240 Vocabulary Words
Kids Need to Know

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

by Linda Ward Beech
Table of Contents

- Using the Book .................................................. 4
- Lesson 1: Synonyms .............................................. 6
- Lesson 2: Synonyms .............................................. 9
- Lesson 3: Antonyms .............................................. 12
- Lesson 4: Antonyms .............................................. 15
- Lesson 5: Compound Words ................................... 18
- Lesson 6: Homophones ......................................... 21
- Lesson 7: Homographs .......................................... 24
- Lesson 8: Eponyms .............................................. 27
- Lesson 9: Words From Other Cultures ..................... 30
- Lesson 10: Clips .................................................. 33
- Lesson 11: Blends ............................................... 36
- Lesson 12: Collective Nouns ................................... 39
- Lesson 13: Content Words: Geography ..................... 42
- Lesson 14: Content Words: Poetry .......................... 45
- Lesson 15: Funny Words ........................................ 48
- Lesson 16: Latin Roots ped, numer, liber .................. 51
- Lesson 17: Latin Roots clar, dict ............................ 54
- Lesson 18: Greek Word Parts mech, meter, path ........ 57
- Lesson 19: Acronyms ............................................ 60
- Lesson 20: British English ..................................... 63
- Lesson 21: Word Stories ........................................ 66
- Lesson 22: Prefixes retro-, ir-, mal-, inter-, ab- .......... 69
- Lesson 23: Prefixes bi-, com-, il-, hydro-, mono- ....... 72
- Lesson 24: Suffixes -ist, -ic, -ation/-tion, -ism, -ent.... 75
- Word List .......................................................... 78
- Answers ........................................................... 79
Synonyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>veto</th>
<th>variable</th>
<th>receptacle</th>
<th>quiver</th>
<th>blunder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rash</td>
<td>novice</td>
<td>outstanding</td>
<td>generally</td>
<td>hazardous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. **quiver**
   - tremble
   - stop
   - shake
   - shiver

2. **hazardous**
   - hazelnut
   - harmful
   - risky
   - dangerous

3. **novice**
   - newcomer
   - expert
   - beginner
   - learner

4. **blunder**
   - error
   - mistake
   - noisy
   - misjudgment

5. **generally**
   - commonly
   - usually
   - mostly
   - generous

6. **outstanding**
   - notable
   - important
   - remarkable
   - outside

7. **rash**
   - careful
   - foolhardy
   - reckless
   - careless

8. **veto**
   - prohibit
   - permit
   - forbid
   - ban

B. Write a vocabulary word for each clue.

1. what the weather is from day to day ____________________________

2. a good place for trash ____________________________
Synonyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>veto</th>
<th>variable</th>
<th>receptacle</th>
<th>quiver</th>
<th>blunder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rash</td>
<td>novice</td>
<td>outstanding</td>
<td>generally</td>
<td>hazardous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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?  □ pro  □ old-timer  □ rookie
2. Which one is hazardous?  □ poison  □ portrait  □ porridge
3. What makes you quiver?  □ food  □ fear  □ fun
4. Which one is a receptacle?  □ rug  □ rag  □ 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

measles
rush
receptacle
glasses

rash
agree
hold
hazardous

soap

novice
unknown

outstanding
nasty

exterior

letter

variable
captain

steady
crowd

still
generally

quiver
thunder

quite

helpful

blunder
Synonyms

brutal daunting treacherous bewildered bountiful
blissful valid cumbersome dormant ceaseless

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.

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.

1. 

2. ZZZZZZ
Synonyms

brutal     daunting     treacherous     bewildered     bountiful
blissful    valid       cumbersome     dormant       ceaseless

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?  □ bridge        □ bride       □ bribe
2. Which one is ceaseless? □ waterfall     □ watchword   □ water drop
3. Which one is bewildered? □ expert       □ teacher     □ beginner
4. Which one is bountiful? □ famine       □ feast       □ 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  suspended
blissful  joyous  treacherous
confused  dormant  sleeping
muddled  delighted  __________

There are many __________ reasons for having a good vocabulary.

clumsy  __________  disloyal
distinct  __________  bountiful
valid  __________  unfaithful
burdensome  __________  abundant

deterrent  __________  brutal
cumbersome  __________  generous

endless  __________  cruel
cumbersome  __________  savage
incessant  __________  terrifying
terrifying  __________  discouraging
discouraging  __________  ceaseless
ceaseless  __________  daunting
Antonyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>criticism</th>
<th>unique</th>
<th>flimsy</th>
<th>allow</th>
<th>fatigue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>compliment</td>
<td>ordinary</td>
<td>substantial</td>
<td>prohibit</td>
<td>vigor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textbf{AN ANTONYM IS A WORD THAT MEANS THE OPPOSITE OF ANOTHER WORD.}

You give a \textit{compliment} when you say something good, but offer \textit{criticism} when you make an unfavorable remark.

If something is \textit{unique}, it is the only one, but something \textit{ordinary} is common.

If something is \textit{flimsy}, it is frail, but if it is \textit{substantial}, it is solid.

\textit{Allow} is the opposite of \textit{prohibit}.

\textit{Fatigue} is weariness, and \textit{vigor} is strength.

\textbf{A. Read each word. Write a word from the box that is an antonym.}

unmatched prevent firm permit praise energy weak disapproval

1. \textit{flimsy} ______________________
2. \textit{ordinary} _____________________
3. \textit{prohibit} _____________________
4. \textit{compliment} ___________________
5. \textit{allow} ________________________
6. \textit{fatigue} _____________________
7. \textit{criticism} ____________________
8. \textit{substantial} __________________

\textbf{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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>criticism</th>
<th>unique</th>
<th>flimsy</th>
<th>allow</th>
<th>fatigue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>compliment</td>
<td>ordinary</td>
<td>substantial</td>
<td>prohibit</td>
<td>vigor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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
Antonyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>frisky</th>
<th>permanent</th>
<th>tiresome</th>
<th>considerate</th>
<th>ridiculous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sluggish</td>
<td>unstable</td>
<td>interesting</td>
<td>heedless</td>
<td>sensible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. 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.

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

1. frisky  
   - fittering  
   - freezing  
   - inactive

2. unstable  
   - unable  
   - precarious  
   - settled

3. ridiculous  
   - wise  
   - laughable  
   - rickety

4. interesting  
   - boring  
   - inviting  
   - intense

5. sensible  
   - logical  
   - separate  
   - ridiculous

6. considerate  
   - 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. permanent  
   - a. unsettled  
   - b. stable  
   - c. perfect

2. sluggish  
   - a. hit  
   - b. lazy  
   - c. playful

3. heedless  
   - a. thoughtful  
   - b. headless  
   - c. inconsiderate

4. tiresome  
   - 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?  ☐ sensible  ☐ frisky  ☐ considerate
2. Which one is permanent?  ☐ ink  ☐ pencil  ☐ chalk
3. What's a hibernating bear like?  ☐ sloppy  ☐ active  ☐ sluggish
4. What makes a beach unstable?  ☐ waves  ☐ shells  ☐ 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>busy</th>
<th>nosy</th>
<th>playful</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slow</td>
<td>sluggish</td>
<td>idle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>happy</td>
<td>frilly</td>
<td>frizzy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **sensible**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>rowdy</th>
<th>smart</th>
<th>absurd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>serious</td>
<td>neat</td>
<td>rash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sensitive</td>
<td>sorry</td>
<td>ridiculous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. **permanent**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>perfect</th>
<th>fearful</th>
<th>interrupted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lasting</td>
<td>unstable</td>
<td>curly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impermanent</td>
<td>forever</td>
<td>perfume</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. **interesting**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>intentional</th>
<th>delightful</th>
<th>exceptional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>exciting</td>
<td>curious</td>
<td>investing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dull</td>
<td>tiresome</td>
<td>uninteresting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. **considerate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>inattentive</th>
<th>careless</th>
<th>heedless</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>impressed</td>
<td>fragile</td>
<td>casual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gifted</td>
<td>hopeful</td>
<td>concerned</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Compound Words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>earthquake</th>
<th>vineyard</th>
<th>whirlpool</th>
<th>headquarters</th>
<th>guidebook</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>touchdown</td>
<td>blueprint</td>
<td>spellbound</td>
<td>masterpiece</td>
<td>windshield</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one protects you?  ■ windmill  ■ windstorm  ■ windshield
2. Which one is a drawing?  ■ blueprint  ■ bluefish  ■ blueberry
3. Which one makes a touchdown?  ■ headquarters  ■ quarterback  ■ quartermaster
4. What’s in a vineyard?  ■ animals  ■ vegetables  ■ 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lute</th>
<th>cruise</th>
<th>foul</th>
<th>course</th>
<th>bridal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>loot</td>
<td>crews</td>
<td>fowl</td>
<td>coarse</td>
<td>bridle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

lute cruise foul course bridal
loot crews fowl coarse bridle

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? □ foul □ fowl □ foal
2. Who's in a bridal party? □ graduate □ grocer □ groom
3. Which one has strings? □ flute □ lute □ loot
4. Who works in crews? □ rowers □ rulers □ 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. **A Bridal for My Horse**

   

2. **How to Play the Loot**

   

3. **Planning a Coarse for a Vacation Crews**

   

4. **Foul Play! The Story of Cruise That Lute Bridle Parties**

   

5. **Tips for Raising Foul**

   

6. **Using Burlap and Other Course Fabrics**

   

© 240 VOCABULARY WORDS FOR GRADE 5 SCHOLASTIC, INC.
Homographs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>present</th>
<th>minute</th>
<th>refuse</th>
<th>invalid</th>
<th>object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>present</td>
<td>minute</td>
<td>refuse</td>
<td>invalid</td>
<td>object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

**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' və ləd

2. Mom does not object to driving us to the movies.  
   a. āb' jikt  
   b. əb' jekt'

3. Every minute counts in a race.  
   a. mi' nət'  
   b. mi' nət

4. Hannah wants to present flowers to the teacher.  
   a. prē' zənt  
   b. pri' zənt'

5. The twins refuse to wear the same clothes.  
   a. ri' fyūz'  
   b. re' fyūs

6. How many class members are present today?  
   a. prē' 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>present</th>
<th>minute</th>
<th>refuse</th>
<th>invalid</th>
<th>object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>present</td>
<td>minute</td>
<td>refuse</td>
<td>invalid</td>
<td>object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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?  
   - yes  
   - no
2. If you're present, can you present?  
   - yes  
   - no
3. Can an object object?  
   - yes  
   - no
4. Can refuse refuse something?  
   - yes  
   - 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sardines</th>
<th>tuxedo</th>
<th>vaudeville</th>
<th>bikini</th>
<th>marathon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cologne</td>
<td>bologna</td>
<td>tarantula</td>
<td>tangerine</td>
<td>cantaloupe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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. **Cantaloupe** is a melon.

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

1. Delicious melons were first grown on an estate named Cantalopo in Italy.
2. A runner raced 26 miles to Athens with news of victory at the Battle of Marathon in ancient Greece.
3. A composer gained fame for his songs at Vau-de-Vire in France.
5. A light fragrance was made in Cologne, Germany.
6. A small saltwater fish was found near the island of Sardinia.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sardines</th>
<th>tuxedo</th>
<th>vaudeville</th>
<th>bikini</th>
<th>marathon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cologne</td>
<td>bologna</td>
<td>tarantula</td>
<td>tangerine</td>
<td>cantaloupe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. Jenny dabbed some ________________ behind her ears before the party.
2. Hector worked out daily in preparation for the ________________.
3. Do they serve ________________ sandwiches in the cafeteria?
4. Like other spiders, a ________________ has eight legs and no wings.
5. Mr. Ricci grows several kinds of melons, including ________________.
6. Mom asked us to buy a can of ________________ at the store.
7. The entertainers put on a real ________________ show.
8. For his prom, my brother is renting a ________________.
9. Sonia tried on a ________________ in the swim shop.
10. 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?
   - ☐ sweater
   - ☐ tuxedo
   - ☐ bikini
2. Which one is tiring?
   - ☐ marinate
   - ☐ maritime
   - ☐ marathon
3. Which one is dangerous?
   - ☐ tangerine
   - ☐ tarantella
   - ☐ tarantula
4. Which one has fins?
   - ☐ sapphire
   - ☐ sardine
   - ☐ sarcasm

.ObjectId 2021031593030142012

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.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>towel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lotion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>umbrella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>hairy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>legs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>eggs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>lemon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>grapefruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>perfume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lipstick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rouge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>prom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wedding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>ocean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>ham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>salami</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pastrami</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>concert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>opera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>distance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>challenge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>race</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>honeydew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>watermelon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Words From Other Cultures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>alligator</th>
<th>bandit</th>
<th>syrup</th>
<th>pajamas</th>
<th>okra</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>barbecue</td>
<td>magazine</td>
<td>sheik</td>
<td>kimono</td>
<td>impala</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
- A bandit is a robber.

(From Arabic)

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

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 

B. Write a vocabulary word to complete each sentence.

1. The Arabic word makhzin means “storehouse.” A _______________ is a storehouse of articles.

2. In Spanish, el lagarto means “lizard.” An _______________ looks like a lizard.

3. The Arabic word shaykh originally meant “old man.” A leader such as a _______________ is usually an older man.

4. The Spanish word barbacoa means a “frame of sticks.” The first outdoor _______________ were over open fires made of sticks.
Words From Other Cultures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>alligator</th>
<th>bandit</th>
<th>syrup</th>
<th>pajamas</th>
<th>okra</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>barbecue</td>
<td>magazine</td>
<td>sheik</td>
<td>kimono</td>
<td>impala</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. We saw a log in the river that turned out to be a real __________.
2. Macy poured __________ on her pancakes.
3. Tony subscribes to a __________ about sports.
4. Dad plans to __________ steaks on the Fourth of July.
5. The children were in their __________ when Greta arrived to baby-sit.
6. A masked __________ was the villain in that movie.
7. Mrs. Say wore a beautiful silk __________ that she bought in Japan.
8. The picture shows an __________ running across the African plains.
9. Mrs. Watkins served __________ as a vegetable with supper.
10. 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? □ paisley □ pajamas □ kimono
2. Which one adds taste? □ symbol □ synonym □ syrup
3. Which one’s informative? □ magnolia □ magnet □ magazine
4. Which one’s from Africa? □ eagle □ impala □ 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 D J T M Q A V C M X P S
A L L I G A T O R R L O W Y
R F R E K W H K I M O N O
B A N D I T Y R S E U B X
E H S Z M A G A Z I N E D
C N I O P A J A M A S G I
U X J N A V M X K R Y T V
E C T Y L Q S O H Z R A N
W U K P A E B E N C U P J
S H E I K I Z T Q L P O R

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>coed</th>
<th>taxi</th>
<th>ref</th>
<th>limo</th>
<th>champ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>grad</td>
<td>mike</td>
<td>fan</td>
<td>curio</td>
<td>rev</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>coed</th>
<th>taxi</th>
<th>ref</th>
<th>limo</th>
<th>champ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>grad</td>
<td>mike</td>
<td>fan</td>
<td>curio</td>
<td>rev</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. The ________________ called a foul on one of the players.
2. Grace is a ________________ at the state university.
3. My aunt was driven to her wedding in a white ________________.
4. The explorer brought back a ________________ from her travels.
5. The speaker used a ________________ so everyone could hear her.
6. Some ________________ students came back to the campus for a reunion.
7. When it comes to skating competition, Ali is the ________________.
8. Oscar checked the meter of his ________________ as he drove a passenger home.
9. Chris is a big ________________ of that band.
10. 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?  □ mike  □ fan  □ rev
2. Which one provides a service?  □ taxi  □ curio  □ champ
3. Which one makes decisions?  □ rev  □ ref  □ limo
4. What does a singer need?  □ hike  □ bike  □ 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>splatter</th>
<th>squiggle</th>
<th>squawk</th>
<th>paratroops</th>
<th>flurry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>glimmer</td>
<td>medevac</td>
<td>spacelab</td>
<td>telethon</td>
<td>flare</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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.

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

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

1. squall and squeak
2. television and marathon
3. splash and spatter
4. medical and evacuation
5. parachute and troops
6. squirm and wiggle
7. gleam and shimmer
8. flame and glare

B. Write the vocabulary word for each clue.

1. I'm a place where research goes on.

2. I sometimes arrive in the form of snow.
Blends

A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.
1. The _______________ arrived quickly to pick up the injured soldiers.
2. Scientists aboard the _______________ announced some new discoveries today.
3. The driver lit a _______________ to show where the disabled car was.
4. A _______________ of light from the moon fell across the floor.
5. That _______________ was from the hen in the barnyard.
6. Jamal drew a _______________ on his notepad during the lecture.
7. Don’t _______________ paint all over your new shirt when you open the can.
8. Millions of people watched the _______________ to raise money for charity.
9. The breeze created a small _______________ that rustled the leaves.
10. 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?  □ squawk  □ squiggle  □ square
2. Which one is a light?  □ glance  □ glimmer  □ glutton
3. What is a medevac for?  □ destroy  □ resist  □ rescue
4. Which one is long?  □ telephone  □ telethon  □ technician

 escrever em Inglês

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>colony</th>
<th>knot</th>
<th>skulk</th>
<th>company</th>
<th>string</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gaggle</td>
<td>school</td>
<td>bed</td>
<td>gang</td>
<td>troop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

1.  
2.  
3.  
4.  
5.  

© A. SCHOLASTIC INC. PROFESSIONAL BOOKS
Collective Nouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>colony</th>
<th>knot</th>
<th>skulk</th>
<th>company</th>
<th>string</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gaggle</td>
<td>school</td>
<td>bed</td>
<td>gang</td>
<td>troop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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?  □ colony  □ knot  □ gaggle
2. Which group has scales?  □ skulk  □ school  □ string
3. What's found in a bed?  □ pear  □ peanut  □ pearl
4. Which group has a joey?  □ company  □ gang  □ 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>isthmus</th>
<th>peninsula</th>
<th>strait</th>
<th>delta</th>
<th>oasis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tributary</td>
<td>valley</td>
<td>gorge</td>
<td>plateau</td>
<td>archipelago</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.**

1. ![Isthmus](image1)
   - isthmus

2. ![Peninsula](image2)
   - peninsula

3. ![Delta](image3)
   - delta

4. ![River Mouth](image4)
   - river mouth

5. ![Gorge](image5)
   - gorge

6. ![Valley](image6)
   - valley

---

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

1. I'm like a branch but not on a tree trunk.  
   - tributary

2. It's fun to island-hop through me.  
   - archipelago

3. I'm a good place to stop in the desert.  
   - oasis

4. Another word for me is canyon.  
   - gorge
Content Words: Geography

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>isthmus</th>
<th>peninsula</th>
<th>strait</th>
<th>delta</th>
<th>oasis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tributary</td>
<td>valley</td>
<td>gorge</td>
<td>plateau</td>
<td>archipelago</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. The Cheyenne River is a __________ of the Missouri River.

2. A famous __________ is at the mouth of the Mississippi River.

3. A __________ near the tip of South America is named for Ferdinand Magellan.

4. The Galápagos Islands off South America form an __________.

5. Spain and Portugal are on a large body of land called a __________.

6. Napa is a __________ in California that is famous for its grapes.

7. You might see camels at an __________ in the Sahara Desert.

8. The country of Panama forms an __________ between North and South America.

9. The high, flat land of central Mexico is a __________.

10. A waterfall sometimes descends into a deep __________.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one connects?  
   □ island  □ isthmus  □ oasis

2. Which one is highest?  
   □ plateau  □ valley  □ delta

3. Which one flows?  
   □ tribute  □ tribune  □ tributary

4. What is Florida?  
   □ peninsula  □ gorge  □ 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. ___ E ___ ___ 
2. ___ A ___ ___ ___ 
3. ___ ___ R ___ ___ 
4. ___ ___ ___ T ___ ___ 
5. ___ ___ ___ H ___ ___ 
6. ___ ___ ___ ___ P ___ ___ ___ 
7. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ A 
8. ___ ___ R ___ ___ 
9. T ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ 
10. ___ ___ S ___ ___
Content Words: Poetry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>rhyme</th>
<th>meter</th>
<th>simile</th>
<th>couplet</th>
<th>personification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>haiku</td>
<td>metaphor</td>
<td>alliteration</td>
<td>onomatopoeia</td>
<td>sonnet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SPECIAL WORDS ARE USED IN POETRY.

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

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  
   a. metaphor  
   b. alliteration  
   c. simile

   cookie.

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.

1. I am a rhythm pattern.  
   ________________________

2. I’m a twosome.  
   ________________________

3. Shakespeare wrote many of me.  
   ________________________

4. I am a poem but do not rhyme.  
   ________________________
Content Words: Poetry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>rhyme</th>
<th>meter</th>
<th>simile</th>
<th>couplet</th>
<th>personification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>haiku</td>
<td>metaphor</td>
<td>alliteration</td>
<td>onomatopoeia</td>
<td>sonnet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dodad</th>
<th>hodgepodge</th>
<th>chitchat</th>
<th>namby-pamby</th>
<th>fiddlesticks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>flabbergast</td>
<td>lollygag</td>
<td>hulabaloo</td>
<td>rapscallion</td>
<td>nitty-gritty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some words are fun to know and use because they sound or look funny.

A **hodgepodge** is a big mess.

A **chitchat** is friendly or idle talk.

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

A **flabbergast** is a surprise.

A **hulabaloo** is a noisy disturbance.

A **rapscallion** is a scamp.

A **lollygag** is to waste time.

A **doodad** is a fancy ornament.

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

**A hodgepodge** means "nonsense."

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

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

A loud disturbance is a **hulabaloo**.

**A rapscallion** 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. hodgepodge   jumble          hogwash    disorder
2. rapscallion  ragtime         rascal     rogue
3. flabbergast  astonish        amaze      flatter
4. namby-pamby  weak            insipid    naughty
5. lollygag     lollipop        fritter    dillydally
6. dodad        gewgaw          doodle     object
7. hulabaloo    commotion       uproar     humor
8. chitchat     chimpanzee      gossip     rumor

---

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

1. foolishness, rubbish, ______________
2. important, core, ______________

---

48
Funny Words

doodad  hodgepodge  chitchat  namby-pamby  fiddlesticks
flabbergast  lollygag  hullabaloo  rapscallion  nitty-gritty

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?  □ hero  □ weakling  □ leader

2. What might a rapscallion cause?  □ hullabaloo  □ horoscope  □ honeycomb

3. Why might you lollygag?  □ energetic  □ busy  □ lazy

4. Which one’s a messy drawer?  □ tidy  □ hodgepodge  □ 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
- rapscallion
- jumble

- chitchat
- scamp
- troublemaker

Words are the __________ of communication.

- wishy-washy
- weak
- nitty-gritty

- talk
- gossip
- hullabaloo

- racket
- clamor
- flabbergast

- tarry
- waste
- fiddlesticks

- astound
- lollygag
- surprise
Latin Roots *ped, numer, liber*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pedal</th>
<th>pedestal</th>
<th>numeral</th>
<th>enumerate</th>
<th>liberal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pedestrian</td>
<td>biped</td>
<td>numerous</td>
<td>numerator</td>
<td>liberty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>restate</th>
<th>walker</th>
<th>plenty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>support</td>
<td>generous</td>
<td>foot bar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **numerous**

2. **enumerate**

3. **pedestrian**

4. **pedestal**

5. **liberal**

6. **pedal**

---

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

1.  

2.  

3.  

4. **XXV**

---

© SCHOLASTIC PROFESSIONAL BOOKS 2013
Latin Roots *ped*, *numer*, *liber*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pedal</th>
<th>pedestal</th>
<th>numeral</th>
<th>enumerate</th>
<th>liberal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pedestrian</td>
<td>biped</td>
<td>numerous</td>
<td>numerator</td>
<td>liberty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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? □ pedestal □ pedicure □ pedal
2. Which one is a biped? □ hawk □ hippo □ horse
3. Which one's for pedestrians? □ sideburn □ sideline □ sidewalk
4. What is seven? □ numerous □ nuisance □ 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. L ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___  

2. ___ ___ ___ A ___ ___ ___ 

3. ___ ___ ___ ___ T ___ ___ ___ 

4. ___ I ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ 

5. ___ N ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ 

6. ___ ___ ___ R ___ ___ ___ 

7. ___ ___ ___ O ___ ___ ___ 

8. ___ ___ ___ ___ O ___ ___ O ___ 

9. ___ ___ ___ T ___ ___ ___ 

10. ___ ___ ___ S ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
Latin Roots *clar*, *dict*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>clarity</th>
<th>clarify</th>
<th>clarion</th>
<th>predict</th>
<th>diction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>declare</td>
<td>declaration</td>
<td>dictate</td>
<td>dictator</td>
<td>dictionary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MANY WORDS HAVE LATIN ROOTS.**

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

---

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

1. **diction**
   - wording
   - phrasing
   - opinion

2. **clarify**
   - interpret
   - inquire
   - explain

3. **predict**
   - prevent
   - foretell
   - prophesy

4. **declare**
   - proclaim
   - announce
   - demand

5. **clarity**
   - obviousness
   - hidden
   - clearness

6. **declaration**
   - statement
   - delay
   - proclamation

7. **dictator**
   - ruler
   - despot
   - citizen

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

1. clarion
2. dictate
3. dictionary
Latin Roots clar, dict

clarity  clarify  clarion  predict  diction
declare  declaration  dictate  dictator  dictionary

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

1. In this scene, the prince will __________ his love for the princess.

2. If you don't know a word's definition, use a ____________.

3. Nat practiced his ____________ before giving his talk to the group.

4. The children can ____________ stories to go with their drawings.

5. All the weather reports for tomorrow ____________ patchy fog with periods of rain.

6. The article said that the ____________ had clamped down on civil rights.

7. The ____________ of light and color in that painting is remarkable.

8. This ____________ states that school will close early on Friday.

9. The trumpet sounded a ____________ call to begin the race.

10. 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?  □ dictator  □ diction  □ dictionary

2. Why might you clarify?  □ secret  □ clarity  □ cleverness

3. What can you predict?  □ past  □ present  □ future

4. Which one can you hear?  □ clarion  □ clam  □ 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*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mechanic</th>
<th>diameter</th>
<th>thermometer</th>
<th>speedometer</th>
<th>pathetic</th>
<th>pathology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mechanize</td>
<td>barometer</td>
<td>kilometer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
2. a shorter measurement than a mile
3. someone who can fix a car
4. what you show for a sad friend
5. a hot and cold measuring instrument
6. helps drivers keep to the speed limit
7. a line segment dividing a circle into halves

   a. thermometer
e. kilometer
f. pathology
g. sympathy

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

1. pathetic
2. mechanize
3. barometer

57
Greek Word Parts *mech, meter, path*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mechanic</th>
<th>diameter</th>
<th>thermometer</th>
<th>speedometer</th>
<th>sympathetic</th>
<th>pathology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mechanize</td>
<td>barometer</td>
<td>kilometer</td>
<td>pathic</td>
<td></td>
<td>pathology</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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?  
   - [ ] winner  
   - [x] loser  
   - [ ] spectator

2. Who studies pathology?  
   - [ ] doctor  
   - [ ] mechanic  
   - [ ] teacher

3. Who needs a thermometer?  
   - [ ] visitor  
   - [ ] patient  
   - [ ] messenger

4. What does a meteorologist use?  
   - [x] barometer  
   - [ ] kilometer  
   - [ ] 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:
1. people who know how machines work
2. woeful
4. motorize
5. the abbreviation is km
7. compassion
9. a measuring instrument for temperature

Down:
1. examination of illness
3. a speed reader
6. twice the radius of a circle
8. pressure gauge
Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>scuba</th>
<th>radar</th>
<th>modem</th>
<th>quasar</th>
<th>canola</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>zip</td>
<td>sonar</td>
<td>laser</td>
<td>snafu</td>
<td>veep</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.** 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>scuba</th>
<th>radar</th>
<th>modem</th>
<th>quasar</th>
<th>canola</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>zip</td>
<td>sonar</td>
<td>laser</td>
<td>snafu</td>
<td>veep</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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?
   - candy
   - canola
   - caramel

2. Which one is numbers?
   - zinc
   - zipper
   - zip

3. Which one’s a problem?
   - sonar
   - scuba
   - snafu

4. Which one’s a leader?
   - veep
   - veil
   - 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pram</th>
<th>larder</th>
<th>flat</th>
<th>underground</th>
<th>chemist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lift</td>
<td>cupboard</td>
<td>holiday</td>
<td>nappy</td>
<td>cutlery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

1.  

2.  

3.  

4.  

5.  

6.  

---

**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pram</th>
<th>larder</th>
<th>flat</th>
<th>underground</th>
<th>chemist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lift</td>
<td>cupboard</td>
<td>holiday</td>
<td>nappy</td>
<td>cutlery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. Mother brought an extra __________ for the baby when we went out.
2. Harriet looked in the __________ for something to eat.
3. A customer called the __________ to get his prescription filled.
4. The commuters took the __________ to get to their jobs.
5. Will the Marks take their dog when they go on __________?
6. Push the button for the __________ if you're going to the tenth floor.
7. Olivia placed __________ on the table for lunch.
8. Mrs. Elliot put the infant in the __________ so she could go for a walk.
9. The doors to the __________ were open and clothes spilled out.
10. 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? □ underneath □ underweight □ underground
2. Which one's for a baby? □ prom □ prim □ pram
3. Which one moves vertically? □ sift □ lift □ rift
4. Which one's for living? □ float □ flit □ flat

 сохранил документ в формате PDF. Каким было изображение на специальном учебнике, и вы можете читать его естественным образом.
British English

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

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

**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 Akadêmêia.  
   
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. **oxygen**  
   - a. Vulcan was the Roman god of fire.

2. **volcano**  
   - b. Anders Dahl was a Swedish botanist in the 1700s.

3. **leotard**  
   - c. French chemist Antoine Laurent Lavoisier first used this word after an important element was identified in the 18th century.

4. **dahlia**  
   - d. Jules Léotard was a French tightrope walker.
Word Stories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>album</th>
<th>ketchup</th>
<th>leotard</th>
<th>cyclone</th>
<th>dahlia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oxygen</td>
<td>manuscript</td>
<td>academy</td>
<td>zany</td>
<td>volcano</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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?  
   □ ketchup  □ ketch  □ kettle
2. Which one's essential?  
   □ volcano  □ cyclone  □ oxygen
3. Which one opens?  
   □ alert  □ alarm  □ album
4. Which one needs oxygen?  
   □ dahlia  □ leotard  □ 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. foolish</th>
<th>2. edit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clownish</td>
<td>write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loony</td>
<td>revise</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. tornado</th>
<th>4. spicy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>typhoon</td>
<td>hamburger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>damage</td>
<td>reddish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5. mountain</th>
<th>6. garden</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lava</td>
<td>water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eruption</td>
<td>blossom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7. stamp</th>
<th>8. gymnast</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>autograph</td>
<td>acrobat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wedding</td>
<td>dancer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9. school</th>
<th>10. nitrogen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>college</td>
<td>carbon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>university</td>
<td>hydrogen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Prefixes retro-, ir-, mal-, inter-, ab-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>retroactive</th>
<th>irresponsible</th>
<th>malfunction</th>
<th>intersection</th>
<th>abduct</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>retrospective</td>
<td>irrational</td>
<td>malformed</td>
<td>interpose</td>
<td>abstain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>retroactive</th>
<th>irresponsible</th>
<th>malfunction</th>
<th>intersection</th>
<th>abduct</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>retrospective</td>
<td>irrational</td>
<td>malformed</td>
<td>interpose</td>
<td>abstain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. Bria found it very hard to __________________ from chocolate.
2. That tree has a __________________ and twisted trunk.
3. To reach the library, turn right at the next __________________.
4. In the story, a dragon tries to __________________ the princess.
5. There will be a __________________ of the artist's work at the gallery next week.
6. Ming tried to __________________ her ideas into the conversation.
7. It was __________________ of Ryan to leave your bike out all night.
8. Let's hope the washing machine doesn't __________________ because we have a lot of laundry.
9. Heavy traffic can make some drivers upset and __________________.
10. 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?  
   - circle  
   - curve  
   - cross
2. What does a dieter do?  
   - abduct  
   - abstain  
   - absurd
3. What can malfunction?  
   - rock  
   - rocket  
   - rocky
4. When might you intervene?  
   - fight  
   - field  
   - 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
2. irregular
3. malcontent
4. abnormal
5. irreverence
6. absent
7. interdependence
8. retrovirus
9. malnutrition
10. retro-rocket
Prefixes bi-, com-, il-, hydro-, mono-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bivalve</th>
<th>commiserate</th>
<th>illegal</th>
<th>hydroplane</th>
<th>monotone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>biannual</td>
<td>compile</td>
<td>illiterate</td>
<td>hydroelectric</td>
<td>monosyllable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A prefix is a word part that has been added to the beginning of a word and changes the word's meaning.

bi- means "two"
com- means "with"
il- means "not"
hydro- means "water"
mono- means "single"

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

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>compile</th>
<th>commiserate</th>
<th>illegal</th>
<th>hydroplane</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>illiterate</td>
<td>legal</td>
<td>monotone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. unlearned
2. seaplane
3. pity
4. unlawful
5. assemble
6. drone

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

1. (two) ________ valve
2. (single) ________ syllable
3. (water) ________ electric
4. (two) ________ annual
Prefixes bi-, com-, il-, hydro-, mono-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bivalve</th>
<th>commiserate</th>
<th>illegal</th>
<th>hydroplane</th>
<th>monotone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>biannual</td>
<td>compile</td>
<td>illiterate</td>
<td>hydroelectric</td>
<td>monosyllable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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?
   - □ nuts
   - □ notes
   - □ naps

2. Which one is a mollusk?
   - □ biannual
   - □ bivalve
   - □ biography

3. What makes a monotone?
   - □ eyes
   - □ nose
   - □ mouth

4. Which one's a monosyllable?
   - □ illiterate
   - □ ill
   - □ 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-

1. chrome
2. weekly
3. rail
4. press
5. legible
6. meter
7. lingual
8. foil
9. motion
Suffixes -ist, -ic, -ation/-tion, -ism, -ent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dentist</th>
<th>heroic</th>
<th>accusation</th>
<th>optimism</th>
<th>turbulent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>perfectionist</td>
<td>historic</td>
<td>recreation</td>
<td>journalism</td>
<td>succulent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.”

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

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

B. Underline the suffix in each word.

1. dentist  2. journalism  3. perfectionist
Suffixes -ist, -ic, -ation/-tion, -ism, -ent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dentist</th>
<th>heroic</th>
<th>accusation</th>
<th>optimism</th>
<th>turbulent</th>
<th>succulent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>perfectionist</td>
<td>historic</td>
<td>recreation</td>
<td>journalism</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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?
   - chair ☐
   - air ☐
   - stair ☐

2. Which one’s fun?
   - delegation ☐
   - accusation ☐
   - recreation ☐

3. Which one’s upbeat?
   - optimism ☐
   - pessimism ☐
   - realism ☐

4. What’s a peach?
   - turbulent ☐
   - succulent ☐
   - 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
   
   
   
   

2. -ic
   
   
   
   

3. -ation/-tion
   
   
   
   

4. -ism
   
   
   
   

5. -ent
   
   
   
   
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word List</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abduction, p. 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abstain, p. 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>academy, p. 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accusation, p. 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>album, p. 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alligator, p. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alliteration, p. 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allow, p. 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>archipelago, p. 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bandit, p. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barbecue, p. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barometer, p. 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bed, p. 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bewildered, p. 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biannual, p. 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bikini, p. 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biped, p. 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bivalve, p. 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blissful, p. 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blueprint, p. 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blunder, p. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bologna, p. 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bountiful, p. 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bridal, p. 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bridle, p. 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brutal, p. 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canola, p. 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cantaloupe, p. 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ceaseless, p. 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>champ, p. 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chemist, p. 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chitchat, p. 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clarify, p. 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clarion, p. 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clarity, p. 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coarse, p. 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coed, p. 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cologne, p. 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colony, p. 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>commiserate, p. 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>company, p. 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compile, p. 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compliment, p. 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>considerate, p. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>couplet, p. 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>course, p. 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crews, p. 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>criticism, p. 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cruise, p. 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cumbersome, p. 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cupboard, p. 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>curio, p. 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cutlery, p. 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyclone, p. 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dahlias, p. 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daunting, p. 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>declaration, p. 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>declare, p. 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delta, p. 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dentist, p. 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diameter, p. 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dictate, p. 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dictator, p. 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diction, p. 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dictionary, p. 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doodad, p. 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dormant, p. 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>earthquake, p. 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enumerate, p. 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fan, p. 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fatigue, p. 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fiddlesticks, p. 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flabergast, p. 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flare, p. 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flat, p. 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flimsy, p. 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flurry, p. 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foul, p. 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fowl, p. 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frisky, p. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaggle, p. 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gang, p. 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>generally, p. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glimmer, p. 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gorge, p. 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grad, p. 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guidebook, p. 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haiku, p. 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hazardous, p. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>headquarters, p. 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heedless, p. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heroic, p. 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>historic, p. 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hodgepodge, p. 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>holiday, p. 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hunkabaloop, p. 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hydroelectric, p. 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hydroplane, p. 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>illegal, p. 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>illiterate, p. 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impala, p. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interesting, p. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interpose, p. 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intersection, p. 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invalid, p. 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invalid, p. 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irrational, p. 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irresponsible, p. 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isthmus, p. 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>journalism, p. 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ketchup, p. 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kilometer, p. 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kimono, p. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knot, p. 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>larder, p. 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laser, p. 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leotard, p. 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liberal, p. 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liberty, p. 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lift, p. 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>limo, p. 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lollygag, p. 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loot, p. 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lute, p. 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magazine, p. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malformed, p. 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malfunction, p. 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manuscript, p. 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marathon, p. 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masterpiece, p. 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mechanic, p. 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mechanize, p. 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medevac, p. 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metaphor, p. 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meter, p. 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mike, p. 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minute, p. 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minute, p. 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modem, p. 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monosyllabic, p. 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monotone, p. 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>namby-pamby, p. 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nappy, p. 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>natty-gritty, p. 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>novice, p. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>numeral, p. 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>numerator, p. 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>numerous, p. 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oasis, p. 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>object, p. 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>object, p. 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okra, p. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onomatopoeia, p. 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>optimism, p. 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ordinary, p. 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outstanding, p. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oxygen, p. 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pajamas, p. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paratroops, p. 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pathetic, p. 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pathology, p. 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pedal, p. 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pedestals, p. 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pedestrian, p. 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peninsula, p. 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perfectionist, p. 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permanent, p. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>personification, p. 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plateau, p. 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pram, p. 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>predict, p. 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present, p. 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present, p. 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prohibit, p. 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quasar, p. 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiver, p. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>radar, p. 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rapscallion, p. 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rash, p. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>receptacle, p. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recreation, p. 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ref, p. 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refuse, p. 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refuse, p. 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retroactive, p. 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrospective, p. 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rev, p. 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rhyme, p. 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ridiculous, p. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sardines, p. 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>school, p. 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scuba, p. 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sensible, p. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sheik, p. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simile, p. 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skulk, p. 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sluggish, p. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snafu, p. 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sonar, p. 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sonnet, p. 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spacelab, p. 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speedometer, p. 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spellbound, p. 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>splatter, p. 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>squawk, p. 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>squiggle, p. 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strain, p. 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>string, p. 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>substantial, p. 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>succulent, p. 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sympathy, p. 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syrup, p. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tangerine, p. 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tarantula, p. 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taxi, p. 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telethon, p. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thermometer, p. 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiresome, p. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>touchdown, p. 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>treacherous, p. 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tributary, p. 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>troop, p. 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turbulent, p. 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuxedo, p. 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>underground, p. 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unique, p. 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unstable, p. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>valid, p. 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>valley, p. 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>variable, p. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vaudeville, p. 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>veep, p. 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>veto, p. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vigor, p. 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vineyard, p. 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volcano, p. 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whirlpool, p. 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>windshield, p. 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zany, p. 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zip, p. 60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
3. impermanent, unstable, inter rupted 4. dull, tiresome, uninteresting 5. inattentive, careless, heedless
Lesson 14, page 45: A. 1. b 2.
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
7. meter 8. personification 9. alliteration 10. onomatopoeia

Lesson 15, page 48: A. 1. hogg
wash 2. ragtime 3. flatter 4. naughty
5. lollipop 6. doodle 7. humor
8. chimpanzee B. 1. fiddleticks
2. nitty-gritty page 49: A. 1. namby-pamby
2. lollygag 3. doodad 4. chitchat 5. hallucaboo 6. rapscallion
7. flabbergast 8. hodgepodge
9. nitty-gritty 10. Fiddleticks

B. 1. weakling 2. hallucaboo 3. lazy
4. hodgepodge page 50: 1. hodgepodge 2. rapscallion 3. chitchat
4. hallucaboo 5. flabbergast 6. lollygag 7. fiddleticks 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

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 2. interpret 3. explain
3. foretell 4. prophesy 4. proclaim, announce 5. obviousness, clearness
6. statement, proclamation 7. ruler, despot B. 1. clarion 2. dictate
5. predict 6. dictator 7. clarity
8. declaration 9. clarion 10. clarify
B. 1. dictionary 2. clarity 3. future
9. declaration 10. dictate
Riddle: dictionary

Lesson 18, page 57: A. 1. f 2. e 3. b 4. g 5. a b 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. pathedic 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. quasar 8. scuba 9. snafu
10. modern B. 1. canola 2. zip
3. snafu 4. veep page 62: 1. scuba
2. canola 3. veep 4. sonar 5. zip
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
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 nutritional 10. a rocket that can reverse the motion of an aircraft or spacecraft

Lesson 23, page 72: A. 1. illiterate
2. hydroplane 3. commissarize
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. commissarize
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. hydroimeter 7. monolingual or bilingual
8. hydrofoil 9. commotion

2. recreation 3. optimism 4. succulent page 77: Answers will vary.