

5th Grade Vocabulary

Lesson 1-Synonyms

Veto: saying no to something
Rash: being careless
Variable: changeable
Novice: to be a beginner
Receptacle: a container
Outstanding: important in some way
Quiver: to shake
Generally: usually
Blunder: a mistake
Hazardous: dangerous

Lesson 2-Synonyms

Brutal: cruel
Treacherous: false or deceptive
bewildered: confused
Bountiful: plentiful
Blissful: happy
Valid: True
Cumbersome: clumsy
Dormant: sleeping
Ceaseless: unending
Daunting: discouraging

Lesson 3-Antonyms

Criticism: making an unfavorable remark
Unique: the only one
Flimsy: frail or weak
Allow: permit
Fatigue: tired or weariness
Vigor: strength or energy
Ordinary: common
Substantial: solid or firm
Prohibit: forbid
Compliment: praise, saying something good to someone

Lesson 4-Antonyms

Frisky: lively
Permanent: lasting
Tiresome: boring or dull
Considerate: thoughtful
Ridiculous: silly
Sluggish: slow
Unstable: unsteady
Sensible: wise
Heedless: inconsiderate
Interesting: something that is able to hold your attention

Lesson 5-Compound Words

Touchdown: a score in a football game.
Vineyard: a field where grapes are grown.
Whirlpool: a current of water that spins around rapidly
Headquarters: a command post for a group
Guidebook: a book of information for tourists
Blueprint: a plan for a building
Spellbound: enchanted
Masterpiece: something made with great skill
Windshield: the front window of a car
Earthquake: shaking of the ground caused by a movement of the plates beneath Earth's surface.

Lesson 6-Homophones

Lute: a musical instrument
Loot: to rob or steal
Cruise: a Trip on a ship

Crews: groups of people working together
Foul: unclean
Course: a direction or movement
Coarse: hard or rough texture
Bridal: having to do with a wedding
Bridle: used to control a horse
Fowl: a bird such as a goose

Lesson 7-Homographs

Present: giving someone something

Present: being there in person

Refuse: garbage

Minute: a measure of time

Minute: something that is very small

Invalid: untrue, false, inaccurate

Invalid: someone who is sick

Object: something you can see or touch

Object: oppose

Refuse: not doing something you were asked or told to do

Lesson 9-Words From Other Cultures

Alligator: a large reptile with leathery skin

Magazine: a publication for reading

Syrup: a sweet thick liquid such as molasses

Sheik: is the chief or head of the family

Pajamas: are clothes worn for sleeping

Kimono: is a long outer garment worn in Japan

Impala: a word from the Zulu people in Africa

Okra: a plant used in a stew, soup, or fried

Barbecue: an outdoor grill for cooking meat

Bandit: a robber

Lesson 11-Blends

Splatter: something that is sprayed

Squiggle: a twist or curve

Squawk: a loud, harsh sound

Flurry: a sudden gust or movement

Glimmer: a gleam

Spacelab: a laboratory space

Telethon: a TV program that lasts many hours

Flares: flames or glares

Paratroops: military units that use parachutes to descend behind enemy lines

Medevac: a helicopter for transporting wounded people

Lesson 8-Eponyms

Sardines: small fish often packed in cans for sale

Vaudeville: a variety show

Bikini: a small, two-piece bathing suit

Marathon: running a race of just over 26 miles

Cologne: a fragrant liquid

Tarantula: a large hairy spider with a poisonous bite

Tangerine: an orange-colored citrus fruit

Cantaloupe: a type of melon

Bologna: a lunch meat

Tuxedo: a kind of dress coat

Lesson 10-Clips

Taxi: a car for hire

Ref: a judge in a sports event

Limo: a clip for limousine

Champ: a winner

Grad: a student who has earned a diploma at a school

Fan: a supporter of someone

Curio: a strange or novel object

Rev: a rotation

Mike: an instrument that magnifies sound

Fridge: an appliance used to keep food and drinks cold

Lesson 12-Collective Nouns

Colony: ants living together

Knot: a group of toads

Skulk: foxes found together

String: a group of ponies

Gaggle: a group of geese on water

School: a group of fish

Bed: a place where oysters live

Gang: a group of elk

Troop: a group of kangaroo

Company: a group of parrots

Lesson 13-Geography

Archipelago: a chain of islands

Plateau: a large area of high, flat land

Valley: the land that lies between mountains or hills

Tributary: a branch of a river

Strait: a narrow channel that connects two larger bodies of water

Peninsula: an area of land that is surrounded by water on three sides

Delta: the dirt and sand that collect at the mouth of a river

Oasis: a fertile place in a desert where there are water, trees, and other plants

Gorge: a deep, narrow valley that often has a stream running through it

Isthmus: a narrow strip of land that connects two large areas of land

Lesson 15-Funny Words

doodad: a fancy ornament

Hodgepodge: a big mess

Chitchat: friendly or idle talk

Namby-pamby: lacking strength

Fiddlesticks: nonsense

Flabbergast: surprising someone

Lollygag: while away time

Hullabaloo: a loud disturbance

Rapscallion: a scamp

Nitty-gritty: something essential

Lesson 17-Latin roots (clar, dict)

Clarity: clearness

Declare: making something known

Clarify: making something clear

Declaration: an announcement

Clarion: a clear, shrill sound

Predict: saying what will happen next

Dictator: a person who rules with total authority

Diction: a person's manner of speaking

Dictate: saying something aloud for someone else to write down

Dictionary: a book of alphabetized words, their meanings, and pronunciations

Lesson 14-Poetry

Meter: the arrangement of beats in a line of poetry

Couplet: two lines of poetry that usually rhyme

Metaphor: a comparison of two unlike things

Alliteration: the repetition of the first sound of several words in a poem

Onomatopoeia: when a word imitates the sound of something

Rhyme: a word that has the same ending sound as another word

Simile: uses the words like or as to compare two unlike things

Personification: a human characteristic is given to something that is not human

Haiku: a three-line poem in which there are five, seven, and five syllables per line

Sonnet: a poem with 14 lines written in a certain meter and with a special rhyme scheme

Lesson 16-Latin Roots (ped, numer, liber)

Pedestrian: someone who goes on foot

Pedal: a lever worked by a foot

Pedestal: a base on which a statue stands

Biped: an animal with two feet

Numeral: a word or letter that stands for a number

Numerous: a great many

Enumerate: going over something step by step

Numerator: the number above the line in a fraction

Liberal: giving freely

Liberty: freedom

Lesson 18-Greek Word Parts (mech, meter, path)

Pathology: the study of disease is called pathology

Mechanic: someone who repairs machines

Mechanize: to do by machine

Barometer: measures the pressure of the atmosphere

Thermometer: measures temperature

Sympathy: feeling sorry for someone

Speedometer: measures how fast a vehicle is going

Pathetic: pitiful

Kilometer: a measure of length in the measurement system

Diameter: a straight line that goes through a center of a circle

Lesson 19-Acronyms

Scuba: gear enables a diver to breathe underwater

Modem: a device that converts communication signals

Quasar: A heavenly object that lets off a blue light and radio waves

Canola: a kind of oil used for cooking

Sonar: a device that uses sound waves to locate objects underwater

Laser: a strong, narrow beam of light

Snafu: a big disorganized mess

Veep: a vice president

Zip: a code is a way of identifying places in the United States for mail delivery

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

Lesson 21-Word Stories

Ketchup: tomato sauce

Leotard: a bodysuit that dancers wear

Cyclone: a violent rotating windstorm

Dahlia: a kind of flower

Manuscript: text of a book or paper

Academy: a school

Album: a book with blank pages for holding photos or other collections

Oxygen: a colorless gas in the air that people, animals, and plants need to breath

Volcano: a cone-shaped mountain that is formed by lava erupting from a crack in the Earth's surface

zany: clownish and silly

Lesson 23-Prefixes (bi-, com-, il-, hydro-, mono-)

Bivalve: a shell with two parts that hinge together

Biannual: an event that occurs twice a year

Compile: collecting things

Illegal: against the law

Hydroplane: can land or take off on water

Hydroelectric: electricity made from waterpower

Monotone: sameness of tone or style

Monosyllable: a word with one syllable

Commiserate: feeling sorrow for someone's troubles

Illiterate: a person who does not know how to read or write

Lesson 20-British English

Pram: a baby carriage

Larder: a pantry

Flat: an apartment

Underground: a subway

Chemist: a druggist

Lift: an elevator

Cupboard: a closet

Nappy: a diaper

Cutlery: silverware

Holiday: a vacation

Lesson 22-Prefixes (retro-, ir-, mal-, inter-, ab-)

Malfunction: when something doesn't work

Retrospective: a survey of past experiences

Irresponsible: not being responsible

Irrational: not thinking clearly

Malformed: poorly shaped

Intersection: where one thing crosses another

Interpose: to come between things

Abduct: carry off by force

Abstain: doing without something

retroactive: something that starts on a previous date

Lesson 24-Suffixes (-ist, -ic, -ation, -tion, -ism, -ent)

Dentist: a doctor for teeth

Recreation: amusement

Perfectionist: a person who likes things to be perfect

Heroic: someone who is very brave

Historic: famous in history

Accusation: a charge against someone

Succulent: juicy

Turbulent: disturbed

Optimism: is the belief that things will turn out for the best

Journalism: the writing and publishing of newspapers and magazines