



## What Is This Module About?

Reading is the key to the world of enlightenment and enjoyment. It is the chief tool for gathering information at present. Would you like to be an efficient reader? This module will help you become one by teaching you how to get the meanings of words through context clues.

This module is divided into four lessons:

Lesson 1 — *Multiple Meanings*

Lesson 2 — *Synonyms*

Lesson 3 — *Antonyms*

Lesson 4 — *Homonyms and Homophones*



## What Will You Learn From This Module?

Would you like to be a better and more powerful person? Be a proficient reader and you will become powerful. For reading expands knowledge and knowledge is power. A proficient reader is one who reads with comprehension. To read with comprehension or understanding, you must have a good command of words. Let us work together on various activities that will increase your word power.

By studying this module, you should be able to:

- ◆ widen your vocabulary by examining:
  - context clues;
  - synonyms and antonyms;
  - homonyms and homophones; and
  - words with multiple meanings;
- ◆ interpret material read and heard; and
- ◆ express your ideas more clearly by using a variety of words.



## Let's See What You Already Know

Before you continue reading this module, answer first the following questions to determine how much you already know about the topics in this module.

- I. Read each sentence carefully. Take note of the underlined word. Then look at the four choices that follow. Choose the correct meaning of the underlined word. Write the letter of your answer only.

*Example:*

Norma is genuinely interested in the welfare of the homeless and the needy. She really wants to help.

- a. artificially
- b. sincerely
- c. lovingly
- d. half-heartedly

**Answer: b**

*[The phrase “really wants to help” helped me get the answer.]*

- \_\_\_ 1. The President has to deal with innumerable or countless problems affecting the country.
- a. serious
  - b. important
  - c. few
  - d. many
- \_\_\_ 2. What chastisement did you receive from your parents for breaking the expensive vase?
- a. reward
  - b. cause
  - c. prize
  - d. punishment
- \_\_\_ 3. The twinkling stars illuminate the dark sky at night.
- a. light up
  - b. make
  - c. clean
  - d. beautify

\_\_\_ 4. One rainy afternoon, Danny went out without an umbrella and came home drenched and shivering.

- a. feverish
- b. thoroughly wet
- c. snug
- d. cold

\_\_\_ 5. Avoid lavish spending if you have a small income.

- a. excessive
- b. sparce
- c. simple
- d. scanty

II. Read the sentence, then decide which word in the parentheses will make the sentence correct. Encircle your answer.

*Example:*

Nena is the (sole, soul) owner of the *carinderia* in our street.

*Answer:* sole

[sole means “only” or “one”]

[soul refers to the spirit of a person.]

- 1. Richard is the only (air, heir) of the Lopez family.
- 2. Did you notice the unusual color of the (mane, main) of the horse?
- 3. The fisherman had to sew the (sail, sale) of his boat.
- 4. Where did Mother keep my (birth, berth) certificate?
- 5. The bride walked down the (isle, aisle) on the arm of her father.

Well, how was it? Do you think you fared well? Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 30 to find out.

If all your answers are correct, very good! This shows that you already know much about the topic. You may still study the module to review what you already know. Who knows, you might learn a few more new things as well.

If you got a low score, don't feel bad. This only goes to show that this module is for you. It will help you understand some important concepts that you can apply in your daily life. If you study this module carefully, you will learn the answers to all the items in the test and a lot more! Are you ready?

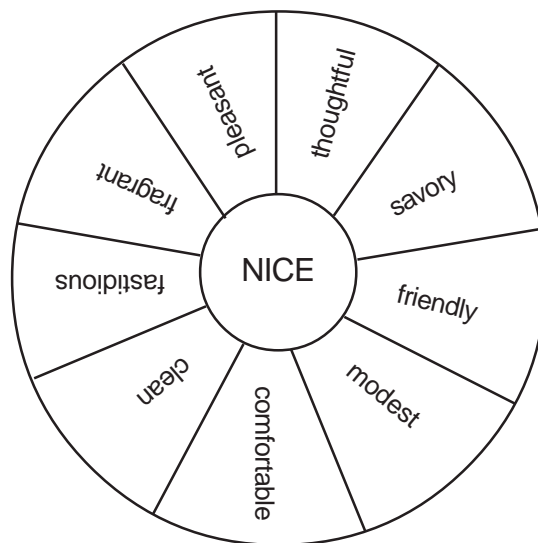
You may go to the next page to begin Lesson 1.

## Multiple Meanings

In our world today, it is important that you know and understand your neighbors and your environment. Nobody stands alone. There is a similar comparison in reading. When you read, you do not get the meaning of a word on its own. You look at the word and how it is related to the other words that are around it. This understanding of what you read is called **comprehension**.

When you can get the meaning of a word based on the other words or expressions that surround it, you are basing your meaning on **context clues**.

Before we start our adventure, let us first play a game. Do you see the wheel below? It has words around the key word **nice**. Why don't you read the words on the wheel?



How many words are familiar to you? Which of them are unfamiliar to you? Do you know that all these words are similar in meaning? This does not mean though that they have exactly the same meaning. You see, even when certain words have similar meanings, one or two would best fit the idea you want to convey while the others won't.



## Let's Try This

Read the sentences that follow. Choose which word in the circle can take the place of the word **nice** in each sentence.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. You are very lucky because your mother cooks very nice meals.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. A nice girl would not brag or boast about all the medals she has received in school.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. It is such a nice day for a picnic.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The class loves Nita because she is very nice. She remembers everyone's birthday and gives each celebrant flowers and little gifts.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The comfort rooms in our building are nice. They are always kept tidy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. My bed is nice. I sleep well on it and wake up feeling rested.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Lina's perfume has the nice smell of flowers. It is just right for a young girl.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Minda is a nice girl who carefully chooses the clothes she wears.

Now, turn to the *Answer Key* on page 30 to check your answers.

Did you get a perfect score? If you did, very good! If you did not, don't worry. Just continue reading the module to better understand its topics.



## Let's Learn

Most of the words we use every day have more than one meaning. These words are said to have **multiple meanings**.

*Example:* fair

*Meanings:*

- (adj) a. clear; sunny  
b. beautiful  
c. light in complexion  
d. just; equal; not one-sided
- (n) a. a gathering of buyers and sellers of produce  
b. a place where one can enjoy sights, games or side shows; a carnival

Look at the sentences below which use the word in different contexts.

- (adj) a. PAGASA forecasts *fair* weather today. We can go ahead with our picnic.
- b. Leonor is a very *fair* lady. She has already won two beauty contests.
- c. Snow White is very *fair* in complexion.
- d. Judge Mallari is known for being *fair*. He treats both the rich and the poor in the same way.
- (n) a. The barrios surrounding Naguilian, La Union are holding a *fair* at the town municipal hall grounds. All the farmers will display their biggest and best products there.
- b. On our Foundation Day, a *fair* will be held on our school grounds. We will be having a merry-go-round, a roller coaster and many other forms of amusements.



### Let's Try This

Read the following words. Then identify the words with multiple meanings.

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. right         | 6. star           |
| 2. hydrogen      | 7. geologist      |
| 3. watch         | 8. operation      |
| 4. meteorologist | 9. sound          |
| 5. violin        | 10. agriculturist |

Now, turn to the *Answer Key* on page 31 for the correct answers.

How did you find the activity? If it was easy, good for you! If it was difficult, be sure to read the discussion before proceeding to the next part of the lesson.

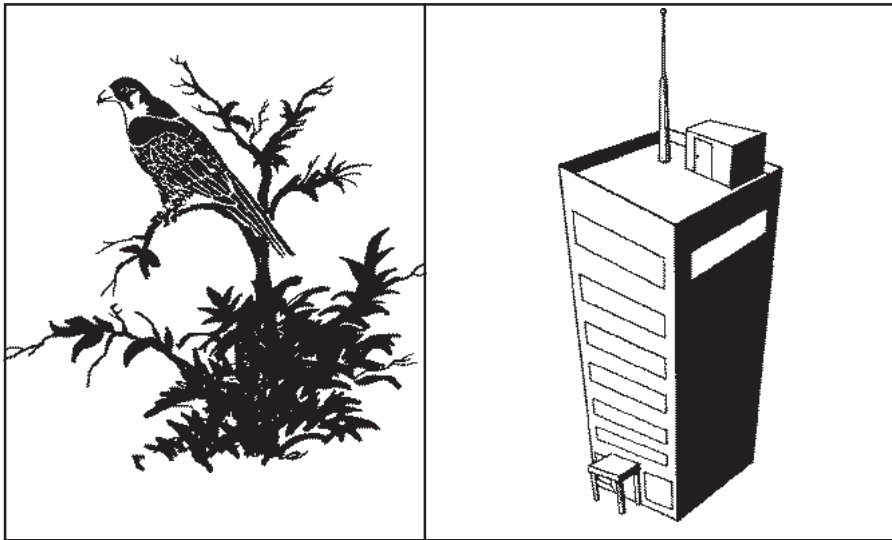


## Let's Review

Look at the pair of sentences in each number. Focus on the underlined words and decide if they mean the same in both sentences. Write **S** if they are and **D** if they are not.

*Examples:*

1. a. There is a bird on top of the tree.  
b. A lightning rod is placed on top of a building.



*Answer:*    **S**    [*Top* in both sentences means “the highest point.”]

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. a. Johnny lost two teeth in the accident.  
b. Brush your teeth after every meal.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. a. Gina and Romy watched the show at the Odeon Theater yesterday.  
b. Fely, will you show me the medal you won in the oratorical contest?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. a. When the sun shines brightly, I need dark glasses.  
b. Each of us should drink at least eight glasses of water a day.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. a. I need two red spools of thread for my cross-stitch work.  
b. Ate Lina cannot thread a needle because her eyes are weak.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. a. The traffic light just turned red.  
b. Sonia has a light complexion.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. a. Nene, please close the door.  
b. We live close to the school.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. a. Will you open the door for me, Luis?  
b. The museum is now open.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. a. Which is your right hand?  
b. Fight for your right to speak.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. a. You should water the plants daily.  
b. The water in the pitcher is cold.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. a. You should look to the right and left when crossing the street.  
b. Linda looks beautiful today.

Check your answers using the *Answer Key* on pages 31 and 32.

How well did you do this time? Did your score improve compared to your score in the preceding activity?



## Let's See What You Have Learned

Most words in the dictionary have more than one meaning. Each different meaning is numbered. The dictionary indicates also what part of speech each word is. It uses the shortened form of the part of speech. Note the shortened forms of the parts of speech below.

n	—	noun	prep	—	preposition
adj	—	adjective	conj	—	conjunction
adv	—	adverb	pron	—	pronoun
v	—	verb	int	—	interjection

Several meanings are given for each word below. Choose the most appropriate meaning of the word as it is used in the sentence. Write the letter of the correct answer only.

*Example:*

- save** (v)      a. to rescue, protect or preserve someone or something from danger, evil, loss or failure  
b. to be economical, especially with money  
c. to prevent (a ball or shot) from reaching the goal

He made a great **save** in that match.

Answer: **c**

- fix** (v)      a. to attach or place something firmly  
b. to mend or repair something  
c. to prepare

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Father is going to *fix* the broken leg of my table.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Mother will *fix* the ingredients I need for my home economics class tomorrow.



- pass** (v)    a.    to move from one state or stage to another  
                  b.    to move lightly or across, over, etc. something  
                  c.    an official card or document permitting one to enter somewhere, be absent from duty, etc.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 3.    Please *pass* the pansit.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 4.    Did you *pass* the pretest?  
\_\_\_\_\_ 5.    The director gave me free *passes* to the new movie.

- station** (n)    a.    a place where trains or buses regularly stop so that people can get off and on, goods can be loaded and unloaded, refuelling can be done, tickets bought, etc.  
                  b.    radio or TV channel  
                  c.    any one of a series of images, usually 14 in total, that depict the stages in Christ's journey to Calvary

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6.    NU 107 is my favorite radio *station*.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 7.    Be sure to get off at the bus *station* in Pasay City.

- serve** (v)    a.    to render service and obedience to someone  
                  b.    to put the ball into play, in racket sports  
                  c.    to suffice or fulfill a need

- \_\_\_\_\_ 8.    The schools *serve* the children free bread and milk as snacks.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 9.    Citizens should *serve* their country.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 10.    When she *served*, the crowd began to cheer.

Check your answers using the *Answer Key* on page 32.

Did you get all the answers right? If you did, that's very good. Just review the parts of the lesson you did not understand very well before proceeding to the next part.



## Let's Remember

- ◆ **Comprehension** is the process or power of understanding.
- ◆ **Context clues** are pieces of writing in a passage which surround a particular word, phrase, etc. which contribute to the full meaning of the word, phrase, etc. in question.
- ◆ Words with more than one meaning are said to have **multiple meanings**.

## Synonyms

Do you know what synonyms are? You have probably come across them in the past. You will learn about them here.



### Let's Try This

Fill in the blanks below with the appropriate words in the box.

essential	errors	unfamiliar	options
precise	familiar	difficult	varied

1. Josie made several \_\_\_\_\_ or mistakes in the test.
2. Many of the words are \_\_\_\_\_ or new to her.
3. In order to get a high score, one must remember the \_\_\_\_\_ or important ideas in a selection.
4. Then, you can say them in \_\_\_\_\_ or different ways.
5. You can also give other people \_\_\_\_\_ or choices. Their choices will depend on their likes or dislikes.
6. Always begin your explanation with \_\_\_\_\_ or common examples.
7. It will also help if you give \_\_\_\_\_ or exact examples.
8. Then, the lesson will not be \_\_\_\_\_ or hard to understand.

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 32. Did you get all the answers right? If you did, excellent! Review the items you missed.



## Let's Learn

You just identified **synonyms** or words having the same, or very nearly the same meanings as other words.

*Example:*

The *depletion* or *lessening* of natural resources requires man to *search* or *look* for other sources of energy.

Oftentimes, synonyms help you get the meanings of difficult words.

*Example:*

The *dauntless* or *courageous* man raided the enemy in their hideout.

- a. countless
- b. outnumbered
- c. brave
- d. veteran

*Answer:* (c) [The more simple word, “courageous”, makes clear the meaning of the word “dauntless.”]



## Let's Try This

Select the word or phrase which has the same meaning as the underlined word in each sentence. Write the letter of your answer only.

\_\_\_ 1. The children laughed at the clown's antics.

- a. serious remarks
- b. funny behaviour
- c. materials
- d. different costumes

\_\_\_ 2. The penitent son asked for his father's forgiveness.

- a. shameful
- b. humble
- c. troublesome
- d. repentant

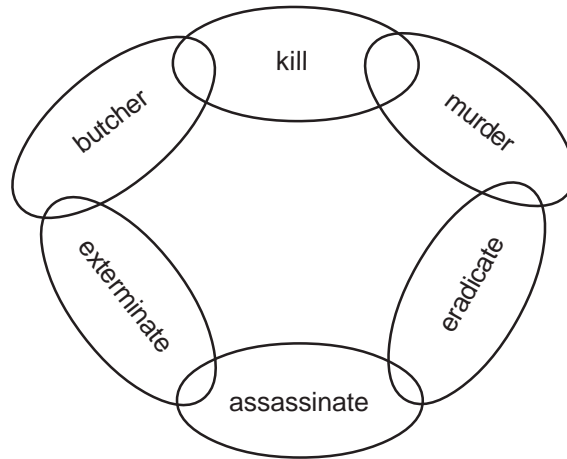
- \_\_\_3. Learn how to haggle with the vendors so you can buy goods at the lowest prices.
- a. bargain
  - b. compute
  - c. measure
  - d. count
- \_\_\_4. Affluent families enjoy the comforts provided by expensive electrical appliances.
- a. Wealthy
  - b. Healthy
  - c. Thrifty
  - d. Influential
- \_\_\_5. The angry students clamored for a reduction in their tuition fees.
- a. explained
  - b. pleaded
  - c. hoped
  - d. demanded
- \_\_\_6. Many Filipino workers go abroad to work because they get better renumeration there.
- a. promotion
  - b. housing
  - c. salaries
  - d. treatment
- \_\_\_7. The decree on land reform emancipated the farmers from tenancy.
- a. enslaved
  - b. set free
  - c. obligated
  - d. captured
- \_\_\_8. Pay for your books first. Your expenses will be reimbursed later.
- a. increased
  - b. recorded
  - c. deducted
  - d. repaid

Now, check if your answers are correct. Refer to the *Answer Key* on page 32.



## Let's Try This

Read the words that are linked or connected in a chain. You may have to turn this page around to read them.



Which word is the simplest? If you answered “kill”, then you are right.

Now, let us see if you can choose the word that best fits into each sentence below.

1. We have to \_\_\_\_\_ the flies and mosquitoes.
2. Who will \_\_\_\_\_ the pig for Noel's birthday?
3. Do not \_\_\_\_\_ the man you hate.
4. We have to \_\_\_\_\_ TB or else it will claim more lives.
5. Do you know the president of the USA who was \_\_\_\_\_d?

Turn to the *Answer Key* on page 32 to check your work. Did you do well? If you did, that's very good. If you did not, just reread the parts you did not understand very well before moving on to the next part.



## Let's See What You Have Learned

Identify which three words are synonymous in each set of words. Encircle them.  
The first number has already been done for you.

- |               |             |           |            |          |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| 1. gay        | cheerful    | angry     | jolly      | faithful |
| 2. useful     | extravagant | wasteful  | gloomy     | lavish   |
| 3. strength   | vigor       | energy    | fortune    | help     |
| 4. big        | numerous    | countless | furious    | several  |
| 5. attractive | pretty      | lovely    | sincere    | actual   |
| 6. enough     | sufficient  | few       | hearty     | abundant |
| 7. increase   | lessen      | disease   | decrease   | reduce   |
| 8. delicate   | breakable   | cruel     | fragile    | careful  |
| 9. grace      | glance      | faith     | confidence | trust    |
| 10. calamity  | misfortune  | disaster  | hope       | gravity  |

Turn to the *Answer Key* on page 33 to check your answers.

Did you get all of them right? If you did, that's very good! If you did not, go over the items you missed before going to the next lesson.



## Let's Remember

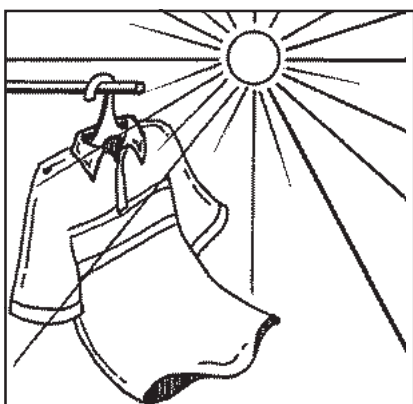
- ◆ **Synonyms** are words having the same or very nearly the same meanings as other words.

# Antonyms

In Lesson 2 you learned about synonyms. This time, you will learn about their opposite, antonyms.



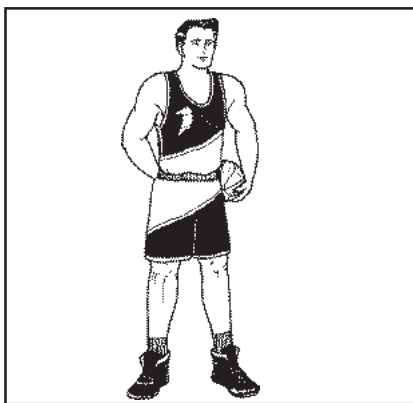
## Let's Study and Analyze



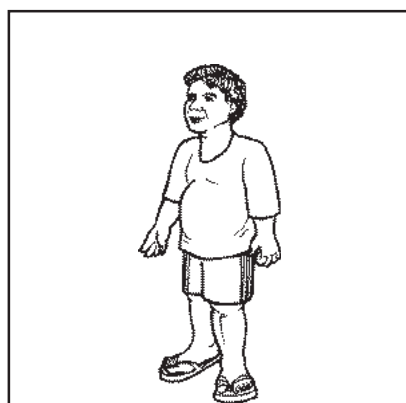
dry



wet



tall



short

What do you notice about the words? **Dry** is the opposite of **wet** and **tall** is the opposite of **short**.

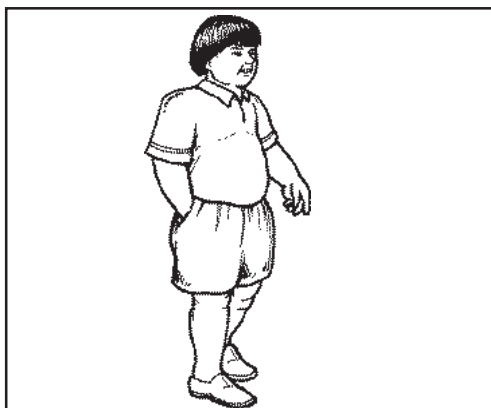


## Let's Try This

Tell if the following pairs of words are opposite in meaning. Check (4) those which are so and put a (8) cross before those that are not.

*Examples:*

- 4    1. lovely — charming  
8    2. fat — thin



fat



thin

- |                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. cruel — kind          | 6. courteous — rude    |
| 2. complex — simple      | 7. robust — sickly     |
| 3. familiar — common     | 8. necessary — useless |
| 4. salary — pay          | 9. reduce — increase   |
| 5. duty — responsibility | 10. narrow — wide      |

Turn to the *Answer Key* on page 33 to check your work.

Did you get a perfect score? If you did, that's very good. If you didn't, that's okay too. Read the following to learn more about these.



## Let's Learn

What do you call the pairs of words presented in the preceding activity?

They are called **antonyms** or words that in certain contexts are opposite in meaning to other words.

*Example:*

straight — curved; unconventional; indirect

From the example, you can see that a word can have more than one antonym depending on the context in which it is used.





## Let's Try This

Read the sentences below and take note of the underlined word in each. Choose the letter of the word which is the antonym of the underlined word in each sentence.

- \_\_\_\_ 1. Bring the necessary equipment to fix the faucet.
  - a. useless
  - b. essential
  - c. few
  - d. many
- \_\_\_\_ 2. Reduce the price of oil for the sake of the poor.
  - a. Lower
  - b. Increase
  - c. Specify
  - d. Reveal
- \_\_\_\_ 3. Look for a neat classroom we can meet in.
  - a. wide
  - b. dirty
  - c. small
  - d. comfortable
- \_\_\_\_ 4. A popular pupil is one who has many friends.
  - a. well liked
  - b. famous
  - c. scared
  - d. hated
- \_\_\_\_ 5. The carpenter's handy tools are those he often needs to do his work.
  - a. useful
  - b. expensive
  - c. heavy
  - d. convenient
- \_\_\_\_ 6. You must purchase goods from the grocery this weekend.
  - a. sell
  - b. buy
  - c. rent
  - d. borrow

- \_\_\_\_7. There are wild tigers in the jungle.
- a. spotted
  - b. tame
  - c. big
  - d. noisy
- \_\_\_\_8. We need a vacant room for our make-up class.
- a. big
  - b. for sale
  - c. empty
  - d. full

Turn to the *Answer Key* on page 33 to check your work.

How was it? Did you do well?



## Let's See What You Have Learned

Put a check between the pair of synonymous words and a cross between that which is not. The first two have already been done for you.

- |    |                        |   |                      |
|----|------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. | <div>refuse</div>      | 8 | <div>accept</div>    |
| 2. | <div>gigantic</div>    | 4 | <div>huge</div>      |
| 3. | <div>extravagant</div> |   | <div>luxurious</div> |
| 4. | <div>success</div>     |   | <div>defeat</div>    |
| 5. | <div>courteous</div>   |   | <div>rude</div>      |
| 6. | <div>divide</div>      |   | <div>unite</div>     |
| 7. | <div>son</div>         |   | <div>daughter</div>  |
| 8. | <div>visible</div>     |   | <div>invisible</div> |

9.      

yesterday
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today
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10.      

danger
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hazard
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Check your answers using the *Answer Key* on page 33.

How well did you do? I'm sure you did great. Now, turn to the next page for the last lesson.



## Let's Remember

- ◆ **Antonyms** are words that in certain contexts are opposite in meaning to other words.

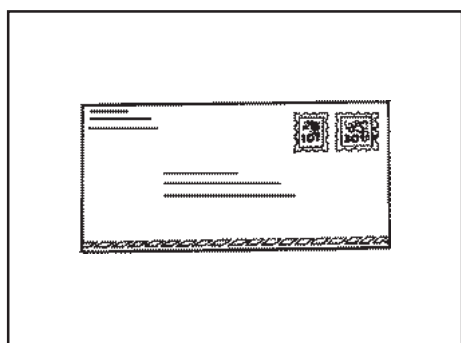
# Homonyms and Homophones

You just learned about synonyms and antonyms in the previous lessons. Now, you will learn about homonyms and homophones.

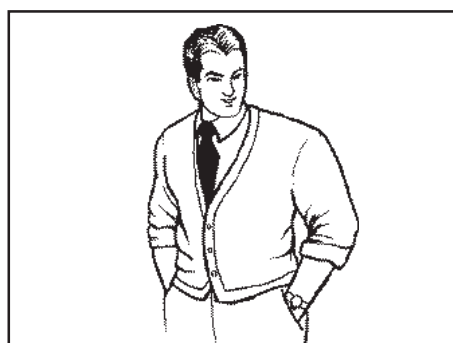


## Let's Study and Analyze

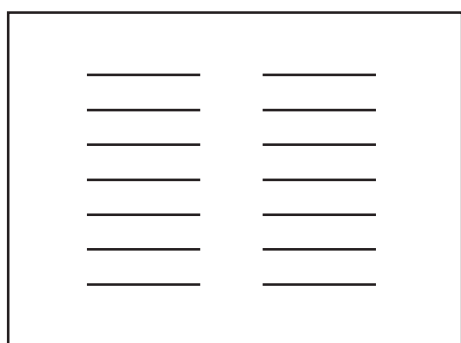
Look at the pairs of words describing the pictures below. Say them aloud. What do you notice about their sounds? The pairs of words sound alike, don't they? Listen to Tape Segment #1: Homonyms and Homophones.



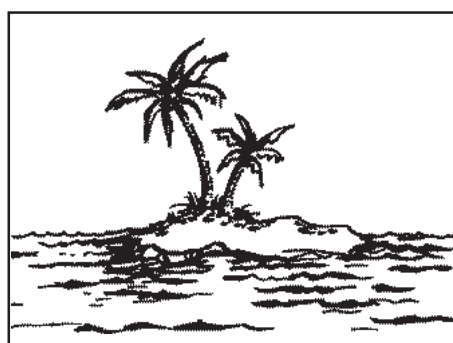
mail



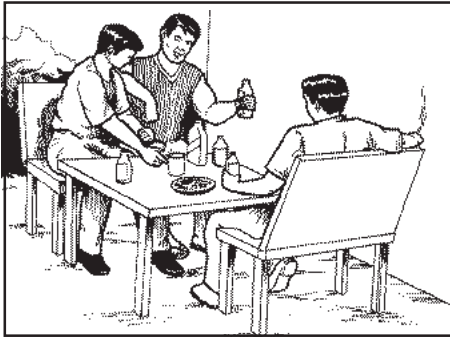
male



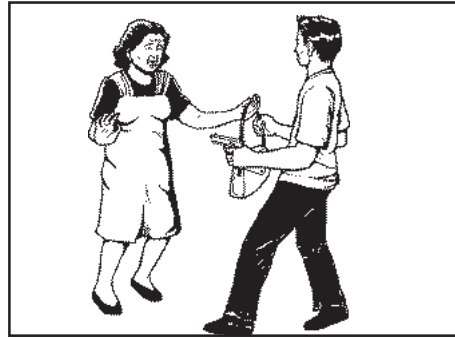
aisle



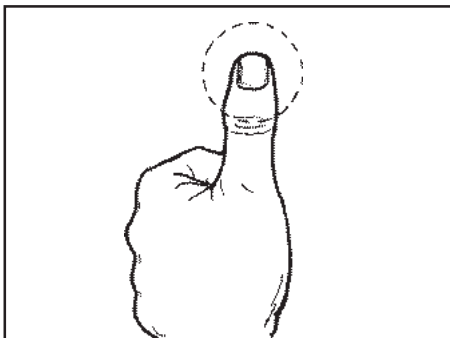
isle



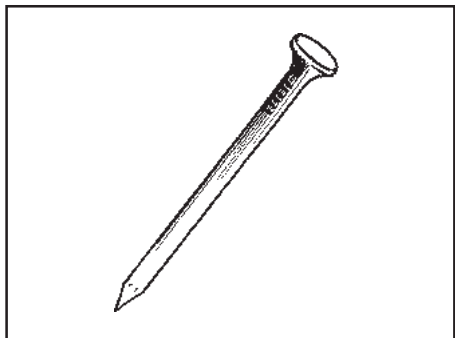
mug



mug



nail



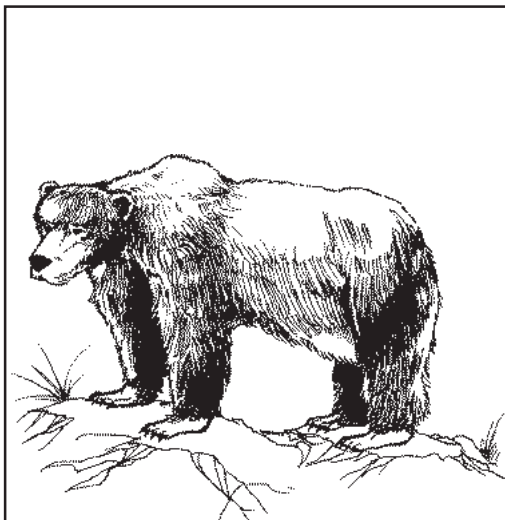
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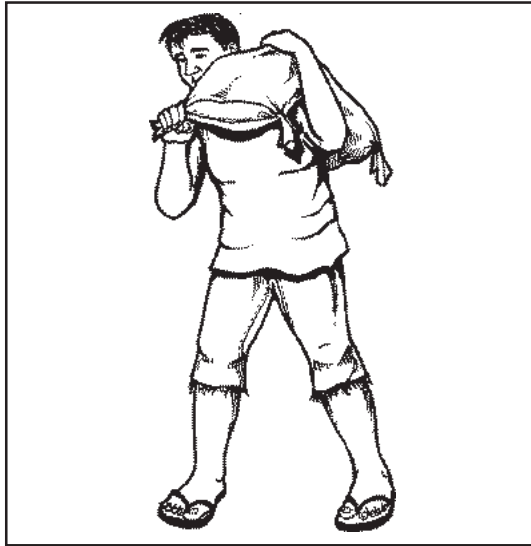
## Let's Learn

Are you familiar with the term **homonyms**? These are words with the same sound and spelling as other words, but with different meanings. They are similar to **homophones** which are words which sound the same as other words but are different in spelling and/or meaning.

*Examples:* [bear, bear]



**bear** (n) any of various large carnivorous animals with a heavily built body covered with thick fur, short powerful limbs, small eyes and ears, strong claws and a short tail.



**bear** (v) to carry or sustain (a weight or load)

[maid, made]



**maid** (n) female servant



**made** (v) created, produced or formed

Look at the following sentences. Determine which word best fits each sentence. Encircle your answers.

1. We saw a very big [bear (n), bear (v)] at the circus.
2. We [bear (n), bear (v)] the blame for everything that happens.
3. Our [maid, made] regularly cleans our house.
4. She [maid, made] her mother a very beautiful handbag.

Compare your answers with mine.

1. bear (n)
2. bear (v)
3. maid
4. made



## Let's Listen

Look at the following list of homonyms. Listen to how they are pronounced. Refer to Tape Segment #2: Homonyms.

1. bark — bark

**bark** (n) the short, sharp cry of a dog or fox, etc.

The dog's *bark* was so loud that it startled me.

**bark** (n) the tough protective outer layer consisting mainly of dead cells, that covers the stems and roots of woody plants, e.g., trees

The *bark* of the narra tree is very hard.

2. calf — calf

**calf** (n) the young of any bovine animal, especially domestic cattle

A baby cow is called a *calf*.

**calf** (n) the thick, fleshy part of the back of the leg, below the knee

You have a bruise on your *calf*.

3. date — date

**date** (n) the day of the month and/or the year, recorded by a number or series of numbers

What is the *date* today?

**date** (n) the fruit of the date palm, brown, sticky and sweet- tasting

The *dates* you gave me were really sweet.

4. ear — ear

**ear** (n) the sense organ, usually one of a pair situated on each side of the head, that is concerned with hearing and the maintenance of balance in vertebrates

An elephant has very big *ears*.

**ear** (n) the part of a cereal plant, such as wheat, that contains the seeds

How many *ears* of corn were you able to harvest this year?

Did you notice how much they sounded alike? How then can you decide which word best fits each sentence? You can do this by looking at them in context.



## Let's Try This

Listen to the sentences on Tape Segment #3: Homonyms Activity. Afterward, decide which meaning of the word is being used in each sentence below. Encircle the letter of your answer.

1. a. **fine** (adj) of high quality; excellent; splendid  
b. **fine** (n) an amount of money to be paid as a penalty, constituting a punishment for breaking a regulation or law
2. a. **grave** (n) a deep trench dug in the ground for burying a dead body  
b. **grave** (adj) giving cause for great concern; very dangerous
3. a. **hail** (n) grains of ice which fall from the clouds when there are strong rising air currents  
b. **hail** (v) to attract attention by shouting or making gestures, e.g, to signal (especially a taxi) to stop
4. a. **jam** (n) a thick sticky food made from fruit boiled with sugar, used as a spread on bread, etc.  
b. **jam** (v) to stick or wedge something so as to make it immovable
5. a. **kid** (n) a child; a young person  
b. **kid** (v) to fool or deceive others, especially light-heartedly or in fun



6. a. **lean** (v) to slope or be placed in a sloping position  
b. **lean** (adj) said of a person or animal: thin
7. a. **mean** (v) to express or intend to express, show or indicate meaning  
b. **mean** (adj) not generous
8. a. **net** (n) an openwork material made of thread or cord, etc. knotted, twisted or woven as to form regularly shaped meshes  
b. **net** (adj) said of profit: remaining after all expenses, etc. have been paid

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 34. How well did you do? I'm pretty sure you did great. Now, move on to the next activity.



## Let's Try This

Look at the following list of homonyms. Listen to Tape Segment #4: Homophones Activity. Decide which of the words in each number best fits the given sentence. Encircle the letter of your answer.

1. a. **of** (prep) used to show origin, cause or authorship  
b. **off** (adv) away, at or to a distance
2. a. **pail** (n) a bucket  
b. **pale** (v) said of a person, face, etc.: having less color than normal, e.g., from illness, fear, shock, etc.
3. a. **race** (n) a contest of speed between runners, horses, cars, etc.  
b. **raise** (v) to move or lift to a higher position or level
4. a. **sail** (n) a sheet of canvas, or similar structure, spread to catch the wind as a means of propelling a ship  
b. **sale** (n) the act or practice of selling
5. a. **tail** (n) the part of an animal's body that projects from the lower or rear end of the back to form a flexible appendage.  
b. **tale** (n) a story or narrative

6. a. **wail** (v) a prolonged and high-pitched mournful or complaining cry
- b. **whale** (n) any of various large marine mammals of the order Cetacea
7. a. **aisle** (n) a passage between rows of seats, e.g. in an aircraft, theater or church
- b. **isle** (n) an island, especially a small one
8. a. **whole** (n) all the constituents or components of something
- b. **hole** (n) a hollow area or cavity in something solid

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 34. Did you do well?



## Let's See What You Have Learned

Read the following paragraph from a short story by Ring Lardner. Underline the word in the parentheses that best completes each sentence. Then read the paragraph aloud. Be careful to say the word you chose correctly.

### July 13

This has (been, bean) a (much, match) more exciting (day, they) than I expected under the circumstances. In the first place I (got, gut) (two, too) long (night, knight) letters, one from Walter (and, end) one from Gordon Flint. I don't (see, sea) how Walter ever had the nerve to send this, (there, their) was everything in it and it must have been horribly embarrassing (for, four) (him, hymn) while the telegraph operator was reading (it, eat) over and counting the words to say nothing of embarrassing the operator.

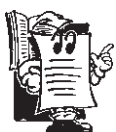
Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 34. Did you get all the answers right? If you did, that's very good. If you did not, that's okay too. Just review the parts of the lesson you did not understand very well before going on to the next part of the module.



## Let's Remember

- ◆ **Homonyms** are words with the same sound and spelling as other words, but with different meanings.
- ◆ **Homophones** are words which sound the same as other words but are different in spelling and/or meaning.

Well, this is the end of the module! Congratulations for finishing it. Did you like it? Did you learn anything useful from it? A summary of its main points is given below to help you remember them better.



## Let's Sum Up

- ◆ **Comprehension** is the process or power of understanding.
- ◆ **Context clues** are words or groups of words in a passage which surround a particular word, phrase, etc. and contribute to the full meaning of a word, phrase, etc. in question.
- ◆ Words with more than one meaning are said to have **multiple meanings**.
- ◆ **Synonyms** are words having the same, or very nearly the same meanings as other words.
- ◆ **Antonyms** are words that in certain contexts are opposite in meaning to other words.
- ◆ **Homonyms** are words with the same sound and spelling as other words, but with different meanings.
- ◆ **Homophones** are words which sound the same as other words but are different in spelling and/or meaning.



## What Have You Learned?

- I. Read each sentence carefully. Choose the meaning of the underlined word from the four choices given under it. Write the letter of your answer only.
- Ernest Hemingway is a renowned author. He is famous all over the world.
    - unknown
    - well known
    - seen
    - well travelled
  - Dr. Remolona decided to condense his speech because it was too long.
    - shorten
    - change from vapor to liquid
    - make longer
    - read
  - Will you fix my dress, please? Its hem is torn.
    - fasten
    - set
    - repair
    - prepare
  - Gerry has insomnia. This is why he always seems tired.
    - the inability to sleep
    - the ability to sleep well
    - a stomachache
    - a headache
  - Monkeys mimic everyone. They do everything the people around them do.
    - follow
    - return
    - understand
    - imitate
- II. Read the sentence carefully. Decide which word in the parentheses best fits the sentence.
- Was a copy of the new manual (scent, sent) to all the schools?
  - Listen and you will (hear, here) the music.
  - It is wrong to (waste, waist) food.

4. Please (sow, sew) the button on my shirt.
5. How much is the (fair, fare) to Tuguegarao?

III. Identify whether each of the following pairs of words are synonyms, antonyms, homonyms or homophones. Write S for synonyms, A for antonyms, HN for homonyms and HP for homophones in the blank before each number.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. hound — dog
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. need — knead
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. fake — genuine
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. tear (n) — tear (v)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. sound (adj) — sound (n)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. victor — winner
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. rode — road
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. easy — hard

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on pages 34 and 35. Did you get all the answers right? If you did, that's very good. If you didn't, that's okay too. Just review the parts of the module you did not understand very well before starting on another module.



## Answer Key

### A. Let's See What You Already Know (pages 2–3)

- I. 1. (d) [Clue: countless]  
2. (d) [Clue: breaking the expensive vase]  
3. (a) [Clue: twinkling; dark sky]  
4. (b) [Clue: rainy; without an umbrella]  
5. (a) [Clue: Avoid; small income]
- II. 1. heir [An **heir** is someone who by law receives or is entitled to receive wealth, a title, etc. when the previous owner or holder dies]  
[**Air** is the invisible odorless tasteless mixture of gases that forms the atmosphere surrounding the earth, essential for survival of all living organisms that depend on oxygen for respiration.]  
2. mane [The **mane** of a horse is the long hair on its back]  
[**Main** refers to what is important.]  
3. sail [The **sail** of a boat is a sheet of canvas or similar structure spread to catch the wind as a means of propelling it.]  
[**Sale** is the act or practice of selling.]  
4. Birth [**Birth** refers to the act or process of bearing a child.]  
[**Berth** refers to a sleeping-ship or train, etc.]  
5. Aisle [An **aisle** is a passage between row of seats, e.g., in an aircraft, theater or church.]  
[An **isle** is a small island.]

### B. Lesson 1

*Let's Try This (page 5)*

1. savory
2. modest
3. pleasant
4. thoughtful
5. clean
6. comfortable
7. fragrant
8. fastidious

*Let's Try This (page 6)*

The words with multiple meanings are:

1. right
2. watch
3. star
4. operation
5. sound

*Let's Review (pages 7–8)*

1. **S** — Both refer to the hard structures, usually embedded in the upper and lower jaw bones, that are used for biting and chewing food.
2. **D** — **Show** in the first item refers to any form of entertainment. In the second item, it refers to make or become visible, known or noticeable.
3. **D** — **Glasses** in the first item refer to spectacles. In the second item, it refers to containers.
4. **D** — **Thread** in the first item refers to a very thin strand of silk, cotton or wool, especially when several such strands are twisted together for sewing. In the second item, it means to pass a thread through.
5. **D** — **Light** in the first item refers to a traffic light. In the second item, it means “not dark.”
6. **D** — **Close** in the first item means “to shut.” In the second item, it means “near in space or time.”
7. **D** — **Open** in the first item refers to the opposite of “close.” In the second item, it means people are allowed “to go in and out of a place.”
8. **D** — **Right** in the first item means the opposite of “left.” In the second item, it means “a power, privilege, title, etc. that someone may claim legally or that is morally due them.”

9. **D** — **Water** in the first item refers to a colorless, odorless, tasteless liquid. In the second item, it means to “wet, soak or sprinkle something with water.”
10. **D** — **Look** in the first item means “to direct one’s sight.” In the second item, it means “to have the appearance of being.”

*Let’s See What You Have Learned (pages 8–9)*

- |        |         |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 6. (b)  |
| 2. (c) | 7. (a)  |
| 3. (b) | 8. (c)  |
| 4. (a) | 9. (a)  |
| 5. (c) | 10. (b) |

## **C. Lesson 2**

*Let’s Try This (page 10)*

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. errors     | 5. options   |
| 2. unfamiliar | 6. familiar  |
| 3. essential  | 7. precise   |
| 4. varied     | 8. difficult |

*Let’s Try This (pages 11–12)*

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| 1. (b) | 5. (d) |
| 2. (d) | 6. (c) |
| 3. (a) | 7. (b) |
| 4. (a) | 8. (d) |

*Let’s Try This (page 13)*

1. exterminate
2. butcher
3. murder
4. eradicate



5. assassinate

*Let's See What You Have Learned (page 14)*

- |                |            |          |
|----------------|------------|----------|
| 1. gay         | cheerful   | jolly    |
| 2. extravagant | wasteful   | lavish   |
| 3. strength    | vigor      | energy   |
| 4. numerous    | countless  | several  |
| 5. attractive  | pretty     | lovely   |
| 6. enough      | sufficient | abundant |
| 7. lessen      | decrease   | reduce   |
| 8. delicate    | breakable  | fragile  |
| 9. faith       | confidence | trust    |
| 10. calamity   | misfortune | disaster |

#### **D. Lesson 3**

*Let's Try This (page 16)*

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

*Let's Try This (pages 17–18)*

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| 1. (a) | 5. (c) |
| 2. (b) | 6. (a) |
| 3. (b) | 7. (b) |
| 4. (d) | 8. (d) |

*Let's See What You Have Learned (pages 18–19)*

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

## **E. Lesson 4**

*Let's Try This (pages 24–25)*

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| 1. (a) | 5. (a) |
| 2. (b) | 6. (b) |
| 3. (a) | 7. (a) |
| 4. (b) | 8. (b) |

*Let's Try This (pages 25–26)*

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| 1. (a) | 5. (a) |
| 2. (b) | 6. (b) |
| 3. (a) | 7. (a) |
| 4. (b) | 8. (b) |

*Let's See What You Have Learned (page 26)*

1. been
2. much
3. day
4. got
5. two
6. night
7. and
8. see
9. there
10. for
11. it

## **F. What Have You Learned? (pages 28–29)**

- I.
1. (b)
  2. (a)
  3. (c)
  4. (a)
  5. (d)
- II.
1. sent
  2. hear
  3. waste
  4. sew
  5. fare

- III. 1. S  
2. HP  
3. A  
4. HN  
5. HN  
6. S  
7. HP  
8. A



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