nüt'    | b. mi' nət    |
| 4. Hannah wants to present flowers to the teacher.  | a. pre' zənt  | b. pri zent'  |
| 5. The twins refuse to wear the same clothes.       | a. ri fyüz'   | b. re' fyüs   |
| 6. How many class members are present today?        | a. pre' zənt  | b. pri zent'  |

**B. Write a vocabulary word for each underlined word.**

- 1. This old passport is worthless. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. The man was carrying a large item. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Put your trash in the container. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. The dollhouse had tiny dishes. \_\_\_\_\_

# Homographs

<b>present</b>	<b>minute</b>	<b>refuse</b>	<b>invalid</b>	<b>object</b>
<b>present</b>	<b>minute</b>	<b>refuse</b>	<b>invalid</b>	<b>object</b>

**A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.**

1. You must sign a check, or it will be \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The principal will \_\_\_\_\_ awards at the assembly.
3. An ambulance took the \_\_\_\_\_ to the hospital.
4. Sylvia will be here in just one \_\_\_\_\_.
5. What is that large \_\_\_\_\_ in the middle of the road?
6. If you are full, you can \_\_\_\_\_ a second helping.
7. The spot is so \_\_\_\_\_, you can hardly see it.
8. Here comes the sanitation truck to pick up the \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Loretta wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ when we got the assignment.
10. Dad will \_\_\_\_\_ if you come to dinner with dirty hands.

**B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.**

- |  |                              |                             |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Is an invalid invalid?              | <input type="checkbox"/> yes | <input type="checkbox"/> no |
| 2. If you're present, can you present? | <input type="checkbox"/> yes | <input type="checkbox"/> no |
| 3. Can an object object?               | <input type="checkbox"/> yes | <input type="checkbox"/> no |
| 4. Can refuse refuse something?        | <input type="checkbox"/> yes | <input type="checkbox"/> no |



## Writing to Learn

Explain why homographs can be confusing. Give some tips for understanding them. Use at least three homographs as examples.

# Homographs

Are you a homograph hound? Read each sentence. Circle the number beside the correct meaning for each underlined word. If the numbers you circle add up to 15, you're a winner and a homograph hound!

My score: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Please plan to be present at the meeting tomorrow.

1. make an appearance

2. give a gift

2. Peg refuses to sing in public because she is shy.

1. rubbish

2. declines

3. Kareem was glad to recover because he didn't like being an invalid.

1. sick person

2. null and void

4. It's a surprise party so don't be a minute late.

1. something tiny

2. one-sixtieth of an hour

5. This document is outdated and invalid.

1. in poor health

2. not in effect

6. Mom objects to letting the dog in the living room.

1. is against

2. a thing

7. Even though it was a minute scratch, the child still cried.

1. really small

2. 60 seconds

8. Kathy will present the trophy to the winner.

1. appear

2. deliver

9. The refuse is collected from the curb on Mondays and Thursdays.

1. waste material

2. reject

10. On the shelf were some vases and other objects.

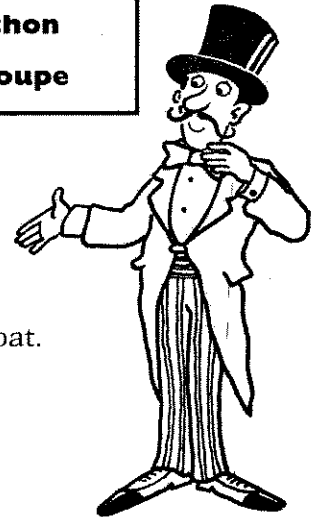
1. opposition

2. articles



# Eponyms

<b>sardines</b>	<b>tuxedo</b>	<b>vaudeville</b>	<b>bikini</b>	<b>marathon</b>
<b>cologne</b>	<b>bologna</b>	<b>tarantula</b>	<b>tangerine</b>	<b>cantaloupe</b>



AN **EPONYM** IS A WORD THAT COMES FROM THE NAME OF A PERSON OR PLACE.

**Sardines** are small fish often packed in cans for sale.

**Vaudeville** is a variety show.

A **bikini** is a small, two-piece bathing suit.

A **marathon** is a running race of just over 26 miles.

**Cologne** is a fragrant liquid. / **Bologna** is a lunch meat.

A **tarantula** is a large hairy spider with a poisonous bite.

A **tangerine** is an orange-colored citrus fruit. / A **cantaloupe** is a melon.

A **tuxedo** is a kind of dress coat.

## A. Write a vocabulary word for each sentence.

- Delicious melons were first grown on an estate named Cantalopo in Italy. \_\_\_\_\_
- A runner raced 26 miles to Athens with news of victory at the Battle of Marathon in ancient Greece. \_\_\_\_\_
- A composer gained fame for his songs at Vau-de-Vire in France. \_\_\_\_\_
- Men in Tuxedo, New York, wore a new style of dinner jacket in the late 1800s. \_\_\_\_\_
- A light fragrance was made in Cologne, Germany. \_\_\_\_\_
- A small saltwater fish was found near the island of Sardinia. \_\_\_\_\_

## B. Draw a line to match each word with its name story.

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. <b>bikini</b>    | a. A sweet fruit was first found in Tangiers in Africa.  |
| 2. <b>tarantula</b> | b. Bologna, a city in Italy, is where a lightly smoked meat sausage was made.                        |
| 3. <b>bologna</b>   | c. People on the island of Bikini in the Pacific Ocean wear few clothes because of the warm climate. |
| 4. <b>tangerine</b> | d. Taranto, Italy, is known for its spiders.   |

# Eponyms

<b>sardines</b>	<b>tuxedo</b>	<b>vaudeville</b>	<b>bikini</b>	<b>marathon</b>
<b>cologne</b>	<b>bologna</b>	<b>tarantula</b>	<b>tangerine</b>	<b>cantaloupe</b>

**A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.**

- Jenny dabbed some \_\_\_\_\_ behind her ears before the party.
- Hector worked out daily in preparation for the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Do they serve \_\_\_\_\_ sandwiches in the cafeteria?
- Like other spiders, a \_\_\_\_\_ has eight legs and no wings.
- Mr. Ricci grows several kinds of melons, including \_\_\_\_\_.
- Mom asked us to buy a can of \_\_\_\_\_ at the store.
- The entertainers put on a real \_\_\_\_\_ show.
- For his prom, my brother is renting a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Sonia tried on a \_\_\_\_\_ in the swim shop.
- I packed a \_\_\_\_\_ in my knapsack to peel and eat on the hike.

**B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.**

- |                            |                                    |                                     |                                    |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Which one is formal?    | <input type="checkbox"/> sweater   | <input type="checkbox"/> tuxedo     | <input type="checkbox"/> bikini    |
| 2. Which one is tiring?    | <input type="checkbox"/> marinate  | <input type="checkbox"/> maritime   | <input type="checkbox"/> marathon  |
| 3. Which one is dangerous? | <input type="checkbox"/> tangerine | <input type="checkbox"/> tarantella | <input type="checkbox"/> tarantula |
| 4. Which one has fins?     | <input type="checkbox"/> sapphire  | <input type="checkbox"/> sardine    | <input type="checkbox"/> sarcasm   |



## Writing to Learn

Find out more about the history of one of the vocabulary words and the place for which it is named. Write a paragraph to report on your research.

# Eponyms

Read each list of words. Write a vocabulary word to go with each group.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

towel  
lotion  
umbrella

2. \_\_\_\_\_

hairy  
legs  
eggs

3. \_\_\_\_\_

lemon  
grapefruit  
orange

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

perfume  
lipstick  
rouge

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

prom  
wedding  
ball

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

ocean  
net  
food

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

ham  
salami  
pastrami

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

concert  
play  
opera

9. \_\_\_\_\_

distance  
challenge  
race

10. \_\_\_\_\_

honeydew  
rind  
watermelon

# Words From Other Cultures

alligator	bandit	syrup	pajamas	okra
barbecue	magazine	sheik	kimono	impala



MANY WORDS IN ENGLISH COME FROM THE LANGUAGES OF **OTHER CULTURES**.

*Words From Spanish*

An **alligator** is a large reptile with leathery skin.

A **barbecue** is an outdoor grill for cooking meat.

*Words From Arabic*

A **magazine** is a publication for reading.

**Syrup** is a sweet thick liquid such as molasses.

A **sheik** is the chief or head of a family.

*Word From Persian*

**Pajamas** are clothes worn for sleeping.

*Word From Japanese*

A **kimono** is a long outer garment worn in Japan.

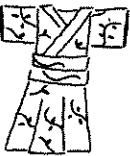



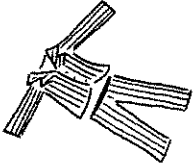

*Words From Africa*

**Okra** is a plant used in stew or soup.

**Impala** is a word from the Zulu people of Africa.

A **bandit** is a robber.  
(From Arabic)

**A. Write Arabic, Japanese, African, or Persian to tell where the word for each picture is from.**

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

**B. Write a vocabulary word to complete each sentence.**

- The Arabic word *makhazin* means "storehouse." A \_\_\_\_\_ is a storehouse of articles.
- In Spanish, *el lagarto* means "lizard." An \_\_\_\_\_ looks like a lizard.
- The Arabic word *shaykh* originally meant "old man." A leader such as a \_\_\_\_\_ is usually an older man.
- The Spanish word *barbacoa* means a "frame of sticks." The first outdoor \_\_\_\_\_ were over open fires made of sticks.

## Words From Other Cultures

alligator	bandit	syrup	pajamas	okra
barbecue	magazine	sheik	kimono	impala

**A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.**

- We saw a log in the river that turned out to be a real \_\_\_\_\_.
- Macy poured \_\_\_\_\_ on her pancakes.
- Tony subscribes to a \_\_\_\_\_ about sports.
- Dad plans to \_\_\_\_\_ steaks on the Fourth of July.
- The children were in their \_\_\_\_\_ when Greta arrived to baby-sit.
- A masked \_\_\_\_\_ was the villain in that movie.
- Mrs. Say wore a beautiful silk \_\_\_\_\_ that she bought in Japan.
- The picture shows an \_\_\_\_\_ running across the African plains.
- Mrs. Watkins served \_\_\_\_\_ as a vegetable with supper.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ spoke to his people about a problem in the village.

**B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.**

- |                               |                                   |                                  |                                   |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Which one's for nighttime? | <input type="checkbox"/> paisley  | <input type="checkbox"/> pajamas | <input type="checkbox"/> kimono   |
| 2. Which one adds taste?      | <input type="checkbox"/> symbol   | <input type="checkbox"/> synonym | <input type="checkbox"/> syrup    |
| 3. Which one's informative?   | <input type="checkbox"/> magnolia | <input type="checkbox"/> magnet  | <input type="checkbox"/> magazine |
| 4. Which one's from Africa?   | <input type="checkbox"/> eagle    | <input type="checkbox"/> impala  | <input type="checkbox"/> horse    |



### Writing to Learn

Pretend you are planning a display window for a store or museum. Write a description of what the display topic is and what you will include. Use at least two vocabulary words.

## Words From Other Cultures

Read the clues. Write the word next to the clue. Then find and circle each word in the puzzle.

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

1. an outlaw \_\_\_\_\_
2. a thick-skinned reptile \_\_\_\_\_
3. a backyard cooker \_\_\_\_\_
4. worn under a bathrobe \_\_\_\_\_
5. sometimes comes from maple trees \_\_\_\_\_
6. a weekly or monthly publication \_\_\_\_\_
7. an antelope's relative \_\_\_\_\_
8. loose clothing worn with a sash \_\_\_\_\_
9. an ingredient in gumbo soup \_\_\_\_\_
10. head of a village or tribe \_\_\_\_\_

# Clips

<b>coed</b>	<b>taxi</b>	<b>ref</b>	<b>limo</b>	<b>champ</b>
<b>grad</b>	<b>mike</b>	<b>fan</b>	<b>curio</b>	<b>rev</b>



A **mike** is an instrument that magnifies sound.

A **CLIP** IS A WORD THAT HAS BEEN SHORTENED, OR CLIPPED.

A **coed** is a female student at a school for males and females.

A **taxi** is a car for hire.

A **ref** is a judge in a sports event.

A clip for *limousine* is **limo**.

If you're a **champ**, you're a winner.

A **grad** is a student who has earned a diploma at a school.

When you're a **fan**, you're a supporter of someone.

A **curio** is a strange or novel object.

A **rev** is a rotation.

**A.** Draw a line to match each clip with the word from which it comes.

1. **mike**

a. revolution

2. **grad**

b. fanatic

3. **ref**

c. champion

4. **champ**

d. microphone

5. **rev**

e. graduate

6. **curio**

f. referee

7. **fan**

g. curiosity

**B.** Write the clip for each word.

1. coeducation

2. taxicab

3. limousine

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# Clips

<b>coed</b>	<b>taxi</b>	<b>ref</b>	<b>limo</b>	<b>champ</b>
<b>grad</b>	<b>mike</b>	<b>fan</b>	<b>curio</b>	<b>rev</b>

**A. Use what you know. Write the best word for each sentence.**

- The \_\_\_\_\_ called a foul on one of the players.
- Grace is a \_\_\_\_\_ at the state university.
- My aunt was driven to her wedding in a white \_\_\_\_\_.
- The explorer brought back a \_\_\_\_\_ from her travels.
- The speaker used a \_\_\_\_\_ so everyone could hear her.
- Some \_\_\_\_\_ students came back to the campus for a reunion.
- When it comes to skating competition, Ali is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Oscar checked the meter of his \_\_\_\_\_ as he drove a passenger home.
- Chris is a big \_\_\_\_\_ of that band.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of the motor increased as Carl gave it more gas.

**B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.**

- |                                  |                               |                                |                                |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Which one is a person?        | <input type="checkbox"/> mike | <input type="checkbox"/> fan   | <input type="checkbox"/> rev   |
| 2. Which one provides a service? | <input type="checkbox"/> taxi | <input type="checkbox"/> curio | <input type="checkbox"/> champ |
| 3. Which one makes decisions?    | <input type="checkbox"/> rev  | <input type="checkbox"/> ref   | <input type="checkbox"/> limo  |
| 4. What does a singer need?      | <input type="checkbox"/> hike | <input type="checkbox"/> bike  | <input type="checkbox"/> mike  |



## Writing to Learn

Write a sports story for a newspaper. Use at least three vocabulary words.



# Clips

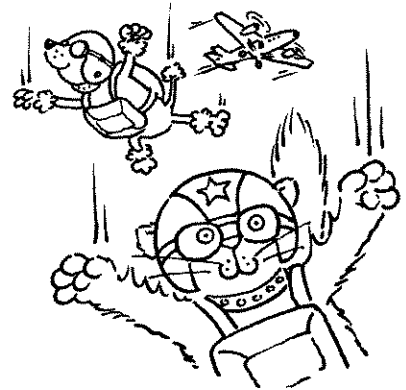
Complete a chain for each word. In each circle, write a word that is related to the word just before it. An example is done for you.

	fan	follower	enthusiastic	cheering	autograph
1.	coed				
2.	ref				
3.	limo				
4.	curio				
5.	grad				
6.	champ				
7.	taxi				
8.	mike				
9.	rev				

# Blends

<b>splatter</b>	<b>squiggle</b>	<b>squawk</b>	<b>paratroops</b>	<b>flurry</b>
<b>glimmer</b>	<b>medevac</b>	<b>spacelab</b>	<b>telethon</b>	<b>flare</b>

A **BLEND** IS A WORD FORMED WHEN PARTS OF TWO WORDS ARE COMBINED OR BLENDED TOGETHER. A BLEND IS ALSO CALLED A *PORTMANTEAU* WORD. A *PORTMANTEAU* IS A SUITCASE WITH TWO SIDES.



**Paratroops** are military units that use parachutes to descend behind enemy lines.

If you **splatter** something, you spray it around.

A **squiggle** is a twist or curve.

A **squawk** is a loud, harsh sound.

A **flurry** is a sudden gust or movement.

A **glimmer** is a gleam.

A **medevac** is a helicopter for transporting wounded people.

A **spacelab** is a laboratory in space.

A TV program that lasts many hours is a **telethon**.

When something **flares**, it flames up quickly.

**A. Write the blend formed from each pair of words.**

- squall and squeak \_\_\_\_\_
- television and marathon \_\_\_\_\_
- splash and spatter \_\_\_\_\_
- medical and evacuation \_\_\_\_\_
- parachute and troops \_\_\_\_\_
- squirm and wiggle \_\_\_\_\_
- gleam and shimmer \_\_\_\_\_
- flame and glare \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Write the vocabulary word for each clue.**

- I'm a place where research goes on.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I sometimes arrive in the form of snow.  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Blends

<b>splatter</b>	<b>squiggle</b>	<b>squawk</b>	<b>paratroops</b>	<b>flurry</b>
<b>glimmer</b>	<b>medevac</b>	<b>spacelab</b>	<b>telethon</b>	<b>flare</b>

**A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.**

- The \_\_\_\_\_ arrived quickly to pick up the injured soldiers.
- Scientists aboard the \_\_\_\_\_ announced some new discoveries today.
- The driver lit a \_\_\_\_\_ to show where the disabled car was.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ of light from the moon fell across the floor.
- That \_\_\_\_\_ was from the hen in the barnyard.
- Jamal drew a \_\_\_\_\_ on his notepad during the lecture.
- Don't \_\_\_\_\_ paint all over your new shirt when you open the can.
- Millions of people watched the \_\_\_\_\_ to raise money for charity.
- The breeze created a small \_\_\_\_\_ that rustled the leaves.
- As they neared the target, the \_\_\_\_\_ got ready to drop from the plane.

**B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.**

- |                           |                                    |                                   |                                     |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Which one is a noise?  | <input type="checkbox"/> squawk    | <input type="checkbox"/> squiggle | <input type="checkbox"/> square     |
| 2. Which one is a light?  | <input type="checkbox"/> glance    | <input type="checkbox"/> glimmer  | <input type="checkbox"/> glutton    |
| 3. What is a medevac for? | <input type="checkbox"/> destroy   | <input type="checkbox"/> resist   | <input type="checkbox"/> rescue     |
| 4. Which one is long?     | <input type="checkbox"/> telephone | <input type="checkbox"/> telethon | <input type="checkbox"/> technician |

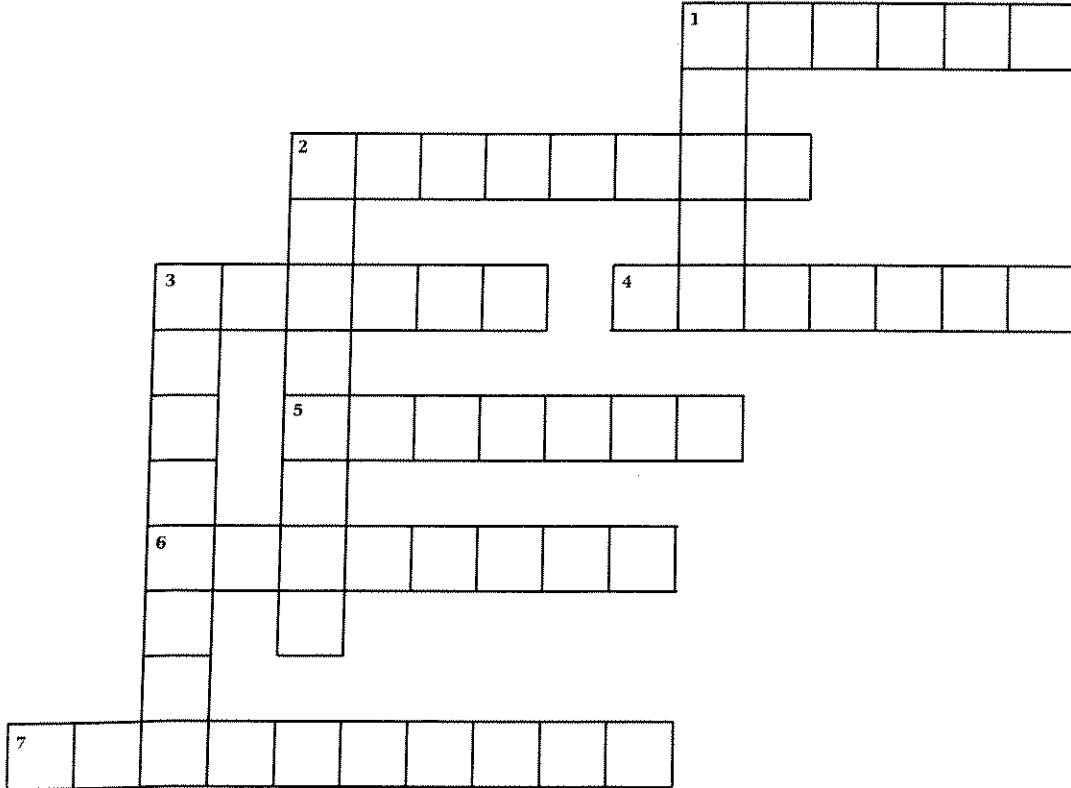


## Writing to Learn

Write a communication from a spacelab to control center on Earth. Use at least three vocabulary words.

# Blends

Use the clues to complete the puzzle.



**Across**

- 1. a sudden outburst
- 2. a place where observations occur
- 3. what a parrot does
- 4. evacuation aircraft
- 5. a kind of glow
- 6. a lengthy show
- 7. highly trained jumpers

**Down**

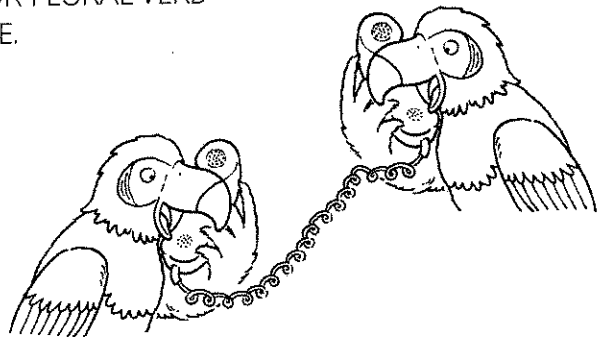
- 1. what a fire does
- 2. not a straight line
- 3. a messy sprinkle

# Collective Nouns

colony	knot	skulk	company	string
gaggle	school	bed	gang	troop

A **COLLECTIVE NOUN** NAMES A GROUP OF ANIMALS, PEOPLE, OR THINGS. A COLLECTIVE NOUN CAN HAVE A SINGULAR OR PLURAL VERB DEPENDING ON HOW IT IS USED IN A SENTENCE.

- Ants live together in a **colony**.
- When you see a group of toads, they're in a **knot**.
- Foxes are found together in a **skulk**.
- A group of ponies is called a **string**.
- A group of geese on water is a **gaggle**.
- A group of fish is called a **school**.
- Oysters live in a **bed**.
- A **gang** of elk is a group of them.
- Kangaroos jump around together in a **troop**.

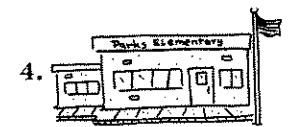
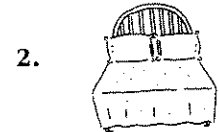
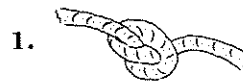


You'll find parrots together in a **company**.

**A. Match each animal to its collective noun.**

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. fox      | a. troop  |
| 2. elk      | b. colony |
| 3. kangaroo | c. skulk  |
| 4. geese    | d. gang   |
| 5. ant      | e. gaggle |

**B. The words for some collective nouns have other meanings. Study the pictures. Write the animal name that has the same group name as the picture name.**



## Collective Nouns

colony	knot	skulk	company	string
gaggle	school	bed	gang	troop

**A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.**

1. You have to go to Australia to see a \_\_\_\_\_ of kangaroos.
2. The divers looked for a \_\_\_\_\_ of oysters.
3. In the rain forest, a \_\_\_\_\_ of parrots lives in the trees.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ of geese honked as we drove up to the farm.
5. There's a \_\_\_\_\_ of ants out on the patio.
6. The cowboy led a \_\_\_\_\_ of ponies across the road.
7. Down by the pond, there's a \_\_\_\_\_ of toads.
8. A \_\_\_\_\_ of tuna swam by the boat.
9. Watch out for the \_\_\_\_\_ of foxes in the woods.
10. We saw a \_\_\_\_\_ of elk in the mountains out West.

**B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.**

- |                            |                                  |                                 |                                 |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Which group can fly?    | <input type="checkbox"/> colony  | <input type="checkbox"/> knot   | <input type="checkbox"/> gaggle |
| 2. Which group has scales? | <input type="checkbox"/> skulk   | <input type="checkbox"/> school | <input type="checkbox"/> string |
| 3. What's found in a bed?  | <input type="checkbox"/> pear    | <input type="checkbox"/> peanut | <input type="checkbox"/> pearl  |
| 4. Which group has a joey? | <input type="checkbox"/> company | <input type="checkbox"/> gang   | <input type="checkbox"/> troop  |



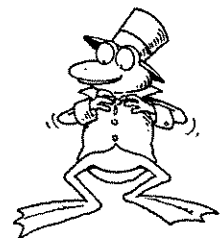
### Writing to Learn

Choose one group of animals to research and report on. Include any other special words that refer to the animal, such as words for its young, males, females, and alternative collective nouns.

## Collective Nouns

An analogy is a comparison based on how things are related to one another. Complete each of these analogies with a vocabulary word.

1. A cow is to a herd as an elk is to a \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. A robin is to a flock as a goose is to a \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. A hornet is to a swarm as an ant is to a \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. A chicken is to a clutch as a parrot is to a \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. A wolf is to a pack as a fox is to a \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. A lion is to a pride as a kangaroo is to a \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. A frog is to an army as a toad is to a \_\_\_\_\_ .
8. A donkey is to a pace as a pony is to a \_\_\_\_\_ .
9. A seal is to a trip as a fish is to a \_\_\_\_\_ .
10. A whale is to a pod as an oyster is to a \_\_\_\_\_ .



## Content Words: Geography

<b>isthmus</b>	<b>peninsula</b>	<b>strait</b>	<b>delta</b>	<b>oasis</b>
<b>tributary</b>	<b>valley</b>	<b>gorge</b>	<b>plateau</b>	<b>archipelago</b>

**SPECIAL WORDS NAME DIFFERENT LANDFORMS AND BODIES OF WATER IN GEOGRAPHY.**

A **strait** is a narrow channel that connects two larger bodies of water.

An **isthmus** is a narrow strip of land that connects two large areas of land.

A **peninsula** is an area of land that is surrounded by water on three sides.

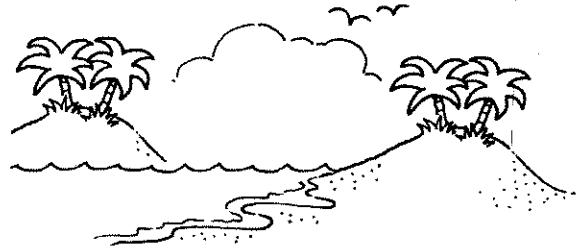
A **delta** is the dirt and sand that collect at the mouth of a river.

An **oasis** is a fertile place in a desert where there are water, trees, and other plants.

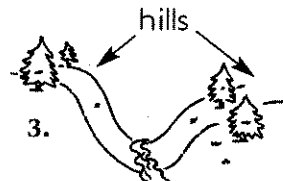
A branch of a river is called a **tributary**. / A **valley** is the land that lies between mountains or hills.

A **gorge** is a deep, narrow valley that often has a stream running through it.

A **plateau** is a large area of high, flat land. / A chain of islands is called an **archipelago**.



### A. Write the name for each picture.



### B. Write a vocabulary word for each clue.

- I'm like a branch but not on a tree trunk. \_\_\_\_\_
- It's fun to island-hop through me. \_\_\_\_\_
- I'm a good place to stop in the desert. \_\_\_\_\_
- Another word for me is *canyon*. \_\_\_\_\_



## Content Words: Geography

<b>isthmus</b>	<b>peninsula</b>	<b>strait</b>	<b>delta</b>	<b>oasis</b>
<b>tributary</b>	<b>valley</b>	<b>gorge</b>	<b>plateau</b>	<b>archipelago</b>

**A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.**

- The Cheyenne River is a \_\_\_\_\_ of the Missouri River.
- A famous \_\_\_\_\_ is at the mouth of the Mississippi River.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ near the tip of South America is named for Ferdinand Magellan.
- The Galápagos Islands off South America form an \_\_\_\_\_.
- Spain and Portugal are on a large body of land called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Napa is a \_\_\_\_\_ in California that is famous for its grapes.
- You might see camels at an \_\_\_\_\_ in the Sahara Desert.
- The country of Panama forms an \_\_\_\_\_ between North and South America.
- The high, flat land of central Mexico is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A waterfall sometimes descends into a deep \_\_\_\_\_.

**B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.**

- |                          |                                    |                                  |                                      |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Which one connects?   | <input type="checkbox"/> island    | <input type="checkbox"/> isthmus | <input type="checkbox"/> oasis       |
| 2. Which one is highest? | <input type="checkbox"/> plateau   | <input type="checkbox"/> valley  | <input type="checkbox"/> delta       |
| 3. Which one flows?      | <input type="checkbox"/> tribute   | <input type="checkbox"/> tribune | <input type="checkbox"/> tributary   |
| 4. What is Florida?      | <input type="checkbox"/> peninsula | <input type="checkbox"/> gorge   | <input type="checkbox"/> archipelago |



### Writing to Learn

Use a world map or globe to find real examples of three vocabulary words for landforms or bodies of water. Write a description of each.

## Content Words: Geography

Read the clues. Then complete the puzzle.

- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| 1. found in a river mouth                      | _____ |
| 2. land between mountains                      | _____ |
| 3. a narrow passage of water                   | _____ |
| 4. higher than a plain and flatter than a hill | _____ |
| 5. a land link                                 | _____ |
| 6. a string of islands over a wide area        | _____ |
| 7. an arm of land that extends into the water  | _____ |
| 8. something like a deep canyon                | _____ |
| 9. a branch of a river                         | _____ |
| 10. desert destination                         | _____ |

- |  |    |     |          |          |     |          |
|--|----|-----|----------|----------|-----|----------|
|  | 1. | ___ | <b>E</b> | ___      | ___ | ___      |
|  |    | 2.  | ___      | <b>A</b> | ___ | ___      |
|  |    |     | 3.       | ___      | ___ | <b>R</b> |
|  |    |     |          | 4.       | ___ | ___      |
|  |    |     |          |          | 5.  | ___      |
|  |    |     |          |          |     | <b>H</b> |
|  |    |     |          |          |     | <b>P</b> |
|  |    |     |          |          |     | <b>A</b> |
|  |    |     |          |          |     | <b>R</b> |
|  |    |     |          |          |     | <b>T</b> |
|  |    |     |          |          |     | <b>S</b> |

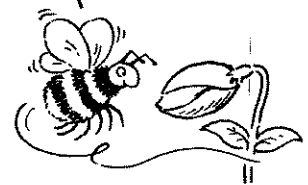
## Content Words: Poetry

<b>rhyme</b>	<b>meter</b>	<b>simile</b>	<b>couplet</b>	<b>personification</b>
<b>haiku</b>	<b>metaphor</b>	<b>alliteration</b>	<b>onomatopoeia</b>	<b>sonnet</b>

**SPECIAL WORDS ARE USED IN POETRY.**

When a word imitates the sound of something, it is called **onomatopoeia**.

Bzzzz.



A word that has the same ending sound as another word is a **rhyme**.

**Meter** is the arrangement of beats in a line of poetry.

A **simile** uses the words *like* or *as* to compare two unlike things.

A **couplet** is two lines of poetry that usually rhyme.

In **personification**, a human characteristic is given to something that is not human.

A **haiku** is a three-line poem in which there are five, seven, and five syllables per line.

A **metaphor** is a comparison of two unlike things.

The repetition of the first sound of several words in a poem is **alliteration**.

A **sonnet** is a poem with 14 lines written in a certain meter and with a special rhyme scheme.

### A. Circle the best word for each example.

- |  |             |                    |                    |
|--|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. What do you see? A pig in a tree.           | a. haiku    | b. rhyme           | c. metaphor        |
| 2. An emerald is as green as grass.            | a. simile   | b. couplet         | c. rhyme           |
| 3. The rain has silver sandals.                | a. sonnet   | b. onomatopoeia    | c. personification |
| 4. The Moon's the North Wind's cookie.         | a. metaphor | b. alliteration    | c. simile          |
| 5. Silly Sally sits on the sidewalk.           | a. sonnet   | b. onomatopoeia    | c. alliteration    |
| 6. Clatter, bang boom. Look who's in the room. | a. metaphor | b. personification | c. onomatopoeia    |

### B. Write the vocabulary word for each clue.

- I am a rhythm pattern. \_\_\_\_\_
- I'm a twosome. \_\_\_\_\_
- Shakespeare wrote many of me. \_\_\_\_\_
- I am a poem but do not rhyme. \_\_\_\_\_

## Content Words: Poetry

rhyme	meter	simile	couplet	personification
haiku	metaphor	alliteration	onomatopoeia	sonnet

**A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.**

1. A tongue twister is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. In her \_\_\_\_\_, Jessie used the word *as*.
3. Poets often use \_\_\_\_\_ to create sounds.
4. Although it only has two lines, a \_\_\_\_\_ can express a lot.
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a short poem that originated in Japan.
6. By giving the table a voice, Rich used \_\_\_\_\_ in his poem.
7. Not all poems have \_\_\_\_\_; some are in blank verse.
8. Like music, poetry has a \_\_\_\_\_ made up of accented and unaccented beats.
9. When you write a \_\_\_\_\_, you must include 14 lines.
10. Hunter wrote, "My clothes were a mountain on the floor" as his \_\_\_\_\_.

**B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.**

1. Which one depends on consonants?  alligator     alliteration     alliance
2. Which one's a poem?  sonnet     solar     sonic
3. What is "squeak"?  metaphor     personification     onomatopoeia
4. What has 17 syllables?  couplet     haiku     sonnet



### Writing to Learn

Write a couplet, haiku, or sonnet of your own.

# Content Words: Poetry

Use the vocabulary words to fill in the map. Then add other poetry words that you know.

### Forms of Poetry

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

## Poetry Words

### Poetic Devices

6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

### Figures of Speech

4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

# Funny Words

<b>doodad</b>	<b>hodgepodge</b>	<b>chitchat</b>	<b>namby-pamby</b>	<b>fiddlesticks</b>
<b>flabbergast</b>	<b>lollygag</b>	<b>hullabaloo</b>	<b>rapsallion</b>	<b>nitty-gritty</b>

**SOME WORDS ARE FUN TO KNOW AND USE BECAUSE THEY SOUND OR LOOK FUNNY.**

Her hat has a fancy ornament called a **doodad**.



A **hodgepodge** is a big mess.

**Chitchat** is friendly or idle talk.

Someone who is **namby-pamby** is lacking in strength.

**Fiddlesticks** means "nonsense."

If you **flabbergast** people, you surprise them.

When you **lollygag**, you while away time.

A loud disturbance is a **hullabaloo**.

A **rapsallion** is a scamp. / **Nitty-gritty** is something essential.

**A. Read the words in each row. Cross out one word that does not have a similar meaning to the vocabulary word.**

- |                       |            |         |            |
|-----------------------|------------|---------|------------|
| 1. <b>hodgepodge</b>  | jumble     | hogwash | disorder   |
| 2. <b>rapsallion</b>  | ragtime    | rascal  | rogue      |
| 3. <b>flabbergast</b> | astonish   | amaze   | flatter    |
| 4. <b>namby-pamby</b> | weak       | insipid | naughty    |
| 5. <b>lollygag</b>    | lollipop   | fritter | dillydally |
| 6. <b>doodad</b>      | gewgaw     | doodle  | object     |
| 7. <b>hullabaloo</b>  | commotion  | uproar  | humor      |
| 8. <b>chitchat</b>    | chimpanzee | gossip  | rumor      |

**B. Read the words in each row. Write a vocabulary word that means almost the same thing.**

- foolishness, rubbish, \_\_\_\_\_
- important, core, \_\_\_\_\_

# Funny Words

<b>doodad</b>	<b>hodgepodge</b>	<b>chitchat</b>	<b>namby-pamby</b>	<b>fiddlesticks</b>
<b>flabbergast</b>	<b>lollygag</b>	<b>hullabaloo</b>	<b>rapscallion</b>	<b>nitty-gritty</b>

**A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.**

1. Delia thought the main character was weak and rather \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Mrs. Perez wished her son would help out and not \_\_\_\_\_ in his room all day.
3. Grandma has some kind of \_\_\_\_\_ on her dresser.
4. Nelson does not like us to \_\_\_\_\_ and make noise when he is reading the paper.
5. When the cat knocked over the garbage can, there was such a \_\_\_\_\_!
6. That puppy is nothing but trouble; he's a little \_\_\_\_\_.
7. That trick will \_\_\_\_\_ the unsuspecting audience.
8. Jake's room is a \_\_\_\_\_ of junk.
9. Let's get to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the problem.
10. Dad said, " \_\_\_\_\_, kids! There's no one under the bed."

**B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.**

- |                                    |                                     |                                     |                                    |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Which one's namby-pamby?        | <input type="checkbox"/> hero       | <input type="checkbox"/> weakling   | <input type="checkbox"/> leader    |
| 2. What might a rapscallion cause? | <input type="checkbox"/> hullabaloo | <input type="checkbox"/> horoscope  | <input type="checkbox"/> honeycomb |
| 3. Why might you lollygag?         | <input type="checkbox"/> energetic  | <input type="checkbox"/> busy       | <input type="checkbox"/> lazy      |
| 4. Which one's a messy drawer?     | <input type="checkbox"/> tidy       | <input type="checkbox"/> hodgepodge | <input type="checkbox"/> empty     |



## Writing to Learn

Write some chitchat that two people might share. Use at least three vocabulary words.

# Funny Words

Play a game of Move On. Find a word in the first box that does not have the same meaning as the other three words. Move that word to the next box by writing it on the blank line. Continue until you reach the last box. Complete the sentence in that box.

**Start here.**

object  
article  
hodgepodge  
doodad

\_\_\_\_\_  
disorder  
rascalion  
jumble

chitchat  
scamp  
\_\_\_\_\_  
troublemaker

Words  
are the  
\_\_\_\_\_  
of communication.

talk  
gossip  
hullabaloo  
\_\_\_\_\_

wishy-washy  
\_\_\_\_\_  
weak  
nitty-gritty

racket  
\_\_\_\_\_  
clamor  
flabbergast

namby-pamby  
silliness  
nonsense  
\_\_\_\_\_

tarry  
\_\_\_\_\_  
waste  
fiddlesticks

\_\_\_\_\_  
astound  
lollygag  
surprise

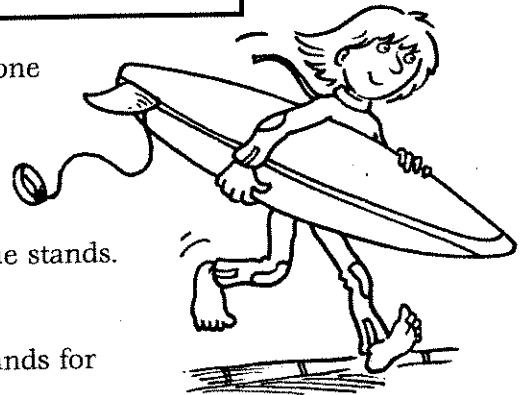


# Latin Roots *ped, numer, liber*

<b>pedal</b>	<b>pedestal</b>	<b>numeral</b>	<b>enumerate</b>	<b>liberal</b>
<b>pedestrian</b>	<b>biped</b>	<b>numerous</b>	<b>numerator</b>	<b>liberty</b>

**MANY WORDS HAVE LATIN ROOTS.**

A **pedestrian** is someone who goes on foot.



**Root:**

*Ped* means "foot."

A **pedal** is a lever worked by a foot.

A **pedestal** is a base on which a statue stands.

A **biped** is an animal with two feet.

*Numer* means "number."

A **numeral** is a word or letter that stands for a number.

**Numerous** means "a great many."

When you **enumerate** something, you go over it step by step.

A **numerator** is the number above the line in a fraction.

*Liber* means "free."

**Liberal** means "giving freely."

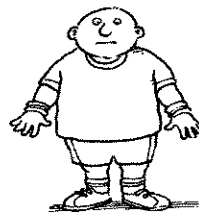
**Liberty** is freedom.

**A. Read each word. Write the word(s) from the box that mean the same thing.**

restate	walker	plenty
support	generous	foot bar

- numerous** \_\_\_\_\_
- enumerate** \_\_\_\_\_
- pedestrian** \_\_\_\_\_
- pedestal** \_\_\_\_\_
- liberal** \_\_\_\_\_
- pedal** \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Write a vocabulary word for each picture.**



1.



2.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3.  $\frac{3}{4}$

4. XXV

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Latin Roots *ped, numer, liber*

pedal	pedestal	numeral	enumerate	liberal
pedestrian	biped	numerous	numerator	liberty

**A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.**

1. Can Selma \_\_\_\_\_ all 50 states?
2. The American people are proud of their tradition of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The mosquitoes were so \_\_\_\_\_ that we ran inside.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ waited for the light before crossing.
5. What is the \_\_\_\_\_ of this fraction?
6. Hakim was a \_\_\_\_\_ giver and helped many organizations.
7. A bird is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The driver stepped on the gas \_\_\_\_\_ so he wouldn't be late.
9. Brent admired the sculpture on its marble \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The ancient Mayans used a \_\_\_\_\_ system of dots and dashes.

**B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.**

- |                                 |                                   |                                   |                                   |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Which one do you move?       | <input type="checkbox"/> pedestal | <input type="checkbox"/> pedicure | <input type="checkbox"/> pedal    |
| 2. Which one is a biped?        | <input type="checkbox"/> hawk     | <input type="checkbox"/> hippo    | <input type="checkbox"/> horse    |
| 3. Which one's for pedestrians? | <input type="checkbox"/> sideburn | <input type="checkbox"/> sideline | <input type="checkbox"/> sidewalk |
| 4. What is seven?               | <input type="checkbox"/> numerous | <input type="checkbox"/> nuisance | <input type="checkbox"/> numeral  |



### Writing to Learn

Explain why it is helpful to know the root of a word. Use at least three vocabulary words as your examples.

## Latin Roots *ped, numer, liber*

Read the clues. Then complete the puzzle.

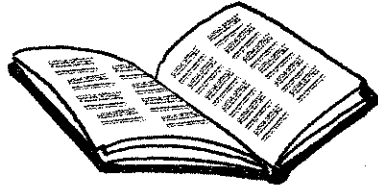
1. ample \_\_\_\_\_
2. used to make a bicycle move \_\_\_\_\_
3. a holder for a statue \_\_\_\_\_
4. a two-footed creature \_\_\_\_\_
5. to count out \_\_\_\_\_
6. used in zip codes \_\_\_\_\_
7. several or more \_\_\_\_\_
8. above a denominator \_\_\_\_\_
9. independence \_\_\_\_\_
10. someone who strides \_\_\_\_\_

- |     |    |          |  |
|-----|----|----------|--|
|     | 1. | <b>L</b> |  |
| 2.  |    | <b>A</b> |  |
| 3.  |    | <b>T</b> |  |
| 4.  |    | <b>I</b> |  |
| 5.  |    | <b>N</b> |  |
| 6.  |    | <b>R</b> |  |
| 7.  |    | <b>O</b> |  |
| 8.  |    | <b>O</b> |  |
| 9.  |    | <b>T</b> |  |
| 10. |    | <b>S</b> |  |

## Latin Roots *clar, dict*

<b>clarity</b>	<b>clarify</b>	<b>clarion</b>	<b>predict</b>	<b>diction</b>
<b>declare</b>	<b>declaration</b>	<b>dictate</b>	<b>dictator</b>	<b>dictionary</b>

MANY WORDS HAVE  
**LATIN ROOTS.**



A **dictionary** is a book of alphabetized words, their meanings, and pronunciations.

**Root:**

*Clar* means "clear."

**Clarity** is clearness.

When you **declare** something, you make it known.

If you **clarify** something, you make it clear.

A **declaration** is an announcement.

A **clarion** is a clear, shrill sound.

*Dict* means "say."

If you **dictate** something, you say it aloud for someone to write down.

When you **predict** something, you say what will happen next.

A **dictator** is a person who rules with total authority.

**Diction** is a person's manner of speaking.

**A. Read the vocabulary word. Find and circle two other words that mean almost the same thing.**

- |                       |             |          |              |
|-----------------------|-------------|----------|--------------|
| 1. <b>diction</b>     | wording     | phrasing | opinion      |
| 2. <b>clarify</b>     | interpret   | inquire  | explain      |
| 3. <b>predict</b>     | prevent     | foretell | prophecy     |
| 4. <b>declare</b>     | proclaim    | announce | demand       |
| 5. <b>clarity</b>     | obviousness | hidden   | clearness    |
| 6. <b>declaration</b> | statement   | delay    | proclamation |
| 7. <b>dictator</b>    | ruler       | despot   | citizen      |

**B. Underline the root in each word.**

1. **clarion**                      2. **dictate**                      3. **dictionary**

## Latin Roots *clar, dict*

<b>clarity</b>	<b>clarify</b>	<b>clarion</b>	<b>predict</b>	<b>diction</b>
<b>declare</b>	<b>declaration</b>	<b>dictate</b>	<b>dictator</b>	<b>dictionary</b>

**A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.**

- In this scene, the prince will \_\_\_\_\_ his love for the princess.
- If you don't know a word's definition, use a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Nat practiced his \_\_\_\_\_ before giving his talk to the group.
- The children can \_\_\_\_\_ stories to go with their drawings.
- All the weather reports for tomorrow \_\_\_\_\_ patchy fog with periods of rain.
- The article said that the \_\_\_\_\_ had clamped down on civil rights.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of light and color in that painting is remarkable.
- This \_\_\_\_\_ states that school will close early on Friday.
- The trumpet sounded a \_\_\_\_\_ call to begin the race.
- A member of the audience asked the speaker to \_\_\_\_\_ his statement.

**B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.**

- |                             |                                   |                                  |                                     |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Which one's a reference? | <input type="checkbox"/> dictator | <input type="checkbox"/> diction | <input type="checkbox"/> dictionary |
| 2. Why might you clarify?   | <input type="checkbox"/> secret   | <input type="checkbox"/> clarity | <input type="checkbox"/> cleverness |
| 3. What can you predict?    | <input type="checkbox"/> past     | <input type="checkbox"/> present | <input type="checkbox"/> future     |
| 4. Which one can you hear?  | <input type="checkbox"/> clarion  | <input type="checkbox"/> clam    | <input type="checkbox"/> clay       |



### Writing to Learn

Write a prediction about something you think will happen. Use at least two vocabulary words.

## Latin Roots *clar*, *dict*

Write the vocabulary word for each clue. Then write the circled letters on the correct numbered lines at the bottom of the page to answer the riddle.

WHERE CAN YOU ALWAYS FIND MONEY?

- 1. make something apparent \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ ○
- 2. a word book \_\_\_\_\_ ○ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. how you speak \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ ○
- 4. to state something \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ ○ \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. make a kind of guess \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ ○
- 6. an authoritative figure \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ ○ \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. sound of a battle horn \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ ○ \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. lucidity \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ ○ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. a decree \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ ○ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. read aloud for a typist \_\_\_\_\_ ○ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_

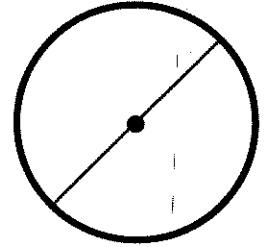
\_\_\_\_\_  
10      2      9      5      7      6      3      8      4      1  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Greek Word Parts *mech, meter, path*

<b>mechanic</b>	<b>diameter</b>	<b>thermometer</b>	<b>speedometer</b>	<b>sympathy</b>
<b>mechanize</b>	<b>barometer</b>	<b>kilometer</b>	<b>pathetic</b>	<b>pathology</b>

**MANY ENGLISH WORDS HAVE GREEK WORD PARTS.**

A **diameter** is a straight line that goes through the center of a circle.



### Greek Word Part:

*Mech* means "machine." A **mechanic** is someone who repairs machines.

**Mechanize** means "to do by machine."

*Meter* means "measure." A **barometer** measures the pressure of the atmosphere.

A **thermometer** measures temperature.

A **kilometer** is a measure of length in the metric system. \*

A **speedometer** measures how fast a vehicle is going.

*Path* means "suffer." **Pathetic** means "pitiful."

When you feel **sympathy**, you feel sorry for someone.

The study of disease is called **pathology**.

### A. Draw a line to match each description with the correct vocabulary word.

- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| 1. the field of a pathologist                   | a. thermometer |
| 2. a shorter measurement than a mile            | b. mechanic    |
| 3. someone who can fix a car                    | c. diameter    |
| 4. what you show for a sad friend               | d. speedometer |
| 5. a hot and cold measuring instrument          | e. kilometer   |
| 6. helps drivers keep to the speed limit        | f. pathology   |
| 7. a line segment dividing a circle into halves | g. sympathy    |

### B. Underline the Greek word part in each word.

1. **pathetic**                      2. **mechanize**                      3. **barometer**

## Greek Word Parts *mech, meter, path*

<b>mechanic</b>	<b>diameter</b>	<b>thermometer</b>	<b>speedometer</b>	<b>sympathy</b>
<b>mechanize</b>	<b>barometer</b>	<b>kilometer</b>	<b>pathetic</b>	<b>pathology</b>

**A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.**

1. With her torn dress and dirty face, the child was \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A machine can \_\_\_\_\_ the work in a factory.
3. In health care, \_\_\_\_\_ is an important field.
4. Betty got a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ when she broke her arm.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Earth is about 8,000 miles.
6. There are 1000 meters in a \_\_\_\_\_.
7. When a \_\_\_\_\_ shows low pressure, it means cloudy weather.
8. As we drove home, Mom checked the \_\_\_\_\_ from time to time.
9. A look at the \_\_\_\_\_ told the nurse that the man had a high temperature.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ arrived to repair the washing machine.

**B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.**

- |                                   |                                    |                                    |                                    |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Who needs sympathy?            | <input type="checkbox"/> winner    | <input type="checkbox"/> loser     | <input type="checkbox"/> spectator |
| 2. Who studies pathology?         | <input type="checkbox"/> doctor    | <input type="checkbox"/> mechanic  | <input type="checkbox"/> teacher   |
| 3. Who needs a thermometer?       | <input type="checkbox"/> visitor   | <input type="checkbox"/> patient   | <input type="checkbox"/> messenger |
| 4. What does a meteorologist use? | <input type="checkbox"/> barometer | <input type="checkbox"/> kilometer | <input type="checkbox"/> diameter  |



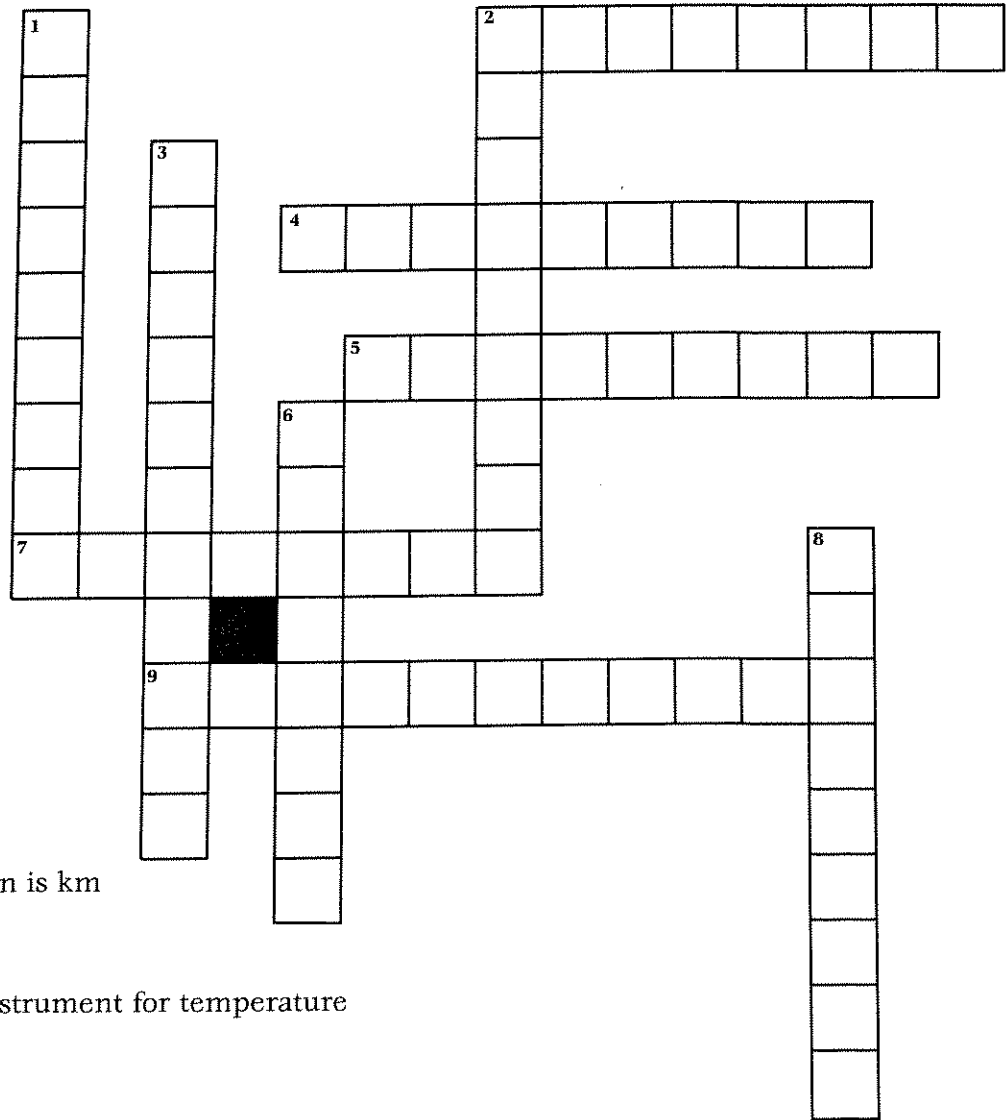
### **Writing to Learn**

Explain how three of the vocabulary words are formed.



## Greek Word Parts *mech, meter, path*

Use the clues to complete the puzzle.



**Across:**

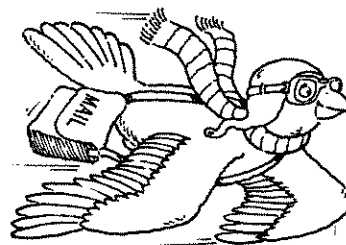
- 2. woeful
- 4. motorize
- 5. the abbreviation is km
- 7. compassion
- 9. a measuring instrument for temperature

**Down:**

- 1. people who know how machines work
- 2. examination of illness
- 3. a speed reader
- 6. twice the radius of a circle
- 8. pressure gauge

# Acronyms

scuba	radar	modem	quasar	canola
zip	sonar	laser	snafu	veep



AN **ACRONYM** IS A WORD MADE FROM THE FIRST LETTERS OF A PHRASE.

**Scuba** gear enables a diver to breathe underwater.

**Radar** is an instrument that uses radio waves to determine the distance, direction, and speed of unseen objects.

A **modem** is a device that converts communications signals.

A heavenly object that lets off a blue light and radio waves is a **quasar**.

**Canola** is a kind of oil used for cooking.

**Sonar** is a device that uses sound waves to locate objects underwater.

A **laser** produces a strong, narrow beam of light.

If something turns into a big disorganized mess, it's a **snafu**.

A **veep** is a vice president.

A **zip** code is a way of identifying places in the United States for mail delivery.

**A. Draw a line to match each phrase to the correct acronym.**

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 1. radio detecting and ranging                             | a. quasar |
| 2. modulator and demodulator                               | b. zip    |
| 3. Canada oil—low acid                                     | c. laser  |
| 4. sound navigation ranging                                | d. snafu  |
| 5. self-contained underwater breathing apparatus           | e. radar  |
| 6. light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation | f. modem  |
| 7. quasi stellar   | g. canola |
| 8. zone improvement plan                                   | h. scuba  |
| 9. situation normal all fouled up                          | i. sonar  |

**B. What word do the letters V.P. spell? \_\_\_\_\_**

# Acronyms

scuba	radar	modem	quasar	canola
zip	sonar	laser	snafu	veep

**A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.**

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is larger than a star, but smaller than a galaxy.
2. Don't forget the \_\_\_\_\_ code when you address a letter.
3. The doctor used a \_\_\_\_\_ beam to cut away the diseased tissue.
4. A ship's \_\_\_\_\_ can spot other ships and prevent collisions.
5. The chef used \_\_\_\_\_ oil on the salad.
6. A submarine uses \_\_\_\_\_ to guide it as it descends below water surface.
7. Miles was promoted to be the \_\_\_\_\_ of his division.
8. Carefully, the diver checked her \_\_\_\_\_ equipment before using it.
9. The storm caused a huge \_\_\_\_\_ in the plans for the parade.
10. Be sure your \_\_\_\_\_ is working when you send e-mail.

**B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.**

- |                           |                                |                                 |                                  |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Which one is liquid?   | <input type="checkbox"/> candy | <input type="checkbox"/> canola | <input type="checkbox"/> caramel |
| 2. Which one is numbers?  | <input type="checkbox"/> zinc  | <input type="checkbox"/> zipper | <input type="checkbox"/> zip     |
| 3. Which one's a problem? | <input type="checkbox"/> sonar | <input type="checkbox"/> scuba  | <input type="checkbox"/> snafu   |
| 4. Which one's a leader?  | <input type="checkbox"/> veep  | <input type="checkbox"/> veil   | <input type="checkbox"/> vein    |



## Writing to Learn

Write a science fiction story. Use at least three vocabulary words.

# Acronyms

Read the clues. Write the word next to the clue. Then find and circle each word in the puzzle.

1. an underwater breathing tank \_\_\_\_\_
2. a yellow vegetable oil \_\_\_\_\_
3. second in command \_\_\_\_\_
4. sound wave equipment \_\_\_\_\_
5. a postal sorting system \_\_\_\_\_
6. radio wave equipment \_\_\_\_\_
7. a powerful light beam \_\_\_\_\_
8. a computer has one \_\_\_\_\_
9. seen through a telescope \_\_\_\_\_
10. a botched situation \_\_\_\_\_

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

# British English

<b>pram</b>	<b>larder</b>	<b>flat</b>	<b>underground</b>	<b>chemist</b>
<b>lift</b>	<b>cupboard</b>	<b>holiday</b>	<b>nappy</b>	<b>cutlery</b>

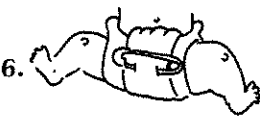
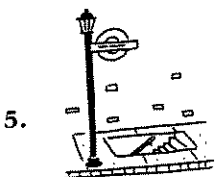
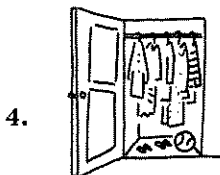
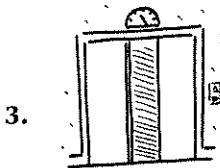
SOME ENGLISH WORDS HAVE DIFFERENT MEANINGS IN **BRITAIN** THAN THEY DO IN THE UNITED STATES.

- A **pram** is a baby carriage.
- A **larder** is a pantry.
- If you rent a **flat**, you rent an apartment.
- The **underground** is a subway.
- A **chemist** is a druggist.
- If you ride in a **lift**, you take an elevator.
- A **cupboard** is a closet.
- A diaper is called a **nappy** by the British.
- When you set the table with **cutlery**, you use silverware.



When you go on **holiday**, you take a vacation.

**A. Write a vocabulary word for each picture.**



**B. Read the words in each row. Write the vocabulary word that means the same thing.**

- 1. storeroom, pantry \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. carriage, buggy \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. recess, vacation \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. pharmacist, druggist \_\_\_\_\_

## British English

pram	larder	flat	underground	chemist
lift	cupboard	holiday	nappy	cutlery

**A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.**

- Mother brought an extra \_\_\_\_\_ for the baby when we went out.
- Harriet looked in the \_\_\_\_\_ for something to eat.
- A customer called the \_\_\_\_\_ to get his prescription filled.
- The commuters took the \_\_\_\_\_ to get to their jobs.
- Will the Marks take their dog when they go on \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- Push the button for the \_\_\_\_\_ if you're going to the tenth floor.
- Olivia placed \_\_\_\_\_ on the table for lunch.
- Mrs. Elliot put the infant in the \_\_\_\_\_ so she could go for a walk.
- The doors to the \_\_\_\_\_ were open and clothes spilled out.
- Malcolm rented a \_\_\_\_\_ for the year he would live in London.

**B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.**

- |                                |                                     |                                      |                                      |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Which one can you ride?     | <input type="checkbox"/> underneath | <input type="checkbox"/> underweight | <input type="checkbox"/> underground |
| 2. Which one's for a baby?     | <input type="checkbox"/> prom       | <input type="checkbox"/> prim        | <input type="checkbox"/> pram        |
| 3. Which one moves vertically? | <input type="checkbox"/> sift       | <input type="checkbox"/> lift        | <input type="checkbox"/> rift        |
| 4. Which one's for living?     | <input type="checkbox"/> float      | <input type="checkbox"/> flit        | <input type="checkbox"/> flat        |



### Writing to Learn

Write an e-mail message from a British pen pal to one in America. Use at least three vocabulary words.

# British English

Complete the chart by adding the missing word or words under each heading.  
The first one is done for you.

American Word	British Word	Another Meaning for British Word
1. elevator	<b>lift</b>	raise up _____
2. silverware	_____	cutting instrument
3. apartment	<b>flat</b>	_____
4. closet	_____	cabinet
5. _____	<b>nappy</b>	a shallow dish
6. _____	<b>underground</b>	beneath Earth's surface
7. pantry	_____	a kind of beetle
8. druggist	<b>chemist</b>	_____
9. baby carriage	_____	small rowboat
10. _____	<b>holiday</b>	day of celebration

# Word Stories

<b>album</b>	<b>ketchup</b>	<b>leotard</b>	<b>cyclone</b>	<b>dahlia</b>
<b>oxygen</b>	<b>manuscript</b>	<b>academy</b>	<b>zany</b>	<b>volcano</b>

**MANY WORDS HAVE INTERESTING STORIES ABOUT THEIR ORIGIN.**

If someone is **zany**, that person is clownish.



An **album** is a book with blank pages for holding photos or other collections.

**Ketchup** is a tomato sauce. / A **leotard** is a bodysuit that dancers wear.

A **cyclone** is a violent, rotating windstorm. / A **dahlia** is a kind of flower.

**Oxygen** is a colorless gas in the air that people, animals, and plants need to breathe.

**Manuscript** is the text of a book or paper. / An **academy** is a school.

A **volcano** is a cone-shaped mountain that is formed by lava erupting from a crack in Earth's surface.

**A. Write a vocabulary word for each word story.**

1. The Greek word *kyklos* refers to a circle. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The Italian word *zanni* means a clown. \_\_\_\_\_
3. In ancient Rome, public notices were posted on blank tablets named from the Latin word *albus*, meaning "white." \_\_\_\_\_
4. The Greek philosopher Plato taught students in a grove called Akadçmeia. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Long ago, people in China made a pickled fish sauce called ke-tsiap. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Two Latin words, *manu* and *scriptus*, mean "hand" and "write." \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Draw a line from each vocabulary word to the person associated with the word.**

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. <b>oxygen</b>  | a. Vulcan was the Roman god of fire.  |
| 2. <b>volcano</b> | b. Anders Dahl was a Swedish botanist in the 1700s.   |
| 3. <b>leotard</b> | c. French chemist Antoine Laurent Lavoisier first used this word after an important element was identified in the 18th century. |
| 4. <b>dahlia</b>  | d. Jules Léotard was a French tightrope walker.   |



## Word Stories

**album**

**ketchup**

**leotard**

**cyclone**

**dahlia**

**oxygen**

**manuscript**

**academy**

**zany**

**volcano**

**A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.**

1. The forecaster warned of a \_\_\_\_\_ forming over the ocean.
2. Tito graduated from the \_\_\_\_\_ at the head of his class.
3. Ruth wore a black \_\_\_\_\_ when she took the exercise class.
4. Mt. St. Helen's is an active \_\_\_\_\_ in Washington State.
5. Without enough \_\_\_\_\_, a plant will die.
6. Carmen added \_\_\_\_\_ to her shopping list for the barbecue.
7. The cast gave a \_\_\_\_\_ performance that made the audience laugh.
8. At the botanical gardens, we saw some beautiful \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Mrs. Quinn keeps an \_\_\_\_\_ with pictures of family outings.
10. Logan reread his \_\_\_\_\_ before sending it to the publisher.

**B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.**

- |                            |                                  |                                  |                                     |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Which one seasons?      | <input type="checkbox"/> ketchup | <input type="checkbox"/> ketch   | <input type="checkbox"/> kettle     |
| 2. Which one's essential?  | <input type="checkbox"/> volcano | <input type="checkbox"/> cyclone | <input type="checkbox"/> oxygen     |
| 3. Which one opens?        | <input type="checkbox"/> alert   | <input type="checkbox"/> alarm   | <input type="checkbox"/> album      |
| 4. Which one needs oxygen? | <input type="checkbox"/> dahlia  | <input type="checkbox"/> leotard | <input type="checkbox"/> manuscript |



### Writing to Learn

Find out more about the story behind one of the vocabulary words. Write a short report to explain its background.

## Word Stories

Read each list of words. Write a vocabulary word to go with each group.

1. foolish  
clownish  
loony

\_\_\_\_\_

3. tornado  
typhoon  
damage

\_\_\_\_\_

5. mountain  
lava  
eruption

\_\_\_\_\_

7. stamp  
autograph  
wedding

\_\_\_\_\_

9. school  
college  
university

\_\_\_\_\_

2. edit  
write  
revise

\_\_\_\_\_

4. spicy  
hamburger  
reddish

\_\_\_\_\_

6. garden  
water  
blossom

\_\_\_\_\_

8. gymnast  
acrobat  
dancer

\_\_\_\_\_

10. nitrogen  
carbon  
hydrogen

\_\_\_\_\_

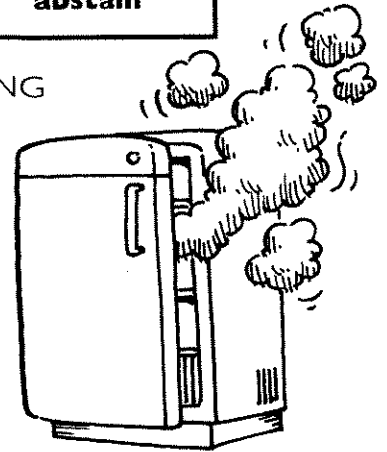
## Prefixes *retro-*, *ir-*, *mal-*, *inter-*, *ab-*

<b>retroactive</b>	<b>irresponsible</b>	<b>malfunction</b>	<b>intersection</b>	<b>abduct</b>
<b>retrospective</b>	<b>irrational</b>	<b>malformed</b>	<b>interpose</b>	<b>abstain</b>

A **PREFIX** IS A WORD PART THAT HAS BEEN ADDED TO THE BEGINNING OF A WORD AND CHANGES THE WORD'S MEANING.

- retro-* means "backward"
- ir-* means "not"
- mal-* means "bad"
- inter-* means "between"
- ab-* means "from"

If something **malfunctions**, it doesn't work.



A law that is **retroactive** applies to events before the law was passed.

A **retrospective** is a survey of past experiences.

If you are **irresponsible**, you are not responsible.

When someone is **irrational**, that person is not thinking clearly.

**Malformed** means "poorly shaped." / An **intersection** is where one thing crosses another.

To **interpose** means "to come between things." / **Abduct** means "carry off by force."

If you **abstain** from something, you do without it.

**A. Read the words in each row. Write a vocabulary word that means almost the same thing.**

1. unreliable, untrustworthy \_\_\_\_\_
2. refrain, forego \_\_\_\_\_
3. intervene, insert \_\_\_\_\_
4. distorted, misshapen \_\_\_\_\_
5. seize, kidnap \_\_\_\_\_
6. illogical, unreasonable \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Add the correct prefix to each word to form a new word. Use the meaning clue in parentheses to help you.**

1. (backward) \_\_\_\_\_ active
2. (between) \_\_\_\_\_ section
3. (bad) \_\_\_\_\_ function
4. (backward) \_\_\_\_\_ spective

## Prefixes *retro-*, *ir-*, *mal-*, *inter-*, *ab-*

<b>retroactive</b>	<b>irresponsible</b>	<b>malfunction</b>	<b>intersection</b>	<b>abduct</b>
<b>retrospective</b>	<b>irrational</b>	<b>malformed</b>	<b>interpose</b>	<b>abstain</b>

**A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.**

- Bria found it very hard to \_\_\_\_\_ from chocolate.
- That tree has a \_\_\_\_\_ and twisted trunk.
- To reach the library, turn right at the next \_\_\_\_\_.
- In the story, a dragon tries to \_\_\_\_\_ the princess.
- There will be a \_\_\_\_\_ of the artist's work at the gallery next week.
- Ming tried to \_\_\_\_\_ her ideas into the conversation.
- It was \_\_\_\_\_ of Ryan to leave your bike out all night.
- Let's hope the washing machine doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ because we have a lot of laundry.
- Heavy traffic can make some drivers upset and \_\_\_\_\_.
- The tax increase will be \_\_\_\_\_ to the first of the year.

**B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.**

- |                                 |                                 |                                  |                                  |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Which one's an intersection? | <input type="checkbox"/> circle | <input type="checkbox"/> curve   | <input type="checkbox"/> cross   |
| 2. What does a dieter do?       | <input type="checkbox"/> abduct | <input type="checkbox"/> abstain | <input type="checkbox"/> absurd  |
| 3. What can malfunction?        | <input type="checkbox"/> rock   | <input type="checkbox"/> rocket  | <input type="checkbox"/> rocky   |
| 4. When might you intervene?    | <input type="checkbox"/> fight  | <input type="checkbox"/> field   | <input type="checkbox"/> fiction |



### **Writing to Learn**

Explain how a prefix changes the meaning of a word. Use at least three vocabulary words as examples.

## Prefixes *retro-*, *ir-*, *mal-*, *inter-*, *ab-*

Underline the prefix in each word below. Use what you know about the prefix meaning to write the meaning of the word. Check your answers in a dictionary.

1. interstate

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2. irregular

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3. malcontent

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4. abnormal

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5. irreverence

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6. absent

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7. interdependence

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8. retrovirus

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9. malnutrition

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10. retro-rocket

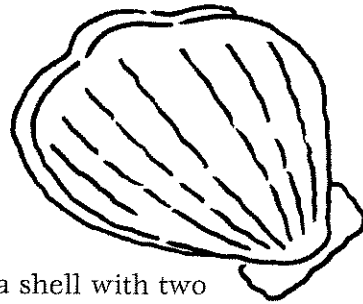
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## Prefixes *bi-*, *com-*, *il-*, *hydro-*, *mono-*

<b>bivalve</b>	<b>commiserate</b>	<b>illegal</b>	<b>hydroplane</b>	<b>monotone</b>
<b>biannual</b>	<b>compile</b>	<b>illiterate</b>	<b>hydroelectric</b>	<b>monosyllable</b>

A **PREFIX** IS A WORD PART THAT HAS BEEN ADDED TO THE BEGINNING OF A WORD AND CHANGES THE WORD'S MEANING.



A **bivalve** is a shell with two parts that hinge together.

*bi-* means "two"

*com-* means "with"

*il-* means "not"

*hydro-* means "water"

*mono-* means "single"

A **biannual** event occurs twice a year.

If you **commiserate** with someone, you feel sorrow for his or her trouble.

When you **compile** things, you collect them. / Something that is **illegal** is against the law.

A person who does not know how to read or write is **illiterate**.

A **hydroplane** can land or take off on water. / Electricity made from waterpower is **hydroelectric**.

**Monotone** means "sameness of tone or style." / A **monosyllable** is a word with one syllable.

**A. Read each word. Write the word from the box that means almost the same thing.**

<b>compile</b>	<b>commiserate</b>
<b>illiterate</b>	<b>illegal</b>
<b>monotone</b>	<b>hydroplane</b>

- unlearned \_\_\_\_\_
- seaplane \_\_\_\_\_
- pity \_\_\_\_\_
- unlawful \_\_\_\_\_
- assemble \_\_\_\_\_
- drone \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Add the correct prefix to each word to form a new word. Use the meaning clue in parentheses to help you.**

- (two) \_\_\_\_\_ valve
- (single) \_\_\_\_\_ syllable
- (water) \_\_\_\_\_ electric
- (two) \_\_\_\_\_ annual

## Prefixes *bi-*, *com-*, *il-*, *hydro-*, *mono-*

<b>bivalve</b>	<b>commiserate</b>	<b>illegal</b>	<b>hydroplane</b>	<b>monotone</b>
<b>biannual</b>	<b>compile</b>	<b>illiterate</b>	<b>hydroelectric</b>	<b>monosyllable</b>

**A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.**

1. Cody will \_\_\_\_\_ a list of names for the party.
2. The reporter expected more than a \_\_\_\_\_ when she asked the candidate a question.
3. That dam provides \_\_\_\_\_ power for much of the state.
4. Our school has a \_\_\_\_\_ picnic, once in the fall and again in the spring.
5. The bathers found a \_\_\_\_\_ in the sand at the beach.
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ with people who lose their homes in disasters like floods.
7. In some cities, it's \_\_\_\_\_ to make a right turn on a red light.
8. The speaker was very boring because he spoke in a \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ circled and touched down on the river.
10. People who are \_\_\_\_\_ have a hard time finding meaningful work.

**B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.**

- |                                |                                     |                                  |                                    |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. What do you compile?        | <input type="checkbox"/> nuts       | <input type="checkbox"/> notes   | <input type="checkbox"/> naps      |
| 2. Which one is a mollusk?     | <input type="checkbox"/> biannual   | <input type="checkbox"/> bivalve | <input type="checkbox"/> biography |
| 3. What makes a monotone?      | <input type="checkbox"/> eyes       | <input type="checkbox"/> nose    | <input type="checkbox"/> mouth     |
| 4. Which one's a monosyllable? | <input type="checkbox"/> illiterate | <input type="checkbox"/> ill     | <input type="checkbox"/> illegal   |



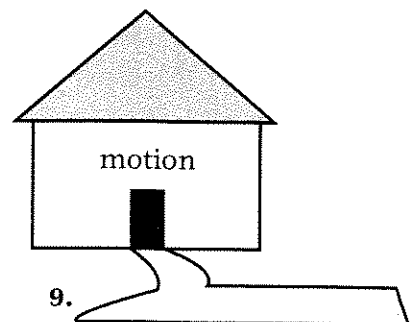
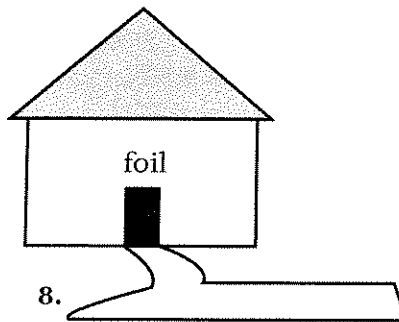
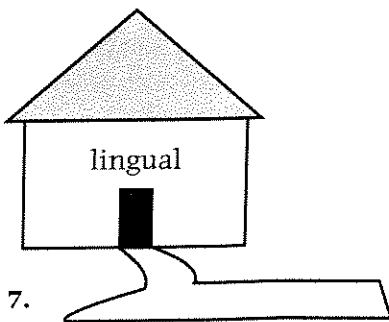
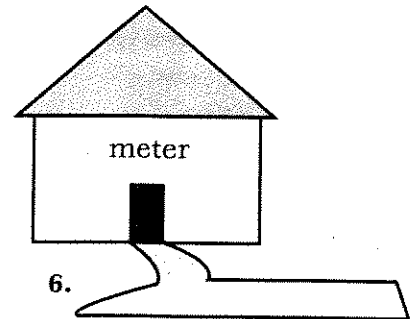
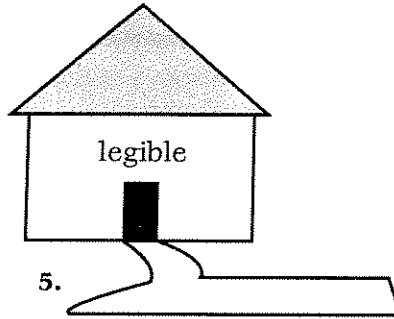
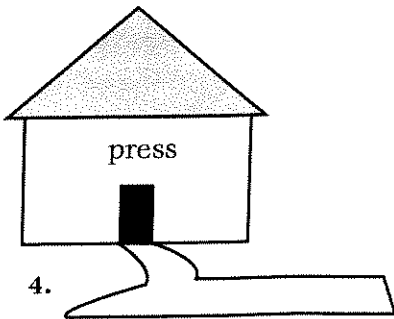
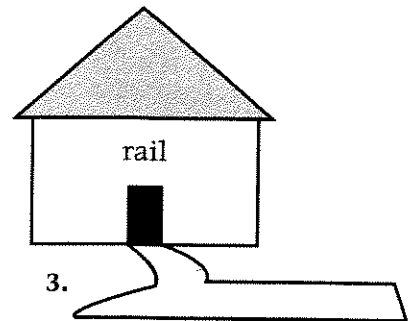
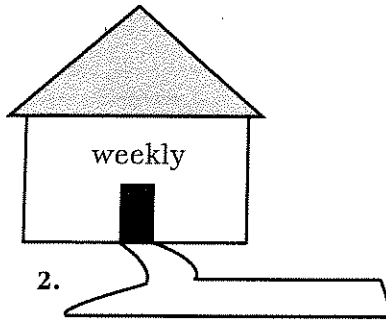
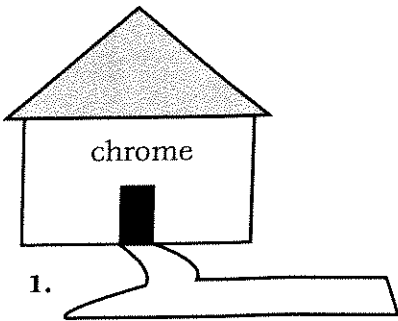
### **Writing to Learn**

Write three newspaper headlines. Use a vocabulary word in each.

## Prefixes *bi-*, *com-*, *il-*, *hydro-*, *mono-*

Play the Word Building game. Add one of the prefixes on the list to the roof of each house. Then write the new word on the sidewalk. Use a dictionary to check your words. On another piece of paper, write a sentence using each new word.

**Prefixes:**      **hydro-**      **il-**      **com-**      **bi-**      **mono-**





## Suffixes -ist, -ic, -ation/-tion, -ism, -ent

<b>dentist</b>	<b>heroic</b>	<b>accusation</b>	<b>optimism</b>	<b>turbulent</b>
<b>perfectionist</b>	<b>historic</b>	<b>recreation</b>	<b>journalism</b>	<b>succulent</b>

A **SUFFIX** IS A WORD PART THAT IS ADDED TO THE END OF A WORD AND CHANGES THE MEANING OF THE WORD.

- ist means "one who practices"
- ic means "relating to"
- ation/-tion and -ism mean "state of being"
- ent means "inclined to"

A **dentist** is a doctor for teeth.

A **perfectionist** is a person who likes things to be perfect.

Someone who is **heroic** is very brave.

**Historic** means "famous in history."

An **accusation** is a charge against someone.

**Optimism** is the belief that things will turn out for the best.

**Journalism** is the writing and publishing of newspapers and magazines.

When something is **turbulent**, it is disturbed.

**Succulent** means "juicy."

**Recreation** is amusement.



**A. Read the vocabulary word. Find and underline two other words in the row that mean almost the same thing.**

- |                      |              |             |              |
|----------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. <b>accusation</b> | denouncement | assortment  | charge       |
| 2. <b>recreation</b> | reflection   | relaxation  | play         |
| 3. <b>heroic</b>     | noble        | courageous  | horrible     |
| 4. <b>turbulent</b>  | peaceful     | disorderly  | unruly       |
| 5. <b>historic</b>   | renowned     | celebrated  | recent       |
| 6. <b>succulent</b>  | juicy        | tough       | fleshy       |
| 7. <b>optimism</b>   | affection    | hopefulness | cheerfulness |

**B. Underline the suffix in each word.**

- |                   |                      |                         |
|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. <b>dentist</b> | 2. <b>journalism</b> | 3. <b>perfectionist</b> |
|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|

## Suffixes **-ist, -ic, -ation/-tion, -ism, -ent**

<b>dentist</b>	<b>heroic</b>	<b>accusation</b>	<b>optimism</b>	<b>turbulent</b>
<b>perfectionist</b>	<b>historic</b>	<b>recreation</b>	<b>journalism</b>	<b>succulent</b>

**A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.**

1. After work, Simon likes to play basketball for \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ examined Corey's teeth for cavities.
3. During the storm, the water was choppy and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Our class visited an \_\_\_\_\_ part of town for a social studies project.
5. Isabel's good spirits and \_\_\_\_\_ help her get through difficult situations.
6. Matsu hopes to get a job in \_\_\_\_\_ when she finishes school.
7. Alberto slowly bit into a \_\_\_\_\_ piece of meat.
8. The student was a \_\_\_\_\_ who tried to get everything right.
9. The firefighters were \_\_\_\_\_ in their efforts to rescue people.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ against the offender was serious.

**B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.**

- |                            |                                     |                                     |                                     |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Which one is turbulent? | <input type="checkbox"/> chair      | <input type="checkbox"/> air        | <input type="checkbox"/> stair      |
| 2. Which one's fun?        | <input type="checkbox"/> delegation | <input type="checkbox"/> accusation | <input type="checkbox"/> recreation |
| 3. Which one's upbeat?     | <input type="checkbox"/> optimism   | <input type="checkbox"/> pessimism  | <input type="checkbox"/> realism    |
| 4. What's a peach?         | <input type="checkbox"/> turbulent  | <input type="checkbox"/> succulent  | <input type="checkbox"/> tolerant   |



### **Writing to Learn**

Explain how a suffix changes the meaning of a word. Use at least three vocabulary words as examples.

## Suffixes **-ist, -ic, -ation/-tion, -ism, -ent**

Here's a challenge for you. Write at least four words that end with each suffix.  
Use one of the words from each group in a sentence.

1. *-ist*

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2. *-ic*

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3. *-ation/-tion*

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4. *-ism*

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5. *-ent*

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## Answers

**Lesson 1, page 6:** **A.** 1. tremble, shake, shiver 2. harmful, risky, dangerous 3. newcomer, beginner, learner 4. error, mistake, misjudgment 5. commonly, usually, mostly 6. notable, important, remarkable 7. foolhardy, reckless, careless 8. prohibit, forbid, ban

**B.** 1. variable 2. receptacle **page 7:** **A.** 1. outstanding 2. quiver 3. blunder 4. receptacle 5. rash 6. novice 7. veto 8. hazardous 9. generally 10. variable **B.** 1. rookie 2. poison 3. fear 4. bag **page 8:** 1. rash 2. veto 3. receptacle 4. hazardous 5. novice 6. outstanding 7. generally 8. blunder 9. quiver 10. variable

**Lesson 2, page 9:** **A.** 1. ceaseless 2. bewildered 3. treacherous 4. blissful 5. daunting 6. bountiful 7. valid 8. brutal **B.** 1. cumbersome 2. dormant **page 10:** **A.** 1. cumbersome 2. ceaseless 3. valid 4. bountiful 5. daunting 6. treacherous 7. brutal 8. blissful 9. bewildered 10. dormant **B.** 1. bride 2. waterfall 3. beginner 4. feast **page 11:** 1. blissful 2. dormant 3. treacherous 4. bountiful 5. brutal 6. daunting 7. ceaseless 8. cumbersome 9. valid 10. valid

**Lesson 3, page 12:** **A.** 1. firm 2. unmatched 3. permit 4. disapproval 5. prevent 6. energy 7. praise 8. weak **B.** 1. exhaustion/vigor 2. usual/unique 3. allow/forbid 4. flimsy/sturdy **page 13:** **A.** 1. compliment 2. allow 3. vigor 4. ordinary 5. fatigue 6. substantial 7. prohibit 8. criticism 9. unique 10. flimsy **B.** 1. house 2. compliment 3. jumping 4. original **page 14:** compliment, unique, fatigue, allow, substantial

**Lesson 4, page 15:** **A.** 1. inactive 2. settled 3. wise 4. boring 5. ridiculous 6. thoughtless **B.** 1. unsettled, stable 2. playful, lazy 3. thoughtful, inconsiderate 4. fascinating, dull **page 16:** **A.** 1. considerate 2. frisky 3. unstable 4. ridiculous 5. sluggish 6. tiresome 7. permanent 8. heedless 9. sensible 10. interesting **B.** 1. frisky 2. ink 3. sluggish 4. waves **page 17:** 1. slow, sluggish, idle 2. absurd, rash, ridiculous

3. impermanent, unstable, interrupted 4. dull, tiresome, uninteresting 5. inattentive, careless, heedless

**Lesson 5, page 18:** **A.** 1. windshield 2. guidebook 3. earthquake 4. blueprint 5. vineyard 6. whirlpool 7. masterpiece **B.** 1. head, quarters 2. touch, down 3. spell, bound **page 19:** **A.** 1. headquarters 2. guidebook 3. windshield 4. touchdown 5. vineyard 6. earthquake 7. masterpiece 8. spellbound 9. blueprint 10. whirlpool

**B.** 1. windshield 2. blueprint 3. quarterback 4. fruit **page 20:** 1. earthquake 2. windshield 3. masterpiece 4. vineyard 5. whirlpool 6. blueprint 7. touchdown 8. headquarters 9. spellbound 10. guidebook. Riddle: a staircase

**Lesson 6, page 21:** **A.** 1. bridle 2. lute 3. foul 4. cruise **B.** 1. course 2. coarse **page 22:** **A.** 1. crews 2. foul 3. bridal 4. cruise 5. coarse 6. lute 7. fowl 8. bridle 9. loot 10. course **B.** 1. fowl 2. groom 3. lute 4. rowers **page 23:**

1. A Bridle for My Horse 2. How to Play the Lute 3. Planning a Course for a Vacation Cruise 4. Foul Play! The Story of Crews that Loot Bridal Parties 5. Tips for Raising Fowl 6. Using Burlap and Other Coarse Fabrics

**Lesson 7, page 24:** **A.** 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. b 5. a 6. a **B.** 1. invalid 2. object 3. refuse 4. minute **page 25:** **A.** 1. invalid 2. present 3. invalid 4. minute 5. object 6. refuse 7. minute 8. refuse 9. present 10. object **B.** 1. no 2. yes 3. no 4. no **page 26:** 1. 1 2. 2 3. 1 4. 2 5. 2 6. 1 7. 1 8. 2 9. 1 10. 2

**Lesson 8, page 27:** **A.** 1. cantaloupe 2. marathon 3. vaudeville 4. tuxedo 5. cologne 6. sardines **B.** 1. c 2. d 3. b 4. a **page 28:** **A.** 1. cologne 2. marathon 3. bologna 4. tarantula 5. cantaloupe 6. sardines 7. vaudeville 8. tuxedo 9. bikini 10. tangerine **B.** 1. tuxedo 2. marathon 3. tarantula 4. sardine **page 29:** 1. bikini 2. tarantula 3. tangerine 4. cologne 5. tuxedo 6. sardines 7. bologna 8. vaudeville 9. marathon 10. cantaloupe

**Lesson 9, page 30:** **A.** 1. Japanese

2. African 3. Arabic 4. Arabic 5. Persian 6. African **B.** 1. magazine 2. alligator 3. sheik 4. barbecues **page 31:** **A.** 1. alligator 2. syrup 3. magazine 4. barbecue 5. pajamas 6. bandit 7. kimono 8. impala 9. okra 10. sheik **B.** 1. pajamas 2. syrup 3. magazine 4. impala **page 32:** 1. bandit 2. alligator 3. barbecue 4. pajamas 5. syrup 6. magazine 7. impala 8. kimono 9. okra 10. sheik

**Lesson 10, page 33:** **A.** 1. d 2. e 3. f 4. c 5. a 6. g 7. b **B.** 1. coed 2. taxi 3. limo **page 34:** **A.** 1. ref 2. coed 3. limo 4. curio 5. mike 6. grad 7. champ 8. taxi 9. fan 10. rev **B.** 1. fan 2. taxi 3. ref 4. mike **page 35:** Answers will vary.

**Lesson 11, page 36:** **A.** 1. squawk 2. telethon 3. splatter 4. medevac 5. paratroops 6. squiggle 7. glimmer 8. flare **B.** 1. spacelab 2. flurry **page 37:** **A.** 1. medevac 2. spacelab 3. flare 4. glimmer 5. squawk 6. squiggle 7. splatter 8. telethon 9. flurry 10. paratroops

**B.** 1. squawk 2. glimmer 3. rescue 4. telethon **page 38:** Across: 1. flurry 2. spacelab 3. squawk 4. medevac 5. glimmer 6. telethon 7. paratroops Down: 1. flare 2. squiggle 3. splatter

**Lesson 12, page 39:** **A.** 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. e 5. b **B.** 1. toads 2. oysters 3. ponies 4. fish 5. parrots **page 40:** **A.** 1. troop 2. bed 3. company 4. gaggle 5. colony 6. string 7. knot 8. school 9. skulk 10. gang **B.** 1. gaggle 2. school 3. pearl 4. troop **page 41:** 1. gang 2. gaggle 3. colony 4. company 5. skulk 6. troop 7. knot 8. string 9. school 10. bed

**Lesson 13, page 42:** **A.** 1. peninsula 2. strait 3. valley 4. delta 5. plateau 6. isthmus **B.** 1. tributary 2. archipelago 3. oasis 4. gorge **page 43:** **A.** 1. tributary 2. delta 3. strait 4. archipelago 5. peninsula 6. valley 7. oasis 8. isthmus 9. plateau 10. gorge **B.** 1. isthmus 2. plateau 3. tributary 4. peninsula **page 44:** 1. delta 2. valley 3. strait 4. plateau 5. isthmus 6. archipelago 7. peninsula 8. gorge 9. tributary 10. oasis

**Lesson 14, page 45:** **A.** 1. b 2. a

3. c 4. a 5. c 6. c **B.** 1. meter 2. couplet 3. sonnet 4. haiku **page 46:** **A.** 1. alliteration 2. simile 3. onomatopoeia 4. couplet 5. haiku 6. personification 7. rhyme 8. meter 9. sonnet 10. metaphor **B.** 1. alliteration 2. sonnet 3. onomatopoeia 4. haiku **page 47:** Forms: 1. haiku 2. couplet 3. sonnet Figures: 4. simile 5. metaphor Devices: 6. rhyme 7. meter 8. personification 9. alliteration 10. onomatopoeia **Lesson 15, page 48:** **A.** 1. hogwash 2. ragtime 3. flatter 4. naughty 5. lollipop 6. doodle 7. humor 8. chimpanzee **B.** 1. fiddlesticks 2. nitty-gritty **page 49:** **A.** 1. namby-pamby 2. lollygag 3. doodad 4. chit-chat 5. hullabaloo 6. rapsallion 7. flabbergast 8. hodgepodge 9. nitty-gritty 10. Fiddlesticks **B.** 1. weakling 2. hullabaloo 3. lazy 4. hodgepodge **page 50:** 1. hodgepodge 2. rapsallion 3. chit-chat 4. hullabaloo 5. flabbergast 6. lollygag 7. fiddlesticks 8. namby-pamby 9. nitty-gritty 10. nitty-gritty **Lesson 16, page 51:** **A.** 1. plenty 2. restate 3. walker 4. support 5. generous 6. foot bar **B.** 1. biped 2. liberty 3. numerator 4. numeral **page 52:** **A.** 1. enumerate 2. liberty 3. numerous 4. pedestrian 5. numerator 6. liberal 7. biped 8. pedal 9. pedestal 10. numeral **B.** 1. pedal 2. hawk 3. sidewalk 4. numeral **page 53:** 1. liberal 2. pedal 3. pedestal 4. biped 5. enumerate 6. numeral 7. numerous 8. numerator 9. liberty 10. pedestrian **Lesson 17, page 54:** **A.** 1. wording, phrasing 2. interpret, explain 3. foretell, prophesy 4. proclaim, announce 5. obviousness, clearness 6. statement, proclamation 7. ruler, despot **B.** 1. clarion 2. dictate 3. dictionary **page 55:** **A.** 1. declare 2. dictionary 3. diction 4. dictate 5. predict 6. dictator 7. clarity 8. declaration 9. clarion 10. clarify **B.** 1. dictionary 2. clarity 3. future 4. clarion **page 56:** 1. clarify 2. dictionary 3. diction 4. declare 5. predict 6. dictator 7. clarion 8. clarity 9. declaration 10. dictate Riddle: dictionary **Lesson 18, page 57:** **A.** 1. f 2. e 3. b 4. g 5. a 6. d 7. c **B.** 1. pathetic

2. mechanize 3. barometer **page 58:** **A.** 1. pathetic 2. mechanize 3. pathology 4. sympathy 5. diameter 6. kilometer 7. barometer 8. speedometer 9. thermometer 10. mechanic **B.** 1. loser 2. doctor 3. patient 4. barometer **page 59:** Across: 2. pathetic 4. mechanize 5. kilometer 7. sympathy 9. thermometer Down: 1. mechanics 2. pathology 3. speedometer 6. diameter 8. barometer **Lesson 19, page 60:** **A.** 1. e 2. f 3. g 4. i 5. h 6. c 7. a 8. b 9. d **B.** veep **page 61:** **A.** 1. quasar 2. zip 3. laser 4. radar 5. canola 6. sonar 7. veep 8. scuba 9. snafu 10. modem **B.** 1. canola 2. zip 3. snafu 4. veep **page 62:** 1. scuba 2. canola 3. veep 4. sonar 5. zip 6. radar 7. laser 8. modem 9. quasar 10. snafu **Lesson 20, page 63:** **A.** 1. cutlery 2. flat 3. lift 4. cupboard 5. underground 6. nappy **B.** 1. larder 2. pram 3. holiday 4. chemist **page 64:** **A.** 1. nappy 2. larder 3. chemist 4. underground 5. holiday 6. lift 7. cutlery 8. pram 9. cupboard 10. flat **B.** 1. underground 2. pram 3. lift 4. flat **page 65:** 2. cutlery 3. opposite of bumpy 4. cupboard 5. diaper 6. subway 7. larder 8. scientist 9. pram 10. vacation **Lesson 21, page 66:** **A.** 1. cyclone 2. zany 3. album 4. academy 5. ketchup 6. manuscript **B.** 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. b **page 67:** **A.** 1. cyclone 2. academy 3. leotard 4. volcano 5. oxygen 6. ketchup 7. zany 8. dahlias 9. album 10. manuscript **B.** 1. ketchup 2. oxygen 3. album 4. dahlia **page 68:** 1. zany 2. manuscript 3. cyclone 4. ketchup 5. volcano 6. dahlia 7. album 8. leotard 9. academy 10. oxygen **Lesson 22, page 69:** **A.** 1. irresponsible 2. abstain 3. interpose 4. malformed 5. abduct 6. irrational **B.** 1. retroactive 2. intersection 3. malfunction 4. retrospective **page 70:** **A.** 1. abstain 2. malformed 3. intersection 4. abduct 5. retrospective 6. interpose 7. irresponsible 8. malfunction 9. irrational 10. retroactive **B.** 1. cross 2. abstain 3. rocket 4. fight **page 71:** 1. a highway that goes among states

2. not regular 3. discontented person 4. not normal 5. lacking in respect 6. not present 7. mutual dependence 8. a virus that produces tumors using RNA instead of DNA 9. poor nutrition 10. a rocket that can reverse the motion of an aircraft or spacecraft **Lesson 23, page 72:** **A.** 1. illiterate 2. hydroplane 3. commiserate 4. illegal 5. compile 6. monotone **B.** 1. bivalve 2. monosyllable 3. hydroelectric 4. biannual **page 73:** **A.** 1. compile 2. monosyllable 3. hydroelectric 4. biannual 5. bivalve 6. commiserate 7. illegal 8. monotone 9. hydroplane 10. illiterate **B.** 1. notes 2. bivalve 3. mouth 4. ill **page 74:** 1. monochrome 2. biweekly 3. monorail 4. compress 5. illegible 6. hydro-meter 7. monolingual or bilingual 8. hydrofoil 9. commotion **Lesson 24, page 75:** **A.** 1. denouncement, charge 2. relaxation, play 3. noble, courageous 4. disorderly, unruly 5. renowned, celebrated 6. juicy, fleshy 7. hopefulness, cheerfulness **B.** 1. dentist 2. journalism 3. perfectionist **page 76:** **A.** 1. recreation 2. dentist 3. turbulent 4. historic 5. optimism 6. journalism 7. succulent 8. perfectionist 9. heroic 10. accusation **B.** 1. air 2. recreation 3. optimism 4. succulent **page 77:** Answers will vary.