240 Vocabulary Words
Kids Need to Know

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

by Linda Ward Beech
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lesson</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Antonyms</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Antonyms</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Compound Words</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Homophones</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Homographs</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Eponyms</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Words From Other Languages</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Words From Other Languages</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Clips</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Blends</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Content Words: Math</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Content Words: Animals</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Latin Roots <em>art</em>, <em>pop</em>, <em>corp</em></td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Latin Roots <em>aqua</em>, <em>port</em></td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Greek Word Parts <em>geo</em>, <em>photo</em>, <em>auto</em></td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Coined Words</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Word Stories</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Newspaper Jargon</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Funny Words</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Prefixes <em>super</em>, <em>dis</em>, <em>pre</em>, <em>semi</em>, <em>uni</em></td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Prefixes <em>non</em>, <em>en</em>, <em>multi</em>, <em>post</em>, <em>trans</em></td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Suffixes -ship, -able, -ous, -hood, -ty</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Word List</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Answers</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Using the Book

Where would we be without words? It's hard to imagine. Words are a basic building block of communication, and a strong vocabulary is an essential part of reading, writing, and speaking well. The purpose of this book is to help learners expand the number of words they know and the ways in which they use them. Although 240 vocabulary words are introduced, many more words and meanings are woven into the book's 24 lessons.

Learning new words is not just about encountering them; it's about using, exploring, and thinking about them. So the lessons in this book are organized around different aspects and attributes of words—related meanings, how words are formed, where words come from, coined words, homographs, word parts, clips, and much more. The lessons provide an opportunity for students to try out words and to reflect and have fun with them.

Materials: As you introduce the lessons, be sure to have the following items available:

- dictionaries
- thesauruses
- writing notebooks or journals
- writing tools

TIP You’ll find a complete alphabetized list of all the lesson words at the back of the book.

Lesson Organization: Each lesson is three pages long and introduces ten words.

**The first lesson page includes:**

- lesson words
- statement of lesson focus
- simple sentences explaining the meanings of the words
- two exercises

**The second page includes:**

- lesson words
- cloze activity
- thinking activity with test prep fill-ins

**Writing to Learn component**

**The third page includes:**

- puzzle, game, or other learning activity using the words
Tips for Using the Lessons

• Many words have more than one meaning, including some that are not given in the lesson. You may want to point out additional meanings or invite students to discover them independently.

• Many words can be used as more than one part of speech. Again, you can expand students’ vocabulary by drawing attention to such usage.

• Have students complete the Writing to Learn activities in a notebook or journal so they have a specific place where they can refer to and review words.

• Consider having students make a set of word cards for each lesson, or make a class set and place it in your writing center.

• Build word family lists with words based on major phonograms such as *fret, chide, or vain*.

• Don’t hesitate to add your own writing assignments. The more students use a word, the more likely they are to “own” it.

• Be aware of pronunciation differences when teaching homographs. Not all students may pronounce words in the same way, and this can lead to confusion.

• Use the words to teach syllabication rules.

• Use the words to teach related spelling and grammar rules.

• Encourage students to make semantic maps for some words. For instance, they might organize a map for a noun to show what the word is, what it is like, what it is not like, and include examples of the word.

• Have students illustrate some words.

• Help students make connections by pointing out lesson words used in other contexts and materials.

• Discuss other forms of a word, for example *loyal, loyalty, disloyal, loyalist*. Encourage students to word build in this fashion.

• Have students categorize words.

• Encourage students to consult more than one reference and to compare information.

**TIP** Consider having students fill out Word Inventory Sheets before each lesson. The headings for such a sheet might be: Words I Know; Words I Have Seen but Don’t Really Know; New Words. Using pencils, students can list the vocabulary words and probable meanings under the headings. As the lesson proceeds, they can make revisions and additions.
A synonym is a word that means the same or almost the same as another word.

When you **romp**, you play.  /  **Appoint** means “choose.”
If you’re **jittery**, you’re nervous.  /  **Glee** means “delight.”
When you **pledge** something, you promise it.
If you **startle** someone, you surprise that person.
**Grief** means “sorrow.”  /  A ship is a kind of **vessel**.
A **triumph** is a victory.

A **sweltering** day is a really hot one.

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

1. **glee**  joy  happiness  glum  gladness
2. **appoint**  name  applaud  choose  select
3. **triumph**  conquest  success  trouble  victory
4. **startle**  alarm  surprise  stare  shock
5. **grief**  unhappiness  peace  sorrow  regret
6. **jittery**  shaky  nervous  uneasy  calm
7. **romp**  amuse  frolic  sleep  play

**B.** Read the two words at the base of each arc. Then write a vocabulary word on the arc that belongs with the words.

1. flag  salute
2. sticky  sunny
3. boat  sea
A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.

1. Chan took his dog out to ________________ in the field.
2. Aunt Carmen sailed to Spain on a large ________________.
3. The teacher will ________________ someone to pass out the books.
4. It was a big ________________ when our team won the game.
5. As the temperature rose, the air became ________________.
6. People in the town were asked to ________________ money for the new hospital.
7. Marty laughed with ________________ at the clown.
8. Kevin was nervous and ________________ before his interview.
9. The driver was full of ________________ after the accident.
10. Did the hammering ________________ the baby?

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one makes you jittery? □ ledge □ lodge
2. Where can you romp? □ park □ parkway
3. What's good when it's sweltering? □ polo □ pool
4. Which runner triumphs? □ last □ first

Writing to Learn

Pretend you are on vacation. Write a postcard to a friend. Use at least two vocabulary words.
WHAT'S MOST USEFUL WHEN IT'S USED UP?

To answer the riddle, find and shade the spaces with word pairs that are synonyms.

**Synonyms**

**sleeting**  **sweltering**

**victory**  **vessel**

**sweltering**  **steam**

**vessel**  **ship**

**pledge**  **promise**

**romp**  **ramp**

**jittery**  **jumpy**

**glee**  **surprise**

** WAY**  ** weigh**

**grief**  **sorrow**

**pledge**  **pardon**

**amuse**  **appoint**

**glue**  **glee**

**peaceful**  **grim**

**play**  **romp**

**way**  **vessel**

**star**  **shore**

**sun**  **moon**
A SYNONYM is a word that means the same or almost the same as another word.

If you **unfurl** something, you unfold it.
When ice **thaws**, it melts. / A **din** is a loud noise.
A **garment** is something you wear.
If you **chide** someone, you scold that person.
**Vast** means “great.” / **Nimble** means “quick.”
A **trophy** is a prize. / When you **fret**, you worry.

---

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

1. unfold, open __________________
2. vex, trouble __________________
3. racket, uproar _________________
4. scold, nag ____________________
5. brisk, quick _________________
6. dissolve, melt _________________
7. clothing, apparel ______________

### B. Cross out the word in each square that does not belong.

1. weird    eerie
    strange   nice

2. enormous  vest
    vast       great

3. lose      award
    prize      trophy
A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.

1. The heads of state all met in a ________________ hall.
2. We watched the flag ________________ in the breeze.
3. The actor wore a purple ________________ in the play.
4. Our dog won a ________________ at the pet show.
5. Mom will ________________ you for leaving the window open.
6. The ice began to ________________ in the warm sun.
7. Bart's rock band made a ________________ when they practiced.
8. A ________________ cat ran along the top of the fence.
9. When Dad was late, Sonny began to ________________ .
10. It was ________________ inside the empty building.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. When does it thaw?  □ spring  □ fall
2. What makes a din?  □ clatter  □ whisper
3. Which ones unfurl?  □ petals  □ pedals
4. Which one can you wear?  □ garment  □ garden

Writing to Learn

Design a new item of clothing. Then write a description of it. Use at least two vocabulary words.
Write a vocabulary word that is a synonym for each word in the list. Then use the words to help you get through the maze.

1. creepy __________________ 6. great __________________
2. worry __________________ 7. award __________________
3. scold __________________ 8. noise __________________
4. dress __________________ 9. open __________________
5. quick __________________ 10. melt __________________

Start ➽ End

dull  

normal

eerie

fret

relax

circle

chide

nimble

small

vast

vary

token

lose

hush

trophy

unfurl

thaw

din

thaw
Antonyms

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

A native plant is from here, while a foreign plant comes from someplace else.

If you get too excited, you need to calm down.

Things that are not identical are dissimilar.

Enlarge means “to make things bigger,” and reduce means “to make things smaller.”

The clouds made the sun vanish, but when they moved, the sun would appear again.

### A. Read the word in the first column. Find and circle the word that has the opposite meaning.

1. excited  
   - upset
   - relaxed
   - exercise

2. identical  
   - identity
   - similar
   - different

3. foreign  
   - unknown
   - native
   - forest

4. vanish  
   - depart
   - disappear
   - reveal

5. reduce  
   - magnify
   - lessen
   - redo

6. dissimilar  
   - unique
   - alike
   - distant

7. native  
   - domestic
   - original
   - alien

### B. Read the words in each box. Write the two words that are antonyms.

1. stirred  beautiful  calm
2. appear  appeal  leave
3. decrease  enlarge  enrage

________________  __________________  __________________
________________  __________________  __________________
Antonyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>native</th>
<th>excited</th>
<th>dissimilar</th>
<th>reduce</th>
<th>appear</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>foreign</td>
<td>calm</td>
<td>identical</td>
<td>enlarge</td>
<td>vanish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. Let's ________________ the photo so it fits in this big frame.
2. No two people have ________________ fingerprints.
3. The clerk couldn't understand the customers who spoke in a ________________ language.
4. Without any wind, the sea remained smooth and ________________ .
5. Although Syd and Ali come from ________________ backgrounds, they are good friends.
6. Turn on the TV, and a picture will ________________ .
7. Nan got very ________________ after hearing the good news.
8. It's best to put in plants that are ________________ to this area.
9. If I give up snacks, I can ________________ my expenses.
10. We waved goodbye and watched the car ________________ down the road.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one is foreign?  □ Italian  □ English
2. Which ones are identical?  □ cousins  □ twins
3. What is a cheerleader?  □ calm  □ excited
4. Which one reduces?  □ addition  □ subtraction

Writing to Learn

Write an ad for a household product. Use at least two vocabulary words in your ad.
Rewrite Lucy's letter to her sister. Use an antonym for each underlined word.

Dear Barb,

When I woke up, you were gone. How could you just appear like that? I wish you weren't going to school in a native country. It seems so far away.

Dad and I are going to reduce the garden this year. I'm very calm because there will be more room for flowers. We will put in some new things and some that are dissimilar to what we've had before. You'll be pleased when you return.

Love,

Lucy
**Antonyms**

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

**Collect** means “to gather,” and **disperse** means “to give out.”

**Maintain** means “to keep something,” and **discontinue** means “to stop it.”

When you **snare** something, you catch it, but when you **release** something, you let it go.

A neat person is **methodical**, while a messy person is **haphazard**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>collect</th>
<th>torrent</th>
<th>maintain</th>
<th>snare</th>
<th>methodical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>disperse</td>
<td>trickle</td>
<td>discontinue</td>
<td>release</td>
<td>haphazard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**A.** Read each word in the first column. Draw a line to match it with an antonym in the second column.

1. **trickle**
   a. drip
2. **methodical**
   b. stop
3. **torrent**
   c. sloppy
4. **maintain**
   d. continue
5. **haphazard**
   e. flood
6. **discontinue**
   f. tidy

**B.** Read each word in the first column. Underline the word that is an antonym. Circle the word that is a synonym.

1. **snare**
   a. capture
   b. release
   c. share
2. **collect**
   a. collection
   b. assemble
   c. disperse
3. **release**
   a. free
   b. review
   c. grab
4. **disperse**
   a. college
   b. distribute
   c. gather
Antonyms

<table>
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<td>discontinue</td>
<td>release</td>
<td>haphazard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. The dog would not ______________ its hold on the bone.
2. Ben files things in an orderly and ______________ way.
3. Di likes to ______________ dolls from other countries.
4. When the creek overflowed, a ______________ of water poured over the bank.
5. In the game, we had to ______________ a fish with a magnet.
6. The messy shelves were piled with stuff in a ______________ way.
7. When Dad shut off the hose, a small ______________ of water ran out.
8. They will ______________ free tickets at the door of the concert hall.
9. Nina tries to ______________ her bike in good working order.
10. Because of poor sales, the company will ______________ that line of shirts.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one can snare?  □ trip    □ trap
2. Which one is dangerous? □ haphazard  □ careful
3. Which one can trickle? □ muffin    □ milk
4. What does a conductor do? □ collect  □ distribute

Writing to Learn

Write three headlines for newspaper stories. 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. **discontinue**
   - stop
   - move
   - lost

2. **collect**
   - correct
   - call
   - distribute

3. **methodical**
   - careless
   - happily
   - neat

4. **torrent**
   - flood
   - current
   - tornado

5. **release**
   - snare
   - scoop
   - snarl
A **COMPOUND WORD** IS A WORD MADE UP OF TWO SMALLER WORDS PUT TOGETHER.

Wood that floats on water is **driftwood**.
Land along a body of water is a **waterfront**.
**Cardboard** is stiff, heavy paper.
A **junkyard** is where junk is kept.
If you get too much sun, you have a **sunburn**.
The stalk on which beans grow is a **beanstalk**.
**Quicksand** is loose sand and water that gives way under weight.
A **landmark** is a building or place kept to mark an event that happened there.
**Gingerbread** is a kind of cake or cookie made with ginger.

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

1. Sand that sinks quickly is ____________.
2. A stalk for a bean is a ____________.
3. A book full of text is a ____________.
4. Land that fronts on water is a ____________.
5. Wood that drifts in water is ____________.
6. A burn from the sun is a ____________.
7. A yard full of junk is a ____________.

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

1. **landmark**
   
2. **cardboard**
   
3. **gingerbread**
A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.

1. Verna got a bad _____________ at the beach.
2. That box is made of ________________ .
3. Don’t step on the ________________ or you’ll sink.
4. For today’s assignment, you need your science ________________ .
5. Pieces of ________________ floated to the shore.
6. The cottage was on the ________________ with a view of the sea.
7. Mrs. Banks made ________________ for the class party.
8. In the story, Jack climbed up a ________________ .
9. There are a lot of old cars at the ________________ .
10. That church is a ________________ because of what happened there.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one is a plant?   □ beanbag □ beanstalk
2. Which one is historic?   □ landfill □ landmark
3. Which one hurts?        □ sunburn □ sunset
4. Which one is a place?   □ junkyard □ jumpstart

-writing to learn-

Write a sign for a landmark, waterfront, or junkyard. Use at least one other vocabulary word on the sign.
The compound words are mixed up. Use the clues to rewrite each word so it is correct.

1. textsand  a book for learning

2. sunstalk  too much sun

3. waterwood  down by the sea

4. quickfront  dangerous soil

5. landbread  a place to remember

6. gingerburn  a tasty treat

7. beanmark  a vegetable stem

8. cardyard  heavy paper

9. junkbook  a scrap heap

10. driftboard  floating branches

NAME _____________________________________________  DATE ____________
Homophones

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

A **boar** is a wild pig.
An uninteresting person can be a **bore**.
Sugar and honey taste **sweet**.
A **suite** is a group of rooms that are connected.
Someone who is **vain** is proud.
**Mettle** is courage. / A **metal** is a substance such as iron, copper, silver, lead, or brass.
A **boulder** is a big rock. / When you feel braver, you feel **bolder**.

A vein is a vessel that carries blood to your heart.

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

1. I sound like **bolder**, but I am a ____________________.
2. I sound like **suite**, but I am ____________________.
3. I sound like **bore**, but I am a ____________________.
4. I sound like **mettle**, but I am ____________________.

B. Write a vocabulary word for each clue.

1. I am a part of the body. ____________________
2. I am a prideful way of acting. ____________________
Homophones

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>boar</th>
<th>sweet</th>
<th>vein</th>
<th>metal</th>
<th>boulder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bore</td>
<td>suite</td>
<td>vain</td>
<td>mettle</td>
<td>bolder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. Our family rented a ______________ of rooms at the hotel.
2. We climbed over a huge ______________ on the hike.
3. Greg really showed his ______________ during the storm.
4. The singer was rather ______________ about his fine voice.
5. Dad always likes something ______________ for dessert.
6. After she improved, Delia felt ______________ about speaking French.
7. Much of a car is made from ______________.
8. The speaker was such a ______________ that Hal fell asleep.
9. The runner could feel the blood pumping through his ______________.
10. A ______________ has bristles and lives in the woods.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one is sweet? □ gumdrop □ lemon
2. What's made of metal? □ spoon □ soup
3. Which one is dull? □ boar □ bore
4. Which one's a boulder? □ rock □ pebble

Writing to Learn

Use a pair of the homophones to write a riddle.
Homophones

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

1. THE VEIN BOAR
2. BOULDER WAYS TO COOK SUITE FOOD
3. WORKING WITH METTLE

4. YOUR VAINS AND YOU
5. Decorating a Sweet with Boulder Colors
6. THE BORE ADVENTURE: A STORY OF REAL METAL
Homographs

A **HOMOGRAPH** is a word that is spelled the same as another word but has a different meaning and sometimes a different pronunciation.

A **prune** is a dried plum.  
When you **prune** something, you trim it.  
If you **desert** someone, you leave that person.  
A **desert** is a region with little rainfall.  
A **grouse** is a kind of bird.  
A **bass** is a kind of fish.  
The low singing voice of a man is a **bass**.  
Someone who sews is a **sewer**. / A **sewer** is a pipe for carrying away waste.

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

1. This lake has a lot of **bass**.  
   a. bas  
   b. bās  
2. This cactus grows in the **desert**.  
   a. de’ zert  
   b. di ‘zert  
3. A **sewer** made this dress.  
   a. sō’ er  
   b. soo’ er  
4. We hoped the guide wouldn’t **desert** us.  
   a. dez’ ert  
   b. di ‘zurt  
5. The **sewer** in our town runs beneath the ground.  
   a. sō’ er  
   b. soo’ er  
6. The **bass** singer in the chorus was good.  
   a. bas  
   b. bās

B. Write a vocabulary word for each underlined word or words.

1. The gardener will **clip** the bushes.  
2. We saw a **bird** flying overhead.  
3. The boys will **grumble** if they miss the show.  
4. A dried plum is a good snack.
Homographs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>prune</th>
<th>desert</th>
<th>grouse</th>
<th>bass</th>
<th>sewer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>prune</td>
<td>desert</td>
<td>grouse</td>
<td>bass</td>
<td>sewer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. It's not fair to _______________ the team now.
2. If you _______________ the tree, you'll have a better view.
3. No one wants to hear you _______________ all the time.
4. It's usually very warm in the _______________ during the day.
5. Every street has a _______________ for waste.
7. A musical instrument with low tones is the _______________ fiddle.
8. Look at all the _______________ on the branches of that tree.
9. Mom is a good _______________ and will make my costume.
10. If you want some fruit, there is one _______________ left in the box.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Can a grouse grouse?  □ yes  □ no
2. Does a bass sing bass?  □ yes  □ no
3. Can you desert a desert? □ yes  □ no
4. Does a sewer need a sewer? □ yes  □ no

-writing to Learn-

Explain why homographs can be confusing. Give some tips for understanding them. Use at least two vocabulary words as examples.
Shade each word in Column 1 a different color. Then find one meaning of the word in Column 2 and another meaning in Column 3. Color the meanings to match the word in the first column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLUMN 1</th>
<th>COLUMN 2</th>
<th>COLUMN 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. sewer</td>
<td>a dry region</td>
<td>a dried fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. grouse</td>
<td>a plump bird</td>
<td>to flee from something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. desert</td>
<td>a large underground channel</td>
<td>to grumble and fuss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. bass</td>
<td>to cut back plants</td>
<td>a person who uses a needle and thread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. prune</td>
<td>a fish that is good to eat</td>
<td>a drum with a low tone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Eponyms

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

Braille is a system of writing with raised dots for blind people. A **sandwich** is two pieces of bread with a filling between them. The **saxophone** is a musical instrument. **Bloomers** are long pants gathered at the knee. **Tweed** is a woolen cloth made with two or more colors of yarn. A **guppy** is a small, colorful fish. / **Titanic** means “huge or great.” A **limerick** is a funny five-line poem. / If someone is **jovial**, that person is jolly.

---

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

1. John Montagu, the Earl of Sandwich, ate meat between bread to save time. ________________

2. Limerick is a place in Ireland named in a popular poem. ________________

3. Antoine Sax invented a brass instrument. ________________

4. George Ferris invented a new ride for a fair in 1893. ________________

5. R.J.L. Guppy brought some fish from the West Indies to England. ________________

6. Louis Braille made it possible for blind people to read. ________________

---

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

1. jovial  
   a. Amelia Bloomer started a fad of wearing loose trousers under her dress.

2. titanic  
   b. This wool was made beside the Tweed River in Scotland.

3. tweed  
   c. Jove was a Roman god also called Jupiter.

4. bloomers  
   d. The Titans were powerful Greek gods.
A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.

1. Ed wore his new ________________ jacket to the meeting.
2. The clown’s ________________ face made us laugh.
3. This library has a section of books printed in ________________.
4. On Poetry Day, Abe read a funny ________________ to the class.
5. The doll in the window had on white ________________ beneath her dress.
6. Charlie “Bird” Parker was a famous ________________ player.
7. Peanut butter and jelly is my favorite ________________.
8. Lee got a brightly colored ________________ for her fish tank.
9. It took a ________________ effort to carry the couch upstairs.
10. We rode on a ________________ at the state fair.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one is jovial?  □ winner  □ loser
2. Which one is warmer?  □ cotton  □ tweed
3. Which one has fins?  □ guppy  □ puppy
4. Which one’s for lunch?  □ sandbox  □ sandwich

-writing to learn-

Find out more about the person or place related to a vocabulary word. Write a paragraph to report on your information.
Eponyms

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

1. It makes music. ___________________________
2. It has rhyme. ___________________________
3. great strength ___________________________
4. colorful wool cloth ___________________________
5. a special alphabet ___________________________
6. bread and filling ___________________________
7. cheerful ___________________________
8. garment for legs ___________________________
9. spinning wheel ___________________________
10. swimming pet ___________________________

NAME _____________________________________________  DATE ____________
Words From Other Languages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mustang</th>
<th>patio</th>
<th>caboose</th>
<th>sleigh</th>
<th>ski</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>avocado</td>
<td>rodeo</td>
<td>waffle</td>
<td>yacht</td>
<td>skull</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Many words in English come from other languages.

Words From Spanish
A **mustang** is a wild horse.
An **avocado** is a tropical fruit that grows on trees.
A **patio** is an outdoor space used for relaxing near a house.
A **rodeo** is a show with horseback riding and roping.

Words From Dutch
The last car on a freight train is the **caboose**.
A **waffle** is a breakfast cake made from batter.
A **sleigh** is a kind of sled. / **Yacht** is a boat used for pleasure.

Words From Danish
The bones of your head are called a **skull**.

A. Write Spanish, Dutch, or Danish to tell where the word for each picture is from.

1. ![Freight train car](image)
2. ![Rodeo](image)
3. ![Waffle](image)
4. ![Skull](image)
5. ![Sleigh](image)
6. ![Yacht](image)
7. ![Horse](image)
8. ![Avocado](image)

B. Write a vocabulary word for each clue.

1. On me, you might find a grill, hammock, and table. ____________
2. At me, you might find a lasso, bronco, and bull. ____________

Ski is a Danish word for a long flat runner worn on the foot.
Words From Other Languages

mustang  patio  caboose  sleigh  ski
avocado  rodeo  waffle  yacht  skull

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

1. Your brain is protected by your ____________________ .
2. At the end of the train was the ____________________ .
3. We went for a ____________________ ride in the snow.
4. The pit of an ____________________ is very large.
5. Nick ordered a ____________________ and bacon for breakfast.
6. The wild ____________________ galloped across the plains.
7. Juan fell while getting off the lift and lost a ____________________ .
8. The guests went for a sunset sail on the ____________________ .
9. The cowboys headed for the ____________________ to show off their skills.
10. In the summer, our neighbors eat supper on their ____________________ .

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one is green? □ waffle  □ avocado
2. Which one has wheels? □ sleigh  □ caboose
3. Which come in pairs? □ skis  □ yachts
4. Which one do you watch? □ radio  □ rodeo

Writing to Learn

Pretend you are a travel agent. Write a brochure telling customers about things they might see and do on a vacation. Use at least two vocabulary words.
Here are ten questions to make you think.

1. How are a skull and an avocado skin alike? ____________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________

2. What can you do on both a patio and a yacht? __________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________

3. What do sleighs and skis have in common? _____________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________

4. What relationship is there between a waffle and an avocado? __________
   ____________________________________________________________________

5. How are a yacht and a sleigh similar? _____________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________

6. What relationship is there between a mustang and a rodeo? _____________
   ____________________________________________________________________

7. In what way are a caboose and a yacht alike? __________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________

8. When might an avocado appear on a patio? ____________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________

9. What relationship is there between a mustang and a skull? _____________
   ____________________________________________________________________

10. Why might a waffle appear on a yacht? ______________________________
    ____________________________________________________________________
Words From Other Languages

MANY WORDS IN ENGLISH COME FROM OTHER LANGUAGES.

Words From French
A **depot** is a station or storehouse.

**Corduroy** is a cotton cloth with ridges.

Words From Malay
A **paddy** is a flooded field where rice grows.

A **gong** is a kind of bell that makes a deep sound when struck.

Words From Italian
An **umbrella** protects you from rain or sun.

**Ravioli** is a small pocket of pasta filled with meat or cheese.

An **opera** is a story performed in song and music.

Words From Japanese
**Judo** is a sport and form of self-defense using the body.

A **futon** is a kind of mattress.

---

A. Write *French, Malay, Italian, or Japanese* to tell where the word for each picture is from.

1. ![Gong]
2. ![Umbrella]
3. ![Futon]
4. ![Curtain]
5. ![Depot]
6. ![Ravioli]
7. ![Judo]
8. ![Trampoline]

---

B. Write a vocabulary word for each clue.

1. Many people eat the grain that comes from me. ____________________
2. People wear pants and jackets made of me. _____________________
A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.

1. Meg slept on a _____________ when she visited Dale.
2. You'll need an _____________ today because it's raining.
3. When the _____________ was rung, the campers went to dinner.
4. The acrobats did flips while jumping on the _____________.
5. Jody showed us some of the moves she learned in _____________.
6. As the curtain rose, the audience settled in to watch the _____________.
7. Farmers build a low dirt wall to hold water in the rice _____________.
8. The little boy wore brown _____________ overalls.
9. Uncle Pete was waiting at the _____________ for our bus.
10. One of Janet's favorite foods is _____________.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which sound does a gong make?  □ bing  □ bong
2. Which one's like a paddy?  □ puddle  □ paddle
3. Which one do you stop at?  □ depot  □ detour
4. What's a trampoline for?  □ trembling  □ tumbling

Writing to Learn

Pretend you are a set designer. Describe a set for an opera or play that you are designing. Use at least three vocabulary words.
Read each list of words. Write a vocabulary word to go with each group.

1. __________________________
   chorus
   costume
   orchestra

6. __________________________
   cheese
   sauce
   pasta

2. __________________________
   sleep
   rest
   nap

7. __________________________
   defend
   movement
   attack

3. __________________________
   bounce
   jump
   high

8. __________________________
   bell
   buzzer
   noise

4. __________________________
   sun
   rain
   open

9. __________________________
   cloth
   cotton
   bumpy

5. __________________________
   stop
   wait
   go

10. __________________________
    plant
    weed
    harvest
Clips

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>deli</th>
<th>disco</th>
<th>vet</th>
<th>gym</th>
<th>dorm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>condo</td>
<td>mayo</td>
<td>gas</td>
<td>flu</td>
<td>drape</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A **CLIP** is a word that has been shortened, or clipped.

A **deli** is a store that sells prepared foods.
A **disco** is a nightclub where people go to dance.
If your pet is sick, you take it to a **vet**.
A **gym** is a place for sports and exercise.
Students sleep in a **dorm** at school.
In a **condo**, a person owns an apartment instead of renting it.
**Mayo** is a sauce that people use on sandwiches and salads.
A clip for **gasoline** is **gas**. / You put a **drape** over a window.

The **flu** is an illness that causes high temperatures and aches.

---

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

| 1. disco | a. gasoline |
| 2. drape | b. delicatessen |
| 3. gas | c. condominium |
| 4. vet | d. gymnasium |
| 5. condo | e. drapery |
| 6. deli | f. discotheque |
| 7. gym | g. veterinarian |

---

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

1. mayonnaise  2. dormitory  3. influenza  

---

240 Vocabulary Words 4th Grade Kids Need to Know © Linda Ward Beech, Published by Scholastic Teaching Resources
A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.

1. Bill lives in a ________________ at college.
2. Please add some ________________ to that tuna fish sandwich.
3. Lewis pulled open the ________________ so he could see the view.
4. The workers stopped at the ________________ to pick up some lunch.
5. Many students play basketball in the school ________________
6. Our teacher has been absent because she has the ________________
7. Mr. Perez got out of his car to pump ________________
8. The Tylers are buying a ________________ in this building.
9. The ________________, Dr. Singh, examined my cat.
10. Lily goes dancing at a ________________ with friends.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one is a home?  □ disco  □ condo
2. Which one causes fever?  □ flue  □ flu
3. Which one is a doctor?  □ pet  □ vet
4. Which one's a deli?  □ shop  □ ship

Writing to Learn

Write three sentences about jobs that people do. Use a vocabulary word in each sentence.
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.

**disco** lights dancing music fun

1. **vet**
2. **mayo**
3. **flu**
4. **drape**
5. **gym**
6. **deli**
7. **condo**
8. **gas**
9. **dorm**
Blends

A blend is a word formed when parts of two words are combined or blended together.

A bicycle with a motor is a **moped**. If you **smash** something, you shatter it. Helicopters land and take off from a **heliport**. When you **twirl**, you turn around. **Brunch** is a meal that combines breakfast and lunch. **Smog** is fog that is polluted. / A **cheeseburger** is a hamburger with cheese. A **motel** is a hotel for motorists. / When you **chortle**, you laugh.

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

1. breakfast and lunch
   ______________________________
2. chuckle and snort
   ______________________________
3. twist and whirl
   ______________________________
4. motor and pedal
   ______________________________
5. helicopter and airport
   ______________________________
6. smack and mash
   ______________________________
7. smoke and fog
   ______________________________
8. television and broadcast
   ______________________________

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

1. I'm a place to sleep. ______________ 2. I'm a popular food. ______________
A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.

1. We slept late on Saturday, so our first meal was __________________ .
2. Heavy ________________ hung over the city and made everything gray.
3. The driver stopped for the night at a ________________ along the highway.
4. Alice let out a ________________ as she watched the comedy.
5. Your ________________ has a motor so it’s not allowed on this walking path.
6. The pilot went to the ________________ for his flight.
7. Scott likes his ________________ on a toasted bun.
8. The autumn leaves spin and ________________ as they flutter down.
9. You could hear the ________________ of bottles when the bag broke.
10. The game will be ________________ tonight at eight o’clock.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one is a vehicle?   □ motel    □ moped
2. Which one is a sound?    □ smash    □ smog
3. Which one can you see?   □ telecast    □ chortle
4. Which one is a meal?   □ branch    □ brunch

확연히 잘 읽을 수 있는 영어 문장

Write a traffic report. Use at least two vocabulary words.
Blends

Use the clues to complete the puzzle.

Across
1. more than fog
3. more than a hamburger
6. what a dancer does
7. a chuckle
8. more than a bike
9. on the air

Down
1. a noisy crash
2. more than breakfast
4. a pad for copters
5. a place to park and sleep
Content Words: Math

A **polygon** is a closed figure with three or more straight lines.

**Parallel** lines are always the same distance apart.

When you **estimate**, you make a careful guess about quantity.

When two figures are equal in size and shape, they are **congruent**.

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

An **octagon** is a figure with eight sides and eight angles.

**Probability** refers to the chances of something happening.

A line that slants is a **diagonal**.

A **pentagon** is a figure that has five sides and five angles.

---

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

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

---

**B. Write a vocabulary word for each pair of synonyms.**

1. likelihood, chance  
2. calculate, guess
A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.

1. Railroad tracks are _______________ lines.
2. The class had to _______________ how much food was needed for the party.
3. Instead of horizontal and vertical lines, the artist used _______________ lines in his design.
4. According to the weather report, the _______________ of rain is great.
5. The two shapes were identical and therefore were _______________.
6. A triangle, pentagon, and octagon are all examples of a _______________.
7. A building with eight sides is an _______________.
8. Tasha drew a five-pointed _______________.
9. The _______________ divides the circle into halves.
10. The three stakes formed the points of a _______________.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one means “three”?
   - tri
   - penta

2. Which one means “eight”?
   - quadri
   - oct

3. Which one means “many”?
   - poly
   - para

4. Which one means “across”?
   - deca
   - dia

Writing to Learn

Make up two math questions. Use at least one vocabulary word in each.
Content Words: Math

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

Words That Name Lines
1. ____________________
2. ____________________
3. ____________________

Words That Name Figures
4. ____________________
5. ____________________
6. ____________________
7. ____________________

Word That Names a Function
8. ____________________

Other Words
9. ____________________
10. ____________________
Content Words: Animals

Male and Female Animals Often Have Special Names.

A male sheep is called a **ram**.
A female sheep is called an **ewe**.

A male horse is a **stallion**, and a female horse is a **mare**.

A **cob** is a male swan, while a **pen** is a female.

If you are speaking of a female deer, it's a **doe**, but a male deer is a **buck**.

A. Complete the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>deer</td>
<td>buck</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sheep</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>ewe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horse</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>billy</td>
<td>nanny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cob</td>
<td>7.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Answer the questions.

1. Does a buck or a doe have antlers? ______________

2. Does a billy or a nanny give milk? ______________

3. Does a ram or a ewe have lambs? ______________
Content Words: Animals

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

1. The white ______________ lifted his wings as he came out of the water.
2. In the stable, a brown ______________ put her head over the stall.
3. Once a year a ______________ loses his antlers.
4. We watched as a ______________ led her fawn across the lane.
5. The male sheep, called a ______________ , is larger than the female.
6. Dairy goats give milk, and a ______________ must be milked twice a day.
7. The ______________ raced across the field with his tail and mane flowing.
8. A ______________ gives birth to one or more lambs at a time.
9. The ______________ hissed when we got too near her nest.
10. Like most goats, a ______________ is likely to eat any plant he finds.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which word also means “writing tool”?  □ pan  □ pen
2. Which word is a homophone?  □ ewe  □ ever
3. Which word is a homograph?  □ buck  □ luck
4. What’s the antonym of billy?  □ goat  □ nanny

Writing to Learn

Write a story about a visit to a farm. Use at least three vocabulary words in your story.
Content Words: Animals

Use vocabulary words to fill in the map.

**With Feathers**
1. __________________
2. __________________

**Males**
16. __________________
17. __________________
18. __________________
19. __________________
20. __________________

**Females**
11. __________________
12. __________________
13. __________________
14. __________________
15. __________________

**Raised for Wool**
3. __________________
4. __________________
5. __________________
6. __________________

**Animals**

**Fast Runners**
7. __________________
8. __________________
9. __________________
10. __________________
Latin Roots  *art, pop, corp*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>artisan</th>
<th>artistic</th>
<th>population</th>
<th>popular</th>
<th>corporal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>artifact</td>
<td>artist</td>
<td>populous</td>
<td>corporation</td>
<td>corps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MANY WORDS HAVE LATIN ROOTS.**

A **corps** is a group of people with special training.

**Root:**

Art means “art.”
An **artisan** is a craftsperson skilled in an industry or trade.
An **artifact** is something, such as a tool, made by human skill.

Artistic means “having to do with art or artists.”
An **artist** is someone who paints or is skilled in other fine arts.

Pop means “people.”
The **population** is the number of people living in a place.
When a place is **populous**, it has a lot of people.
If you are **popular**, you are well liked.

Corp means “body.”
A **corporation** is an organization made up of a group of people who act as one.
**Corporal** means “having to do with the body.”

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

1. **popular**
   - favored
   - liked
   - detested
2. **artist**
   - arrow
   - painter
   - sculptor
3. **populous**
   - crowded
   - sparse
   - populated
4. **artistic**
   - creative
   - skilled
   - clumsy
5. **corporation**
   - corner
   - company
   - organization
6. **population**
   - people
   - popularity
   - inhabitants
7. **artifact**
   - tool
   - object
   - agent

B. Underline the root in each word.

1. **artisan**
2. **corps**
3. **corporal**
A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.

1. Tokyo, Japan, is a crowded and _______________ city.
2. The beautiful cabinets showed that the carpenter was a good _______________.
3. Justin’s feelings were hurt, but he suffered no _______________ harm.
4. Monet was a famous _______________, and his paintings hang in museums.
5. While digging near a stream, the scientists found a very old _______________.
6. Tracy’s mother works for a large _______________.
7. That radio program is very _______________ with teens.
8. Leon works with a _______________ of students who clean up the park.
9. In the last ten years, the _______________ of our town has doubled.
10. Kyle decorated the room in an _______________ way.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which word is an adjective? □ population □ popular
2. Which word is a noun? □ artisan □ artistic
3. Which word is a homophone? □ corporal □ corporation
4. Which word is a homograph? □ car □ corps

Writing to Learn

Explain why it is helpful to know the root of a word. Use at least two vocabulary words as your examples.
Latin Roots  art, pop, corp

Read the clues. Then complete the puzzle.

1. amount of people in a place ________________
2. relating to the body ________________
3. showing talent in the arts ________________
4. a skilled worker ________________
5. a business organization ________________
6. admired ________________
7. a squad or team ________________
8. packed with people ________________
9. item made by people ________________
10. a creator of art ________________

1. ___ ___ ___ ___ 
   L ___ ___ ___ ___ 
2. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ 
   A ___ 
3. ___ ___ 
   T ___ ___ ___ ___ 
4. ___ ___ 
   I ___ ___ ___ ___ 
5. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ 
6. ___ ___ ___ ___ 
   R ___ 
7. ___ 
   O ___ ___ ___ 
8. ___ ___ ___ ___ 
   O ___ ___ 
9. ___ ___ 
   T ___ ___ ___ ___ 
10. ___ ___ ___ ___ 
   S ___
Latin Roots  *aqua*, *port*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>aquarium</th>
<th>aquamarine</th>
<th>aqueduct</th>
<th>transport</th>
<th>comport</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aquatic</td>
<td>aquanaut</td>
<td>portable</td>
<td>porter</td>
<td>report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Many words have Latin roots.

An **aquanaut** is an underwater explorer.

**Root:**
- *Aqua* means “water.”
  - A tank for fish is called an **aquarium**.
  - Something that is **aquatic** is related to water.
  - **Aquamarine** is a blue-green color like water.
  - An **aqueduct** is a pipe or channel that carries water.

- *Port* means “carry.”
  - When something is easily moved from place to place, it is **portable**.
  - If you **transport** something, you take it from one place to another.
  - A **porter** is someone who carries baggage.
  - **Comport** means “the way you behave.”
  - A **report** is an account prepared in an organized form.

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

1. **comport**
   - act
   - behave
   - compost
2. **transport**
   - tramp
   - carry
   - tote
3. **aquarium**
   - bowl
   - arrangement
   - tank
4. **aqueduct**
   - pipe
   - approve
   - channel
5. **report**
   - resort
   - retelling
   - account
6. **aquatic**
   - wet
   - watery
   - action
7. **aquanaut**
   - diver
   - alligator
   - explorer

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

1. **aquamarine**
2. **portable**
3. **porter**
A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.

1. When Grandpa arrived at the airport, a ____________ helped him with his suitcase.
2. Everyone in the class will write a ____________ about the field trip.
3. An ____________ brings water to the villages in the valley.
4. I use a laptop computer when traveling because it’s so ____________.
5. The students took turns feeding the fish in their ____________.
6. Large trucks ____________ food to supermarkets all over the country.
7. The movie is about an ____________ who works in an underwater station.
8. Vicki wore an ____________ sweater with her jeans.
9. We learned about ____________ plants that grow in the pond.
10. Mom asked my brother to ____________ himself quietly in the library.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one could be a crayon? □ aquanaut □ aquamarine □ tent □ tower
2. Which one is portable? □ aquanaut □ tent □ transport □ tower
3. What does a train do? □ transport □ transform □ report □ repay
4. What does a newspaper do? □ report □ repay

Writing to Learn

Write a dialogue between two people. Use at least two vocabulary words in your dialogue.
Play the So Is game. Complete each sentence with a vocabulary word.

1. Turquoise is a color and so is ______________________.
2. A nest is a home and so is an ______________________.
3. A tube is a pipe and so is an ______________________.
4. An astronaut is an explorer and so is an ______________________.
5. *Carry* is a word for “move things” and so is ______________________.
6. An announcement is an account and so is a ______________________.
7. A postal worker carries things and so does a ______________________.
8. A frog is an ______________________ animal and so is a turtle.
9. A sleeping bag is ______________________ and so is a canteen.
10. *Behave* is a word for “how you act” and so is ______________________.
Many words contain Greek word parts.

Word Part:

Geo means “Earth.” The study of Earth's surface is called **geography**.

The science of how Earth was formed is called **geology**.

Geometry is the study of angles, lines, and figures.

Photo means “light.” A **photograph** is a picture taken by a camera. Someone who is **photogenic** looks good in photographs.

A **photocopier** is a machine that makes copies.

A **telephoto** lens can take pictures at great distances.

Auto means “self.” If you write the story of your life, it's an **autobiography**. Something that is **automatic** is self-propelled.

---

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

1. a biography about yourself  a. telephoto
2. a door that opens before you touch it   b. geology
3. an image taken with the use of light  c. autograph
4. the study of rocks that make up Earth  d. automatic
5. a lens that receives light from far away e. geometry
6. a signature that you write         f. photograph
7. a lesson in circles, squares, and triangles g. autobiography

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

1. **geography**  2. **photocopier**  3. **photogenic**
A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.

1. The class learned about mountains and other landforms in __________________ .
2. The movie star was very _________________ and posed for many pictures.
3. The neighbors put in an _____________ sprinkler system for their garden.
4. The students worked with cubes and spheres in _________________ class.
5. These pictures of the countryside were taken with a _________________ lens.
7. Mr. Chee used the _________________ to reproduce the minutes of the meeting.
8. A geologist is someone who studies _________________ .
9. On the desk was a _________________ of the whole family.
10. In his _________________ , the singer told about his childhood.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one is a science? □ geology □ geometry
2. Which one is a book? □ automatic □ autobiography
3. Which one is a picture? □ photogenic □ photograph
4. Which one is a machine? □ photocopy □ photocopier

Writing to Learn

Explain how two of the vocabulary words were formed.
Read the clues. Then find and circle each word in the puzzle. Write the word next to its clue.

1. looking great on film _______________________
2. works by itself _______________________
3. a life story _______________________
4. study of lines and angles _______________________
5. what a camera takes _______________________
6. long distance view _______________________
7. rocky subject _______________________
8. study of land and sea _______________________
9. handwritten name _______________________
10. duplicating device _______________________

NAME _____________________________________________  DATE ____________
When something new is invented, it needs a name. A made-up name is called a **coined word**.

An **astronaut** is the pilot of a spacecraft.
A community outside a large city is a **suburb**.
A car with a hatch in the back is a **hatchback**.
**Jazz** is music with strong rhythm and an accented beat that falls in unusual places.
A **laptop** is a small portable computer. / **Nylon** is a material made from chemicals.
Prepared food that you take home to eat is called **takeout**.
A **monorail** is a train that runs on a single track.
An **infomercial** is a TV program that gives information and also sells a product.

### A. Write the correct vocabulary word for each picture.

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

### B. Read each group of words. Write the vocabulary word that best goes with each group.

1. homes, cars, schools _________  
2. trumpet, piano, saxophone _________  
3. pizza, sushi, hamburger _________  
4. jewelry, clothes, housewares _________
Coined Words

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

1. In the parking lot, Mom loaded the groceries into the ________________ .
2. Penny wore a ________________ jacket when she went out.
3. From his spaceship, the ________________ could see Earth.
4. The trio played ________________ at the concert.
5. Mr. Farro's company was on the twentieth floor of the ________________ .
6. Tim took his ________________ so he could work on the plane.
7. After she saw the ________________ , Mrs. Ford wanted to place an order.
8. Let's get ________________ for dinner tonight.
9. Many people leave the ________________ each day to work in the city.
10. A ________________ carried people from one terminal to the other.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one has stories? □ skyscraper □ skylight
2. Which one is a vehicle? □ hatchback □ astronaut
3. Which one is nylon? □ threat □ thread
4. Which one is food? □ takeover □ takeout

Writing to Learn

Draw a cartoon based on one of the vocabulary words. Use at least one other vocabulary word in the caption.
Coined Words

For each possible cause, write a vocabulary word that was a result.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAUSE</th>
<th>RESULT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. space program</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. elevator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. population growth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. computer age</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. television</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. busy schedules</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. ragtime and blues</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. an amusement park ride</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. experiments of a chemist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. demands of family chores</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MANY WORDS HAVE INTERESTING STORIES ABOUT THEIR ORIGINS.

If you panic, you have a sudden and unreasonable fear. Something that is colorful and stands out is flashy. China is a fine pottery used to make dishes. A pineapple is a fruit that looks like a pinecone. Vandalism means the destruction of valued things. Popcorn is made by heating corn kernels. A jeep is a powerful car with four-wheel drive. The place where a nerve passes your bended elbow is called a funny bone. When you eavesdrop, you listen in on someone’s conversation.

A. Write a vocabulary word for each word story.
   1. Dishes made of fine pottery first came from China. __________________
   2. When corn grains explode, they make a popping sound. ________________
   3. The name of a tropical fruit means “apple of the pine.” ________________
   4. A General Purpose vehicle in the army was called a GP. ________________

B. Draw a line from each vocabulary word to the person or place for which it is named.
   1. panic a. Gypsies who dressed in bright clothes lived in an English village called Flash.
   2. gargantuan b. A book by a French author was about a giant called Gargantua.
   3. flashy c. The ancient Greeks thought the god Pan made frightening noises in the woods.
A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.

1. The singer wore a __________________ shirt with spangles on it.
2. When Robin banged her elbow on the door, it hurt her ________________ .
3. Dad always buys a bag of ________________ at the movies.
4. The spy was trying to ________________ on their conversations.
5. Scott drove the ________________ easily along the muddy dirt road.
6. The guests ate off fine ________________ at the formal dinner.
7. You have to cut open a ________________ to get at the fruit.
8. The loud noise caused Barry to ________________ .
9. The old building was a wreck because of ________________ .
10. After the fierce storm, ________________ piles of snow drifted around the house.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one do you notice?  □ dull  □ flashy
2. Which one breaks?  □ china  □ chino
3. Which one is a crime?  □ vandalism  □ vanilla
4. Which one is rude?  □ eastward  □ eavesdrop

Writing to Learn

Find out more about the story behind one of the vocabulary words.
Write a paragraph to explain its background.
Read each list of words. Write a vocabulary word to go with each group.

1. __________________________
   - juicy
   - cone
   - sweet

2. __________________________
   - fear
   - terror
   - alarm

3. __________________________
   - gaudy
   - showy
   - dazzling

4. __________________________
   - wreckage
   - destruction
   - ruin

5. __________________________
   - huge
   - enormous
   - oversized

6. __________________________
   - salty
   - buttery
   - tasty

7. __________________________
   - porcelain
   - pottery
   - dishes

8. __________________________
   - truck
   - automobile
   - vehicle

9. __________________________
   - bone
   - arm
   - nerve

10. __________________________
    - listen
    - overhear
    - pry
The special vocabulary used by people who work at certain jobs is called **jargon**.

A **dummy** is a model of how a page will look. The area or subject that a reporter covers is called a **beat**. When a picture goes to the edge of a page, it **bleeds**. A **widow** is a word on a line by itself at the end of a paragraph. A **typo** is a mistake in a printed word caused by hitting the wrong letter key. The names of a newspaper's publishers and editors are listed on the **masthead**. If a newspaper publishes a big story before anyone else, it's a **scoop**. If you cut off part of a picture, you **crop** it. A **stringer** is a reporter who is not on the newspaper staff but sends in stories.

### A. Read the newspaper jargon word. Find and circle two other words that mean almost the same thing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jargon Word</th>
<th>Synonyms 1</th>
<th>Synonyms 2</th>
<th>Synonyms 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dummy</td>
<td>mock up</td>
<td>doll</td>
<td>model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bleed</td>
<td>injure</td>
<td>run</td>
<td>extend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scoop</td>
<td>first</td>
<td>precede</td>
<td>shovel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>typo</td>
<td>error</td>
<td>compose</td>
<td>mistake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crop</td>
<td>plant</td>
<td>cut</td>
<td>trim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beat</td>
<td>assignment</td>
<td>specialty</td>
<td>attack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stringer</td>
<td>writer</td>
<td>journalist</td>
<td>twine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B. Write the newspaper jargon word for each clue.

1. a list of names ___________________  2. an extra word ___________________
A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.

1. The reporter's _______________ was City Hall, and his story was about the mayor.
2. The editor wanted to focus on the boy's face so she decided to _______________ the photo.
3. Clay's fingers flew over the keys, but he rarely made a _______________.
4. The _______________ called to say she had a good story on a robbery.
5. Maya was so proud when her name was listed as an editor on the _______________.
6. The art director made up a _______________ to show how the page would look.
7. The picture on this page will _______________ across the margin.
8. Marie had some good contacts and got a _______________ on a big story.
9. The _______________ about the fire was in large bold type.
10. Cut a few words to get rid of the _______________ at the end of the story.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one do you correct?
   - □ typo
   - □ type
2. Which one is first?
   - □ scoop
   - □ scope
3. Which one is extra?
   - □ window
   - □ widow
4. Which one is a stringer?
   - □ reader
   - □ reporter

Writing to Learn

Pretend you are a newspaper editor. Write a memo to your staff. Use at least three words in newspaper jargon.
Complete the chart. Write the jargon meaning for each word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WORD</th>
<th>USUAL MEANING</th>
<th>NEWSPAPER JARGON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. bleed</td>
<td>lose blood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. headline</td>
<td>part of a body, and a long narrow mark</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. scoop</td>
<td>a small shovel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. crop</td>
<td>plants grown by a farmer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. stringer</td>
<td>someone who hangs string</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. dummy</td>
<td>a lifelike doll</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. beat</td>
<td>hit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. masthead</td>
<td>a tall pole for a boat, and a part of the body</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. widow</td>
<td>a woman whose husband has died</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Funny Words

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

Poppycock means “nonsense.”
When you bamboozle someone, you trick that person.
A polliwog is a tadpole—a frog in a very young stage.
If you dillydally, you waste time. / Bonkers means “crazy or mad.”
Someone who is lazy is a slugabed. / A scalawag is a rascal or scamp.
If you hobnob with someone, you are on familiar terms with that person.
Gobbledygook is writing or speaking that is long and windy and hard to understand.

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

1. bamboozle    fool    bamboo    deceive
2. dillydally    linger    dawdle    rush
3. poppycock    popcorn    foolishness    rubbish
4. bonkers      calm      nuts      wild
5. ballyhoo    commotion    ballroom    disturbance
6. scalawag    scarecrow    troublemaker    good-for-nothing
7. hobnob      associate    hobble    know
8. gobbledygook    confusing    wordy    clear

B. Write a vocabulary word for each picture.

1. ____________________________ 2. ____________________________
A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.

1. The crowd went ____________ when the home team won.
2. If you ____________ over your meal, we’ll miss the show.
3. Beware of deals that try to ____________ you into parting with money.
4. A ____________ has a tail but has not yet developed legs.
5. Gina waited by the stage door so she could ____________ with the dancers.
6. The report was full of long, unclear sentences and ____________.
7. In the show, Arnie Piper plays a no-good character who is a ____________.
8. There was a ____________ in town when the TV camera crew arrived.
9. Leah is a real ____________ and has to be reminded of her chores.
10. Dina didn't believe the news and said it was a lot of ____________.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one’s a slugabed?  ☐ sleepyhead  ☐ masthead
2. What happens when you dillydally?  ☐ early  ☐ late
3. Who might bamboozle?  ☐ scalawag  ☐ polliwog
4. When do you go bonkers?  ☐ weary  ☐ excited

Writing to Learn

Write a poem full of poppycock. Use at least two vocabulary words.
Answer each question. Have fun with your responses.

1. Why might you **dillydally**? ____________________________________________

2. What might cause you to go **bonkers**? ________________________________

3. When might you be a **slugabed**?______________________________________

4. When might you write **gobbledygook**?_______________________________

5. When might you **bamboozle** someone?_______________________________

6. When might you give a **poppycock** answer?____________________________

7. What might you say to a **scalawag**?___________________________________

8. How might you cause a **ballyhoo**?_____________________________________

9. With whom would you like to **hobnob**?_______________________________

10. Where might you see a **polliwig**?_____________________________________
Prefixes super-, dis-, pre-, semi-, uni-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>supermarket</th>
<th>displease</th>
<th>preview</th>
<th>semicircle</th>
<th>unicycle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>superhuman</td>
<td>dishonest</td>
<td>prehistoric</td>
<td>semiprecious</td>
<td>unicorn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A **PREFIX** IS A WORD PART THAT IS ADDED TO THE BEGINNING OF A WORD. A PREFIX CHANGES THE MEANING OF THE WORD.

**super-** means “more than”  
**dis-** means “not; away”  
**pre-** means “before”  
**semi-** means “half”  
**uni-** means “one”

Someone who is **superhuman** shows extra strength or power.  
If you **displease** someone, you annoy that person.  
A person who cheats or lies is **dishonest**.  
If you get a **preview** of something, you see it in advance.  
**Prehistoric** means “before recorded history.”  
A **semicircle** is half a circle.  /  **Semiprecious** jewels aren’t as valuable as real ones.  
A **unicycle** has one wheel.  
A **unicorn** is an imaginary animal with one horn on its forehead.

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

1. (before) _____________ view
2. (one) _____________ cycle
3. (not) _____________ please
4. (half) _____________ precious
5. (more than) _____________ human
6. (more than) _____________ market

B. Write the correct word to complete each sentence. Use the picture clues to help you.

1. I am _____________.
2. I am a _____________.
3. I am _____________.
4. I am a _____________.
Prefixes *super-*-, *dis-*-, *pre-*-, *semi-*-, *uni-*-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>dishonest</td>
<td>prehistoric</td>
<td>semiprecious</td>
<td>unicorn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. It took ____________ effort for the men to push the truck off the road.
2. Historic events that happened long ago before there was written language are ____________.
3. Did the missing wallet mean a ____________ person was in the room?
4. The clown balanced very well as he rode around on a ____________.
5. Jenna had a gold ring with a ____________ stone in it.
6. We are going to see a ____________ of the play before it officially opens.
7. The students sat in a ____________ in front of the teacher.
8. After work, Mom will stop at the ____________ to pick up food for dinner.
9. That's my dog's favorite chair, and it will ____________ him if you sit there.
10. The painting showed the make-believe ____________ running through a forest.

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

1. Which one is for beginners?  □ tricycle  □ unicycle
2. Which one happens first?  □ review  □ preview
3. Which one isn't complete?  □ semisoft  □ semicircle
4. Which one is dishonest?  □ fact  □ fib

---

**Writing to Learn**

Design a poster based on one of the vocabulary words. Use at least one other vocabulary word on the poster.
Prefixes *super-*, *dis-*, *pre-*, *semi-*, *uni-*

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. semicolon __________________________________________________

2. disinterest _________________________________________________

3. unicolor ___________________________________________________

4. superhighway _______________________________________________

5. prejudge __________________________________________________

6. semifinal __________________________________________________

7. supertanker ________________________________________________

8. prepaid ___________________________________________________

9. discolor ___________________________________________________

10. universe __________________________________________________
Prefixes  \textit{non-}, \textit{en-}, \textit{multi-}, \textit{post-}, \textit{trans-}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>nonfiction</th>
<th>enrage</th>
<th>multicolored</th>
<th>postdate</th>
<th>transcontinental</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nonstop</td>
<td>endanger</td>
<td>multipurpose</td>
<td>postscript</td>
<td>transplant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A **PREFIX** is a word part that is added to the beginning of a word. A prefix changes the meaning of the word.

- \textit{non-} means “not”
- \textit{en-} means “to cause”
- \textit{multi-} means “many”
- \textit{post-} means “after”
- \textit{trans-} means “across”

When you travel **nonstop**, you don’t stop along the way.
If you make someone really angry, you **enrage** that person.
By putting someone in harm’s way, you **endanger** that person.
Something **multicolored** has many colors. / A **multipurpose** tool has many uses.
If you **postdate** something, you give a date later than the true date.
A **postscript** is added to the end of a letter after the signature.
**Transcontinental** means “across the continent.”
When you **transplant** something, you move it from one place to another.

\textbf{A. Add the correct prefix to each word to form a new word. Use the meaning clue in parentheses to help you.}

1. (to cause) \underline{___________} rage
2. (not) \underline{___________} stop
3. (after) \underline{___________} date
4. (many) \underline{___________} purpose
5. (across) \underline{___________} continental
6. (after) \underline{___________} script

\textbf{B. Write the correct word to complete each sentence. Use the picture clues to help you.}

1. \begin{center} \includegraphics[width=0.1\textwidth]{book} \end{center} I am \underline{___________}.
2. \begin{center} \includegraphics[width=0.1\textwidth]{tray} \end{center} We are \underline{___________}.
3. \begin{center} \includegraphics[width=0.1\textwidth]{plant} \end{center} They will \underline{___________} me.
4. \begin{center} \includegraphics[width=0.1\textwidth]{coffee} \end{center} I can \underline{___________} you.
**Prefixes non-, en-, multi-, post-, trans-**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>nonfiction</th>
<th>enrage</th>
<th>multicolored</th>
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<td>nonstop</td>
<td>endanger</td>
<td>multipurpose</td>
<td>postscript</td>
<td>transplant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. The initials P.S. at the end of a letter stand for ________________ .
2. The gardener will ________________ these flowers in the spring.
3. Dad wanted a ________________ vehicle to fill all the needs of his business.
4. Look in the ________________ section of the library for an encyclopedia.
5. Don't tease the bull, or you will ________________ him.
6. Mrs. Field wore a ________________ dress to the wedding.
7. The ambulance drove ________________ to the hospital.
8. The newspaper is printed at night so they ________________ it for the next day.
9. We took a ________________ car trip across the country last summer.
10. The hole in that railing on the bridge could ________________ many lives.

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

1. Which one is a biography?  
   - fiction  
   - nonfiction
2. Which one can you transplant?  
   - heart  
   - health
3. Which one is multicolored?  
   - flour  
   - flower
4. Which one has a postscript?  
   - postcard  
   - playing cards

---

**Writing to Learn**

Explain how a prefix changes the meaning of a word. Use at least two vocabulary words as examples.
Prefixes *non-, en-, multi-, post-, trans-*

Here’s a challenge for you. Write at least four words that begin with each prefix. Use one of the words from each group in a sentence.

1. *multi-* ____________

2. *post-* ____________

3. *trans-* ____________

4. *en-* ____________

5. *non-* ____________
Suffixes  -ship, -able, -ous, -hood, -ty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kinship</th>
<th>remarkable</th>
<th>envious</th>
<th>brotherhood</th>
<th>frailty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>leadership</td>
<td>profitable</td>
<td>joyous</td>
<td>neighborhood</td>
<td>royalty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

-ship and -ty mean “condition of being”  
-able means “that can be”  
-ous means “full of”  
-hood means “a state of being”

**Kinship** means “related by blood.”
Someone who is a good leader shows **leadership**.

**Remarkable** means “special.”
If something is **profitable**, you make money on it.
If you are **envious**, you want what someone else has.
When you are happy, you are **joyous**. / **Brotherhood** means “fellowship.”
A **neighborhood** is an area in a community. / **Frailty** is weakness.

**Royalty** means “being royal.”

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

1. **remarkable**  extraordinary  uncommon  regular
2. **envious**  desiring  generous  jealous
3. **kinship**  relation  family  kindling
4. **frailty**  favor  feebleness  fragility
5. **profitable**  money-making  loss  prosperous
6. **joyous**  journalist  glad  cheerful
7. **royalty**  kingliness  monarchy  citizen
8. **brotherhood**  friendship  enemy  fellowship

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

1. **leadership**  
2. **neighborhood**
Suffixes  -ship, -able, -ous, -hood, -ty

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

1. After so many years, the childhood friends had a ___________ reunion.
2. Some people are unhappy with the ___________ of our state government.
3. It was an amazing and ___________ story.
4. The ___________ among the cousins was very strong.
5. The owner hoped her new business would soon be ___________ .
6. We know almost all of the people who live in our ___________ .
7. The prince walked proudly as did other members of the ___________ .
8. Greg was discontented and ___________ when his classmates were chosen for the team.
9. The kitten's ___________ made it difficult for it to stand very long.
10. The students sang of ___________ toward the people they supported.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one has street signs?   ○ brotherhood  ○ neighborhood
2. Which one is royalty?   ○ princess  ○ principal
3. What does a country need?   ○ lectureship  ○ leadership
4. Which one might be envious? ○ giver  ○ taker

Writing to Learn

Pretend you are a king or queen. Write a royal greeting to your subjects. Use at least two vocabulary words.
Underline the suffix in each word below. Use what you know about the suffix meaning to write a sentence with the word. Check your answers in a dictionary.

1. adventurous _____________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________

2. sisterhood _____________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________

3. comfortable _____________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________

4. partnership _____________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________

5. loyalty _____________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________

6. authorship _____________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________

7. safety _____________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________

8. glamorous _____________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________

9. lovable _____________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________

10. childhood _____________________________________________________
    __________________________________________________________________
Word List

appear, p. 12
appoint, p. 6
aquamarine, p. 51
aquanaut, p. 51
aquarium, p. 51
aquatic, p. 51
aqueduct, p. 51
artifact, p. 48
artfact, p. 48
artif, p. 48
artistic, p. 48
astronaut, p. 57
autobiography, p. 54
autograph, p. 54
automatic, p. 54
avocado, p. 30
ballyhoo, p. 66
bamboozle, p. 66
bass, p. 24
bass, p. 24
beanstalk, p. 18
beat, p. 63
billy, p. 45
bleeds, p. 63
bloomers, p. 27
boar, p. 21
bolder, p. 21
bonkers, p. 66
bore, p. 21
boulder, p. 21
braille, p. 27
brotherhood, p. 75
brunch, p. 39
buck, p. 45
caboose, p. 30
calm, p. 12
cardboard, p. 18
cheeseburger, p. 39
chide, p. 9
china, p. 60
chortle, p. 39
cob, p. 45
collect, p. 15
comport, p. 51
condo, p. 36
congruent, p. 42
corduroy, p. 33
corporal, p. 48
corporation, p. 48
corps, p. 48
crop, p. 63
deli, p. 36
depot, p. 33
desert, p. 24
desert, p. 24
diagonal, p. 42
diameter, p. 42
dillydally, p. 66
din, p. 9
disco, p. 36
discontinue, p. 15
dishonest, p. 69
disperse, p. 15
displease, p. 69
dissimilar, p. 12
doe, p. 45
dorm, p. 36
drape, p. 36
driftwood, p. 18
dummy, p. 63
eavesdrop, p. 60
eerie, p. 9
deranger, p. 72
enlarge, p. 12
enrage, p. 72
envious, p. 75
estimate, p. 42
ewe, p. 45
excited, p. 12
Ferris wheel, p. 27
flashy, p. 60
flu, p. 36
foreign, p. 12
frailty, p. 75
fret, p. 9
funny bone, p. 60
futon, p. 33
gargantuan, p. 60
garment, p. 9
gas, p. 36
geography, p. 54
geology, p. 54
geometry, p. 54
gingerbread, p. 18
glee, p. 6
gobbledygook, p. 66
gong, p. 33
grief, p. 6
grouse, p. 24
grouse, p. 24
guppy, p. 27
ferry, p. 36
hazard, p. 15
hatchback, p. 57
headline, p. 63
ehiloprt, p. 39
hobnob, p. 66
identical, p. 12
infomercial, p. 57
jazz, p. 57
jeep, p. 60
jittery, p. 6
jovial, p. 27
joyous, p. 75
judo, p. 33
junkyard, p. 18
kinship, p. 75
landmark, p. 18
laptop, p. 57
leadership, p. 75
lerimick, p. 27
maintain, p. 15
mare, p. 45
masthead, p. 63
mayo, p. 36
metal, p. 21
methodical, p. 15
mettle, p. 21
monorail, p. 57
moped, p. 39
motel, p. 39
multicolored, p. 72
multipurpose, p. 72
mustang, p. 30
nanny, p. 45
native, p. 12
neighborhood, p. 75
nimble, p. 9
nonfiction, p. 72
nonstop, p. 72
nylon, p. 57
octagon, p. 42
opera, p. 33
paddy, p. 33
panic, p. 60
parallel, p. 42
patio, p. 30
pen, p. 45
pentagon, p. 42
photocopy, p. 54
photogenic, p. 54
photograph, p. 54
pineapple, p. 60
pledge, p. 6
polliwig, p. 66
polygon, p. 42
popcorn, p. 60
poppetycock, p. 66
popular, p. 48
population, p. 48
portable, p. 51
porter, p. 51
postdate, p. 72
postscript, p. 72
prehistoric, p. 69
preview, p. 69
probability, p. 42
profitable, p. 75
prune, p. 24
prune, p. 24
quicksand, p. 18
ram, p. 45
ravioli, p. 33
reduce, p. 12
release, p. 15
remarkable, p. 75
report, p. 51
rodeo, p. 30
romp, p. 6
royalty, p. 75
sandwich, p. 27
saxophone, p. 27
scalawag, p. 66
scoop, p. 63
semicircle, p. 69
semiprecious, p. 69
sewer, p. 24
sewer, p. 24
ski, p. 30
skull, p. 30
skyscraper, p. 57
sleigh, p. 30
slugabed, p. 66
smash, p. 39
smog, p. 39
snare, p. 15
stallion, p. 45
startle, p. 6
stringer, p. 63
suburb, p. 57
suite, p. 21
sunburn, p. 18
superhuman, p. 69
supermarket, p. 69
sweet, p. 21
sweating, p. 6
takeout, p. 57
telecast, p. 39
telephone, p. 54
textbook, p. 18
thaw, p. 9
titanic, p. 27
torrent, p. 15
trampoline, p. 33
transcontinental, p. 72
transplant, p. 72
transport, p. 51
triangle, p. 42
trickle, p. 15
triumph, p. 6
trophy, p. 9
tweed, p. 27
twirl, p. 39
typo, p. 63
umbrella, p. 33
unfurl, p. 9
unicon, p. 69
unicycle, p. 69
vain, p. 21
vandalism, p. 60
vanish, p. 12
vast, p. 9
vein, p. 21
vessel, p. 6
vet, p. 36
waffle, p. 30
waterfront, p. 18
widow, p. 63
yacht, p. 30
Answers


Lesson 7, page 24: A. 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. b 6. b B. 1. prune 2. grouch 3. prune 4. prune page 25: A. 1. desert 2. prune 3. grouch 4. desert 5. sewer 6. bass 7. bass 8. grouch 9. sewer 10. prune B. 1. no 2. no 3. yes 4. yes page 26: 1. a large underground channel; a person who uses a needle and thread 2. a plump bird; to grumble and fuss 3. a dry region; to flee from something 4. a fish that is good to eat; a drum with a low tone 5. to cut something 6. a dried fruit


