

## 240 Vocabulary Words

4<sup>TH</sup> GRADE

## Kids Need to Know

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

Glee Chortle  
 GARGANTUAN  
 Aquatic  
 POPULOUS  
 Boar  
 HOBNOB  
 Torrent  
 Snare

by Linda Ward Beech



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

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

**by Linda Ward Beech**

S C H O L A S T I C  
**PROFESSIONAL BOOKS**

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 40 09 08 07 06 05 04 03

# Table of Contents

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

# 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, homophones, homographs, word parts, clips, blends, 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

**LESSON 1** NAME \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

**Synonyms**

|         |         |            |        |         |
|---------|---------|------------|--------|---------|
| rump    | appoint | jittery    | glee   | pledge  |
| startle | grief   | sweltering | vessel | triumph |

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

When you **rump**, 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. <b>glee</b>    | joy         | happiness | glum    | gladness |
| 2. <b>appoint</b> | name        | applaud   | choose  | select   |
| 3. <b>triumph</b> | conquer     | success   | trouble | victory  |
| 4. <b>startle</b> | alarm       | surprise  | stare   | shock    |
| 5. <b>grief</b>   | unhappiness | peace     | sorrow  | regret   |
| 6. <b>jittery</b> | shaky       | nervous   | uneasy  | calm     |
| 7. <b>rump</b>    | 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 |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------|

*The second page includes:*

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

**LESSON 1** NAME \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

**Synonyms**

|         |         |            |        |         |
|---------|---------|------------|--------|---------|
| rump    | appoint | jittery    | glee   | pledge  |
| startle | grief   | sweltering | vessel | triumph |

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

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

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

|                                      |                                |                                  |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Which one makes you jittery?      | <input type="checkbox"/> lodge | <input type="checkbox"/> lodge   |
| 2. Where can you rump?               | <input type="checkbox"/> park  | <input type="checkbox"/> parkway |
| 3. What's good when it's sweltering? | <input type="checkbox"/> polo  | <input type="checkbox"/> pool    |
| 4. Which runner triumphs?            | <input type="checkbox"/> last  | <input type="checkbox"/> first   |

**Writing to Learn**

Pretend you are on vacation. Write a postcard to a friend. Use at least two vocabulary words.

*The third page includes:*

puzzle, game, or other learning activity using the words

**LESSON 1** NAME \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

**Synonyms**

WHAT'S MOST USEFUL WHEN IT'S USED UP?

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



---

## 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

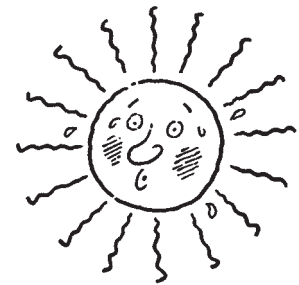
Consider having students fill out Word Inventory Sheets before each lesson. The headings for such a sheet might be: Words I Know; Words I Have Seen but Don't Really Know; New Words. Using pencils, students can list the vocabulary words and probable meanings under the headings. As the lesson proceeds, they can make revisions and additions.

# Synonyms

|                |                |                   |               |                |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| <b>romp</b>    | <b>appoint</b> | <b>jittery</b>    | <b>glee</b>   | <b>pledge</b>  |
| <b>startle</b> | <b>grief</b>   | <b>sweltering</b> | <b>vessel</b> | <b>triumph</b> |

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. <b>glee</b>    | joy         | happiness | glum    | gladness |
| 2. <b>appoint</b> | name        | applaud   | choose  | select   |
| 3. <b>triumph</b> | conquest    | success   | trouble | victory  |
| 4. <b>startle</b> | alarm       | surprise  | stare   | shock    |
| 5. <b>grief</b>   | unhappiness | peace     | sorrow  | regret   |
| 6. <b>jittery</b> | shaky       | nervous   | uneasy  | calm     |
| 7. <b>romp</b>    | 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

# Synonyms

|                |                |                   |               |                |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| <b>romp</b>    | <b>appoint</b> | <b>jittery</b>    | <b>glee</b>   | <b>pledge</b>  |
| <b>startle</b> | <b>grief</b>   | <b>sweltering</b> | <b>vessel</b> | <b>triumph</b> |

**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?      | <input type="checkbox"/> ledge | <input type="checkbox"/> lodge   |
| 2. Where can you romp?               | <input type="checkbox"/> park  | <input type="checkbox"/> parkway |
| 3. What's good when it's sweltering? | <input type="checkbox"/> polo  | <input type="checkbox"/> pool    |
| 4. Which runner triumphs?            | <input type="checkbox"/> last  | <input type="checkbox"/> first   |



## Writing to Learn

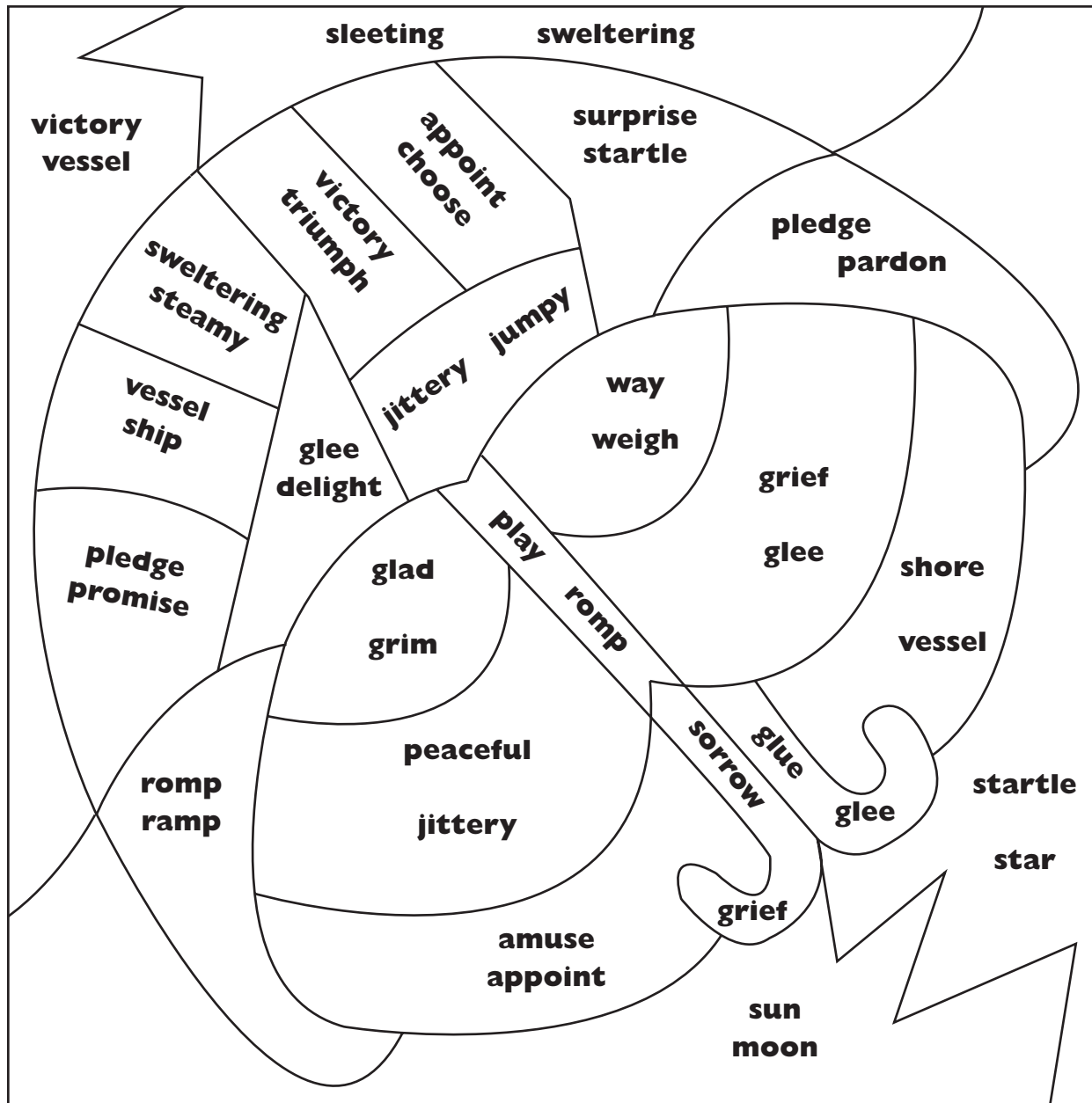
Pretend you are on vacation. Write a postcard to a friend. Use at least two vocabulary words.



# Synonyms

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

|               |               |               |                |              |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| <b>unfurl</b> | <b>thaw</b>   | <b>din</b>    | <b>garment</b> | <b>chide</b> |
| <b>vast</b>   | <b>nimble</b> | <b>trophy</b> | <b>eerie</b>   | <b>fret</b>  |

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

If you **unfurl** something, you unfold it.

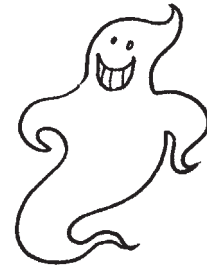
When ice **thaws**, it melts. / A **din** is a loud noise.

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.



**Eerie** means "strange."

**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 |

# Synonyms

|               |               |               |                |              |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| <b>unfurl</b> | <b>thaw</b>   | <b>din</b>    | <b>garment</b> | <b>chide</b> |
| <b>vast</b>   | <b>nimble</b> | <b>trophy</b> | <b>eerie</b>   | <b>fret</b>  |

## 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?      | <input type="checkbox"/> spring  | <input type="checkbox"/> fall    |
| 2. What makes a din?       | <input type="checkbox"/> clatter | <input type="checkbox"/> whisper |
| 3. Which ones unfurl?      | <input type="checkbox"/> petals  | <input type="checkbox"/> pedals  |
| 4. Which one can you wear? | <input type="checkbox"/> garment | <input type="checkbox"/> garden  |



## Writing to Learn n

Design a new item of clothing. Then write a description of it. Use at least two vocabulary words.

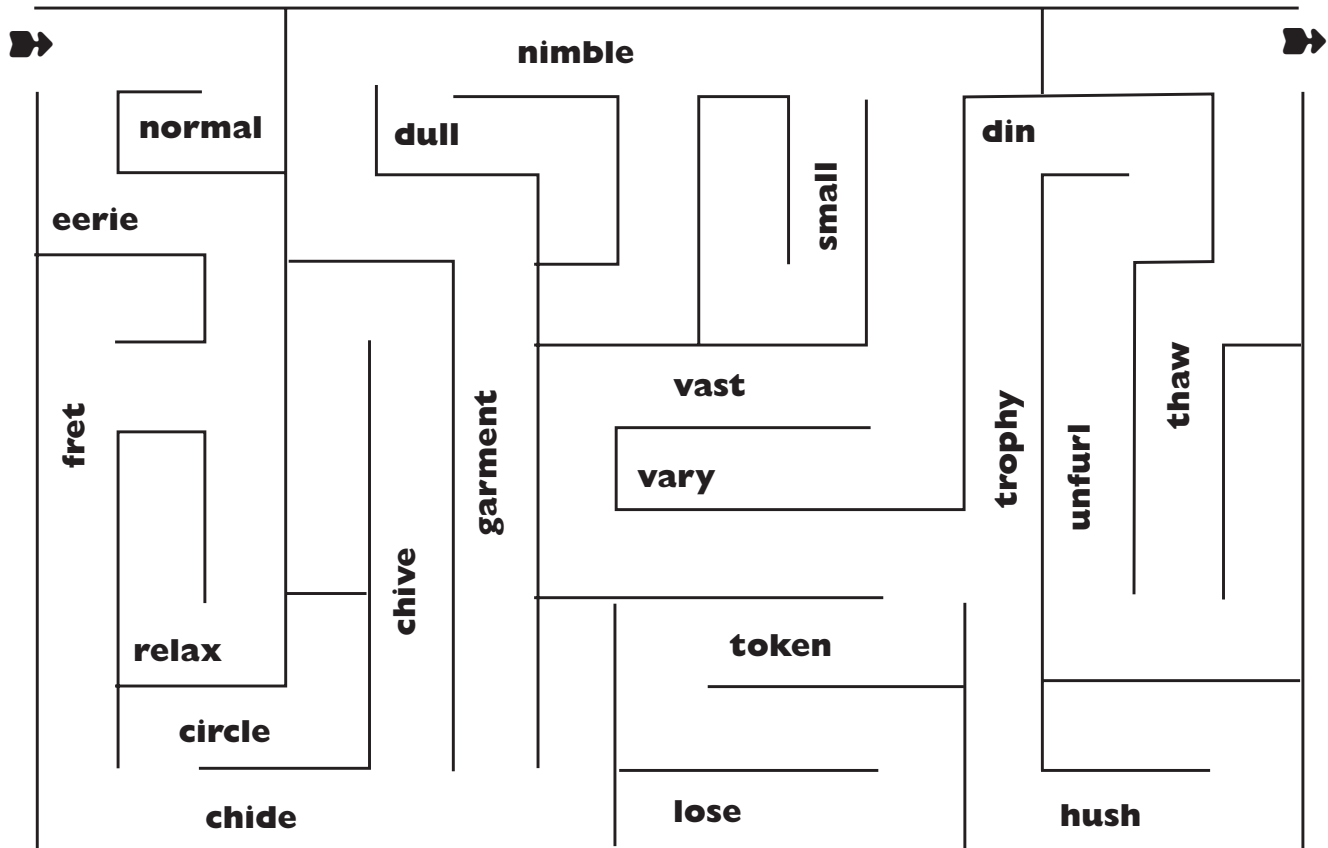
# Synonyms

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



# Antonyms

|                |                |                   |                |               |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| <b>native</b>  | <b>excited</b> | <b>dissimilar</b> | <b>reduce</b>  | <b>appear</b> |
| <b>foreign</b> | <b>calm</b>    | <b>identical</b>  | <b>enlarge</b> | <b>vanish</b> |

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

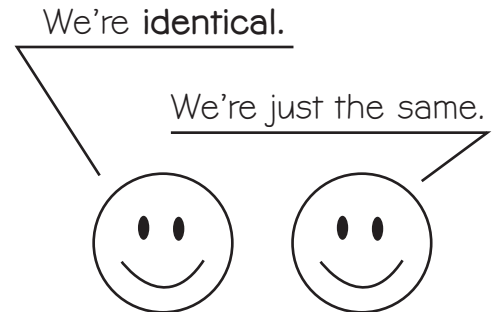
A **native** plant is from here, while a **foreign** plant comes from someplace else.

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. <b>excited</b>    | upset    | relaxed   | exercise  |
| 2. <b>identical</b>  | identity | similar   | different |
| 3. <b>foreign</b>    | unknown  | native    | forest    |
| 4. <b>vanish</b>     | depart   | disappear | reveal    |
| 5. <b>reduce</b>     | magnify  | lessen    | redo      |
| 6. <b>dissimilar</b> | unique   | alike     | distant   |
| 7. <b>native</b>     | 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

|                |                |                   |                |               |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| <b>native</b>  | <b>excited</b> | <b>dissimilar</b> | <b>reduce</b>  | <b>appear</b> |
| <b>foreign</b> | <b>calm</b>    | <b>identical</b>  | <b>enlarge</b> | <b>vanish</b> |

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

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

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

- |                              |                                   |                                      |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Which one is foreign?     | <input type="checkbox"/> Italian  | <input type="checkbox"/> English     |
| 2. Which ones are identical? | <input type="checkbox"/> cousins  | <input type="checkbox"/> twins       |
| 3. What is a cheerleader?    | <input type="checkbox"/> calm     | <input type="checkbox"/> excited     |
| 4. Which one reduces?        | <input type="checkbox"/> addition | <input type="checkbox"/> subtraction |



## Writing to Learn

Write an ad for a household product. Use at least two vocabulary words in your ad.



## Antonyms

**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

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

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# Antonyms

|                 |                |                    |                |                   |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| <b>collect</b>  | <b>torrent</b> | <b>maintain</b>    | <b>snare</b>   | <b>methodical</b> |
| <b>disperse</b> | <b>trickle</b> | <b>discontinue</b> | <b>release</b> | <b>haphazard</b>  |

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**.

This is no trickle;  
this is a **torrent**!



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

- |                       |             |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1. <b>trickle</b>     | a. drip     |
| 2. <b>methodical</b>  | b. stop     |
| 3. <b>torrent</b>     | c. sloppy   |
| 4. <b>maintain</b>    | d. continue |
| 5. <b>haphazard</b>   | e. flood    |
| 6. <b>discontinue</b> | 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. <b>snare</b>    | a. capture    | b. release    | c. share    |
| 2. <b>collect</b>  | a. collection | b. assemble   | c. disperse |
| 3. <b>release</b>  | a. free       | b. review     | c. grab     |
| 4. <b>disperse</b> | a. college    | b. distribute | c. gather   |

# Antonyms

|                 |                |                    |                |                   |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| <b>collect</b>  | <b>torrent</b> | <b>maintain</b>    | <b>snare</b>   | <b>methodical</b> |
| <b>disperse</b> | <b>trickle</b> | <b>discontinue</b> | <b>release</b> | <b>haphazard</b>  |

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

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

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

- |                              |                                    |                                     |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Which one can snare?      | <input type="checkbox"/> trip      | <input type="checkbox"/> trap       |
| 2. Which one is dangerous?   | <input type="checkbox"/> haphazard | <input type="checkbox"/> careful    |
| 3. Which one can trickle?    | <input type="checkbox"/> muffin    | <input type="checkbox"/> milk       |
| 4. What does a conductor do? | <input type="checkbox"/> collect   | <input type="checkbox"/> 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 | keep     | share    |
| move | maintain | distract |
| lost | preserve | shorten  |

## 2. collect

|            |         |          |
|------------|---------|----------|
| correct    | collar  | assemble |
| call       | gather  | column   |
| distribute | scatter | disperse |

## 3. methodical

|          |           |             |
|----------|-----------|-------------|
| careless | slippery  | method      |
| happily  | haphazard | orderly     |
| neat     | careful   | unorganized |

## 4. torrent

|         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|
| flood   | tickle  | dribble |
| current | torture | trickle |
| tornado | trouble | drip    |

## 5. release

|       |         |          |
|-------|---------|----------|
| snare | trap    | capture  |
| scoop | retreat | free     |
| snarl | relay   | unfasten |

# Compound Words

|                  |                   |                  |                 |                    |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| <b>driftwood</b> | <b>waterfront</b> | <b>cardboard</b> | <b>junkyard</b> | <b>sunburn</b>     |
| <b>beanstalk</b> | <b>quicksand</b>  | <b>textbook</b>  | <b>landmark</b> | <b>gingerbread</b> |

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.



You use a **textbook** to learn about a subject.

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

- Sand that sinks quickly is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A stalk for a bean is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A book full of text is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Land that fronts on water is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Wood that drifts in water is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A burn from the sun is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A yard full of junk is a \_\_\_\_\_.

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

### 1. landmark

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

### 2. cardboard

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

### 3. gingerbread

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

# Compound Words

|                  |                   |                  |                 |                    |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| <b>driftwood</b> | <b>waterfront</b> | <b>cardboard</b> | <b>junkyard</b> | <b>sunburn</b>     |
| <b>beanstalk</b> | <b>quicksand</b>  | <b>textbook</b>  | <b>landmark</b> | <b>gingerbread</b> |

## 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?  | <input type="checkbox"/> beanbag  | <input type="checkbox"/> beanstalk |
| 2. Which one is historic? | <input type="checkbox"/> landfill | <input type="checkbox"/> landmark  |
| 3. Which one hurts?       | <input type="checkbox"/> sunburn  | <input type="checkbox"/> sunset    |
| 4. Which one is a place?  | <input type="checkbox"/> junkyard | <input type="checkbox"/> jumpstart |



## Writing to Learn

Write a sign for a landmark, waterfront, or junkyard. Use at least one other vocabulary word on the sign.



# Compound Words

The compound words are mixed up. Use the clues to rewrite each word so it is correct.

- |                       |                     |       |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-------|
| 1. <b>textsand</b>    | a book for learning | _____ |
| 2. <b>sunstalk</b>    | too much sun        | _____ |
| 3. <b>waterwood</b>   | down by the sea     | _____ |
| 4. <b>quickfront</b>  | dangerous soil      | _____ |
| 5. <b>landbread</b>   | a place to remember | _____ |
| 6. <b>gingerburn</b>  | a tasty treat       | _____ |
| 7. <b>beanmark</b>    | a vegetable stem    | _____ |
| 8. <b>cardyard</b>    | heavy paper         | _____ |
| 9. <b>junkbook</b>    | a scrap heap        | _____ |
| 10. <b>driftboard</b> | floating branches   | _____ |



# Homophones

|             |              |             |               |                |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| <b>boar</b> | <b>sweet</b> | <b>vein</b> | <b>metal</b>  | <b>boulder</b> |
| <b>bore</b> | <b>suite</b> | <b>vain</b> | <b>mettle</b> | <b>bolder</b>  |

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



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

A **boar** is a wild pig.

An uninteresting person can be a **bore**.

Sugar and honey taste **sweet**.

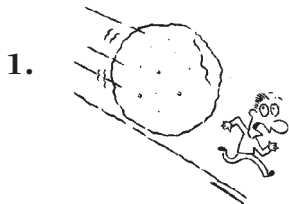
A **suite** is a group of rooms that are connected.

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



I sound like *bolder*,  
but I am a

\_\_\_\_\_.



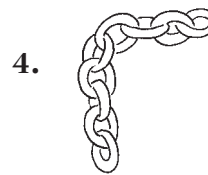
I sound like *suite*,  
but I am

\_\_\_\_\_.



I sound like *bore*,  
but I am a

\_\_\_\_\_.



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

|             |              |             |               |                |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| <b>boar</b> | <b>sweet</b> | <b>vein</b> | <b>metal</b>  | <b>boulder</b> |
| <b>bore</b> | <b>suite</b> | <b>vain</b> | <b>mettle</b> | <b>bolder</b>  |

## 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?    | <input type="checkbox"/> gumdrop | <input type="checkbox"/> lemon  |
| 2. What's made of metal?  | <input type="checkbox"/> spoon   | <input type="checkbox"/> soup   |
| 3. Which one is dull?     | <input type="checkbox"/> boar    | <input type="checkbox"/> bore   |
| 4. Which one's a boulder? | <input type="checkbox"/> rock    | <input type="checkbox"/> 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.

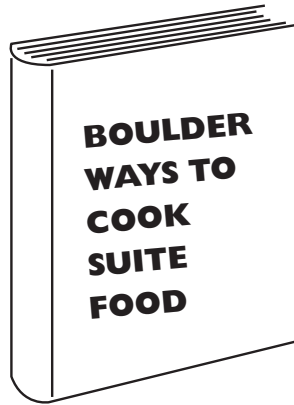



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2.

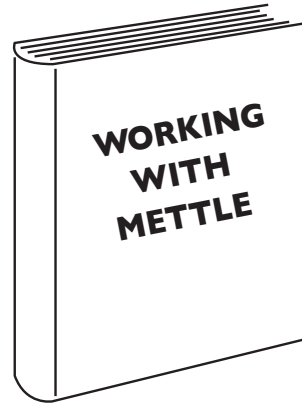



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3.

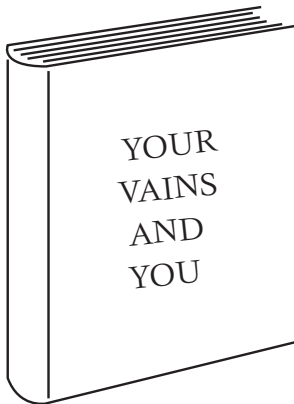



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4.

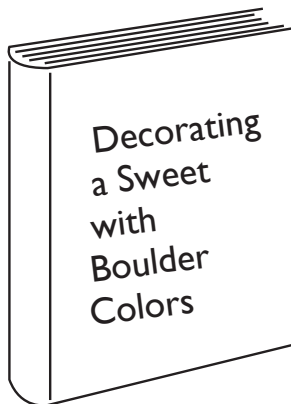



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5.

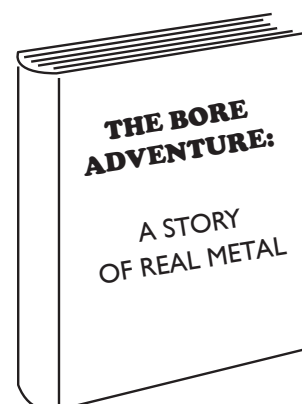



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6.




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# Homographs

|              |               |               |             |              |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| <b>prune</b> | <b>desert</b> | <b>grouse</b> | <b>bass</b> | <b>sewer</b> |
| prune        | desert        | grouse        | bass        | sewer        |

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.



If you **grouse**,  
you complain.

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

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

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

- The gardener will clip the bushes. \_\_\_\_\_
- We saw a bird flying overhead. \_\_\_\_\_
- The boys will grumble if they miss the show. \_\_\_\_\_
- A dried plum is a good snack. \_\_\_\_\_

# Homographs

|              |               |               |             |              |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| <b>prune</b> | <b>desert</b> | <b>grouse</b> | <b>bass</b> | <b>sewer</b> |
| <b>prune</b> | <b>desert</b> | <b>grouse</b> | <b>bass</b> | <b>sewer</b> |

## 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.
6. Nelson caught a \_\_\_\_\_ in the river.
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?       | <input type="checkbox"/> yes | <input type="checkbox"/> no |
| 2. Does a bass sing bass?     | <input type="checkbox"/> yes | <input type="checkbox"/> no |
| 3. Can you desert a desert?   | <input type="checkbox"/> yes | <input type="checkbox"/> no |
| 4. Does a sewer need a sewer? | <input type="checkbox"/> yes | <input type="checkbox"/> no |



## Writing to Learn

**Explain why homographs can be confusing. Give some tips for understanding them. Use at least two vocabulary words as examples.**



# Homographs

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.

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

# Eponyms

|                |                 |                     |                 |               |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| <b>braille</b> | <b>sandwich</b> | <b>saxophone</b>    | <b>bloomers</b> | <b>tweed</b>  |
| <b>guppy</b>   | <b>titanic</b>  | <b>Ferris wheel</b> | <b>limerick</b> | <b>jovial</b> |

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

A **Ferris wheel** has seats hanging from a large wheel that turns.

**Braille** is a system of writing with raised dots for blind people.

A **sandwich** is two pieces of bread with a filling between them.

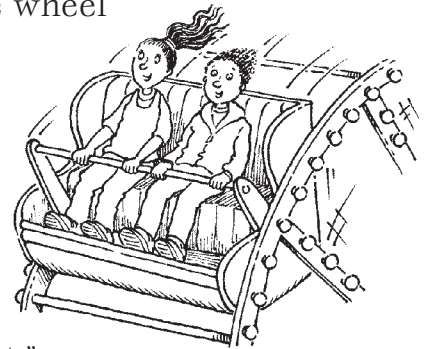
The **saxophone** is a musical instrument.

**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. <b>jovial</b>   | a. Amelia Bloomer started a fad of wearing loose trousers under her dress. |
| 2. <b>titanic</b>  | b. This wool was made beside the Tweed River in Scotland.                  |
| 3. <b>tweed</b>    | c. Jove was a Roman god also called Jupiter.                               |
| 4. <b>bloomers</b> | d. The Titans were powerful Greek gods.                                    |

# Eponyms

|                |                 |                     |                 |               |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| <b>braille</b> | <b>sandwich</b> | <b>saxophone</b>    | <b>bloomers</b> | <b>tweed</b>  |
| <b>guppy</b>   | <b>titanic</b>  | <b>Ferris wheel</b> | <b>limerick</b> | <b>jovial</b> |

## 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?   | <input type="checkbox"/> winner  | <input type="checkbox"/> loser    |
| 2. Which one is warmer?   | <input type="checkbox"/> cotton  | <input type="checkbox"/> tweed    |
| 3. Which one has fins?    | <input type="checkbox"/> guppy   | <input type="checkbox"/> puppy    |
| 4. Which one's for lunch? | <input type="checkbox"/> sandbox | <input type="checkbox"/> 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

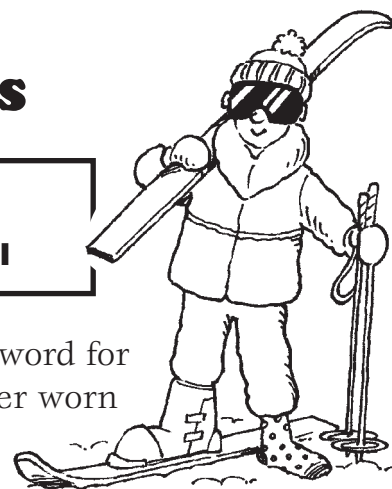
Read each clue. Then find and circle each word in the puzzle. Write the word next to its clue.

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

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 \_\_\_\_\_

# Words From Other Languages

|                |              |                |               |              |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| <b>mustang</b> | <b>patio</b> | <b>caboose</b> | <b>sleigh</b> | <b>ski</b>   |
| <b>avocado</b> | <b>rodeo</b> | <b>waffle</b>  | <b>yacht</b>  | <b>skull</b> |



MANY WORDS IN ENGLISH COME FROM **OTHER LANGUAGES**.

**Ski** is a Danish word for a long flat runner worn on the foot.

*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**.

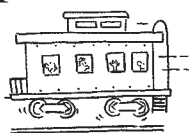
A **waffle** is a breakfast cake made from batter.

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.



2.



3.



4.



5.



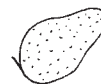
6.



7.



8.



**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. \_\_\_\_\_

## Words From Other Languages

|                |              |                |               |              |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| <b>mustang</b> | <b>patio</b> | <b>caboose</b> | <b>sleigh</b> | <b>ski</b>   |
| <b>avocado</b> | <b>rodeo</b> | <b>waffle</b>  | <b>yacht</b>  | <b>skull</b> |

### 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?     | <input type="checkbox"/> waffle | <input type="checkbox"/> avocado |
| 2. Which one has wheels?   | <input type="checkbox"/> sleigh | <input type="checkbox"/> caboose |
| 3. Which come in pairs?    | <input type="checkbox"/> skis   | <input type="checkbox"/> yachts  |
| 4. Which one do you watch? | <input type="checkbox"/> radio  | <input type="checkbox"/> 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.



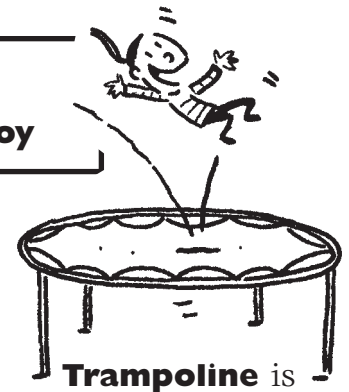
## Words From Other Languages

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

|              |                 |                   |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| <b>gong</b>  | <b>umbrella</b> | <b>opera</b>      | <b>judo</b>  | <b>depot</b>    |
| <b>paddy</b> | <b>ravioli</b>  | <b>trampoline</b> | <b>futon</b> | <b>corduroy</b> |



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.

**Trampoline** is an Italian word.

*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.

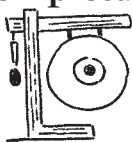
*Words From Japanese*

**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.



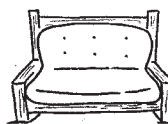
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2.



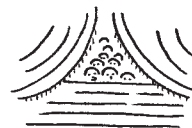
\_\_\_\_\_

3.



\_\_\_\_\_

4.



\_\_\_\_\_

5.



\_\_\_\_\_

6.



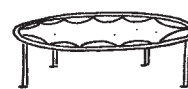
\_\_\_\_\_

7.



\_\_\_\_\_

8.



\_\_\_\_\_

**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. \_\_\_\_\_

# Words From Other Languages

|              |                 |                   |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| <b>gong</b>  | <b>umbrella</b> | <b>opera</b>      | <b>judo</b>  | <b>depot</b>    |
| <b>paddy</b> | <b>ravioli</b>  | <b>trampoline</b> | <b>futon</b> | <b>corduroy</b> |

## 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? | <input type="checkbox"/> bing      | <input type="checkbox"/> bong     |
| 2. Which one's like a paddy?     | <input type="checkbox"/> puddle    | <input type="checkbox"/> paddle   |
| 3. Which one do you stop at?     | <input type="checkbox"/> depot     | <input type="checkbox"/> detour   |
| 4. What's a trampoline for?      | <input type="checkbox"/> trembling | <input type="checkbox"/> 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.

## Words From Other Languages

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

|              |              |            |            |              |
|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| <b>deli</b>  | <b>disco</b> | <b>vet</b> | <b>gym</b> | <b>dorm</b>  |
| <b>condo</b> | <b>mayo</b>  | <b>gas</b> | <b>flu</b> | <b>drape</b> |

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



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

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.

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

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

## B. Write the clip for each word.

1. mayonnaise

2. dormitory

3. influenza

\_\_\_\_\_

# Clips

|              |              |            |            |              |
|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| <b>deli</b>  | <b>disco</b> | <b>vet</b> | <b>gym</b> | <b>dorm</b>  |
| <b>condo</b> | <b>mayo</b>  | <b>gas</b> | <b>flu</b> | <b>drape</b> |

## 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?    | <input type="checkbox"/> disco | <input type="checkbox"/> condo |
| 2. Which one causes fever? | <input type="checkbox"/> flue  | <input type="checkbox"/> flu   |
| 3. Which one is a doctor?  | <input type="checkbox"/> pet   | <input type="checkbox"/> vet   |
| 4. Which one's a deli?     | <input type="checkbox"/> shop  | <input type="checkbox"/> ship  |



## Writing to Learn

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

# Clips

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

|    |       |        |         |       |     |
|----|-------|--------|---------|-------|-----|
|    | disco | lights | dancing | music | fun |
| 1. | vet   |        |         |       |     |
| 2. | mayo  |        |         |       |     |
| 3. | flu   |        |         |       |     |
| 4. | drape |        |         |       |     |
| 5. | gym   |        |         |       |     |
| 6. | deli  |        |         |       |     |
| 7. | condo |        |         |       |     |
| 8. | gas   |        |         |       |     |
| 9. | dorm  |        |         |       |     |

# Blends

|               |              |                     |              |                 |
|---------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| <b>moped</b>  | <b>smash</b> | <b>heliport</b>     | <b>twirl</b> | <b>telecast</b> |
| <b>brunch</b> | <b>smog</b>  | <b>cheeseburger</b> | <b>motel</b> | <b>chortle</b>  |

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.



If you turn on the TV, you can see a **telecast**.

## 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. \_\_\_\_\_



# Blends

|               |              |                     |              |                 |
|---------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| <b>moped</b>  | <b>smash</b> | <b>heliport</b>     | <b>twirl</b> | <b>telecast</b> |
| <b>brunch</b> | <b>smog</b>  | <b>cheeseburger</b> | <b>motel</b> | <b>chortle</b>  |

## 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? | <input type="checkbox"/> motel    | <input type="checkbox"/> moped   |
| 2. Which one is a sound?   | <input type="checkbox"/> smash    | <input type="checkbox"/> smog    |
| 3. Which one can you see?  | <input type="checkbox"/> telecast | <input type="checkbox"/> chortle |
| 4. Which one is a meal?    | <input type="checkbox"/> branch   | <input type="checkbox"/> brunch  |

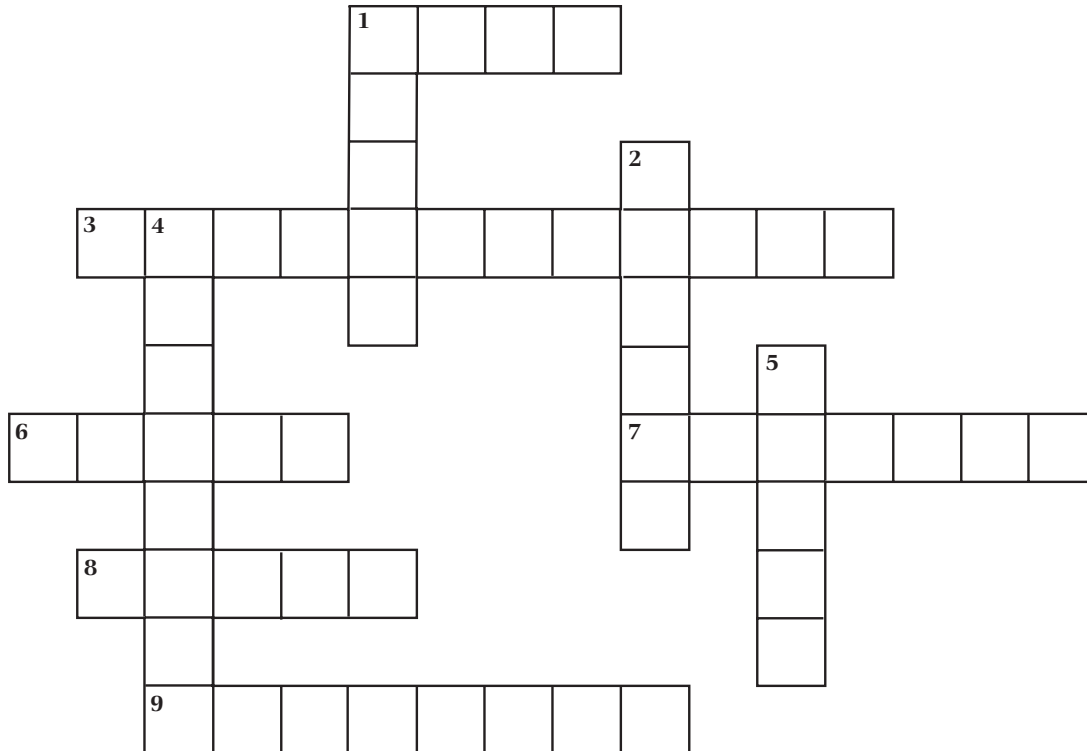


## Writing to Learn

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

|                 |                 |                    |                  |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| <b>polygon</b>  | <b>parallel</b> | <b>estimate</b>    | <b>congruent</b> | <b>triangle</b> |
| <b>diameter</b> | <b>octagon</b>  | <b>probability</b> | <b>diagonal</b>  | <b>pentagon</b> |

SPECIAL WORDS NAME AND DESCRIBE LINES, FIGURES, AND FUNCTIONS IN **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.

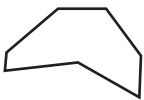
A line that slants is a **diagonal**.

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

A **triangle** is a figure with three sides and three angles.

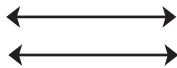
## A. Write a vocabulary word for each picture.

1.



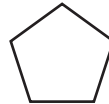
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2.



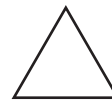
\_\_\_\_\_

3.



\_\_\_\_\_

4.



\_\_\_\_\_

5.



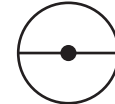
\_\_\_\_\_

6.



\_\_\_\_\_

7.



\_\_\_\_\_

8.



\_\_\_\_\_

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

1. likelihood, chance \_\_\_\_\_ 2. calculate, guess \_\_\_\_\_

## Content Words: Math

|                 |                 |                    |                  |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| <b>polygon</b>  | <b>parallel</b> | <b>estimate</b>    | <b>congruent</b> | <b>triangle</b> |
| <b>diameter</b> | <b>octagon</b>  | <b>probability</b> | <b>diagonal</b>  | <b>pentagon</b> |

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

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

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

- |                              |                                 |                                |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Which one means "three"?  | <input type="checkbox"/> tri    | <input type="checkbox"/> penta |
| 2. Which one means "eight"?  | <input type="checkbox"/> quadri | <input type="checkbox"/> oct   |
| 3. Which one means "many"?   | <input type="checkbox"/> poly   | <input type="checkbox"/> para  |
| 4. Which one means "across"? | <input type="checkbox"/> deca   | <input type="checkbox"/> 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. \_\_\_\_\_

## Math Words

## Word That Names a Function

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

## Other Words

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

## Content Words: Animals

|            |                 |            |             |              |
|------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| <b>ram</b> | <b>stallion</b> | <b>cob</b> | <b>buck</b> | <b>billy</b> |
| <b>ewe</b> | <b>mare</b>     | <b>pen</b> | <b>doe</b>  | <b>nanny</b> |

### MALE AND FEMALE ANIMALS

OFTEN HAVE SPECIAL NAMES.

A male sheep is called a **ram**.

A female sheep is called a **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**.



You call a female goat a **nanny**  
and a male goat a **billy**.

### A. Complete the chart.

| Animal       | Male         | Female       |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>deer</b>  | <b>buck</b>  | 1. _____     |
| <b>sheep</b> | 2. _____     | <b>ewe</b>   |
| <b>horse</b> | 3. _____     | 4. _____     |
| 5. _____     | <b>billy</b> | <b>nanny</b> |
| 6. _____     | <b>cob</b>   | 7. _____     |

### B. Answer the questions.

- Does a buck or a doe have antlers? \_\_\_\_\_
- Does a billy or a nanny give milk? \_\_\_\_\_
- Does a ram or a ewe have lambs? \_\_\_\_\_

## Content Words: Animals

|     |          |     |      |       |
|-----|----------|-----|------|-------|
| ram | stallion | cob | buck | billy |
| ewe | mare     | pen | doe  | nanny |

### 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"? | <input type="checkbox"/> pan  | <input type="checkbox"/> pen   |
| 2. Which word is a homophone?            | <input type="checkbox"/> ewe  | <input type="checkbox"/> ever  |
| 3. Which word is a homograph?            | <input type="checkbox"/> buck | <input type="checkbox"/> luck  |
| 4. What's the antonym of billy?          | <input type="checkbox"/> goat | <input type="checkbox"/> 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. \_\_\_\_\_

**Animals**

**Raised for Wool**

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

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

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

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

**Females**

11. \_\_\_\_\_

12. \_\_\_\_\_

13. \_\_\_\_\_

14. \_\_\_\_\_

15. \_\_\_\_\_

**Fast Runners**

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

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

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

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

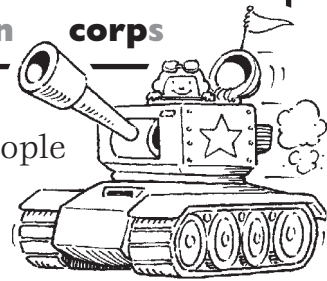


# Latin Roots *art, pop, corp*

|                 |                 |                   |                    |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| <b>artisan</b>  | <b>artistic</b> | <b>population</b> | <b>popular</b>     | <b>corporal</b> |
| <b>artifact</b> | <b>artist</b>   | <b>populous</b>   | <b>corporation</b> | <b>corps</b>    |

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

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

1. **artisan**                      2. **corps**                      3. **corporal**

## Latin Roots *art, pop, corp*

|                 |                 |                   |                    |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| <b>artisan</b>  | <b>artistic</b> | <b>population</b> | <b>popular</b>     | <b>corporal</b> |
| <b>artifact</b> | <b>artist</b>   | <b>populous</b>   | <b>corporation</b> | <b>corps</b>    |

### 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? | <input type="checkbox"/> population | <input type="checkbox"/> popular     |
| 2. Which word is a noun?       | <input type="checkbox"/> artisan    | <input type="checkbox"/> artistic    |
| 3. Which word is a homophone?  | <input type="checkbox"/> corporal   | <input type="checkbox"/> corporation |
| 4. Which word is a homograph?  | <input type="checkbox"/> car        | <input type="checkbox"/> 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 \_\_\_\_\_

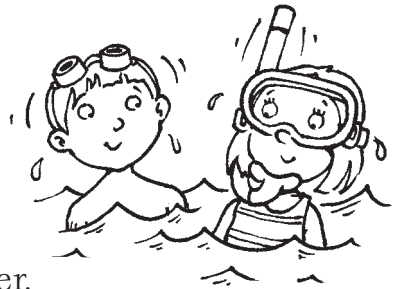
|    |       |       |          |       |
|----|-------|-------|----------|-------|
|    | 1.    | _____ | <b>L</b> | _____ |
|    | 2.    | _____ | <b>A</b> | _____ |
|    |       | 3.    | <b>T</b> | _____ |
|    |       | 4.    | <b>I</b> | _____ |
| 5. | _____ |       | <b>N</b> | _____ |
|    |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

# Latin Roots *aqua, port*

|                 |                   |                 |                  |                |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| <b>aquarium</b> | <b>aquamarine</b> | <b>aqueduct</b> | <b>transport</b> | <b>comport</b> |
| <b>aquatic</b>  | <b>aquanaut</b>   | <b>portable</b> | <b>porter</b>    | <b>report</b>  |

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

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

1. **aquamarine**

2. **portable**

3. **porter**

# Latin Roots *aqua, port*

|                 |                   |                 |                  |                |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| <b>aquarium</b> | <b>aquamarine</b> | <b>aqueduct</b> | <b>transport</b> | <b>comport</b> |
| <b>aquatic</b>  | <b>aquanaut</b>   | <b>portable</b> | <b>porter</b>    | <b>report</b>  |

## 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? | <input type="checkbox"/> aquanaut  | <input type="checkbox"/> aquamarine |
| 2. Which one is portable?       | <input type="checkbox"/> tent      | <input type="checkbox"/> tower      |
| 3. What does a train do?        | <input type="checkbox"/> transport | <input type="checkbox"/> transform  |
| 4. What does a newspaper do?    | <input type="checkbox"/> report    | <input type="checkbox"/> repay      |



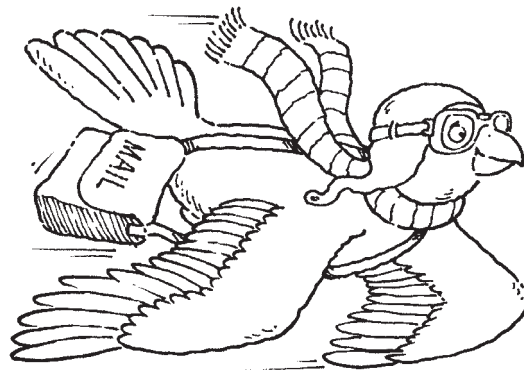
## Writing to Learn

Write a dialogue between two people. Use at least two vocabulary words in your dialogue.

## Latin Roots *aqua, port*

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 \_\_\_\_\_ .



# Greek Word Parts *geo, photo, auto*

|                  |                   |                    |                  |                      |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| <b>geography</b> | <b>geometry</b>   | <b>photogenic</b>  | <b>telephoto</b> | <b>autobiography</b> |
| <b>geology</b>   | <b>photograph</b> | <b>photocopier</b> | <b>autograph</b> | <b>automatic</b>     |

MANY WORDS CONTAIN  
**GREEK WORD PARTS.**

*Lily Brooks*

When you sign your name, you write your **autograph**.

## 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
2. a door that opens before you touch it
3. an image taken with the use of light
4. the study of rocks that make up Earth
5. a lens that receives light from far away
6. a signature that you write
7. a lesson in circles, squares, and triangles

- a. **telephoto**
- b. **geology**
- c. **autograph**
- d. **automatic**
- e. **geometry**
- f. **photograph**
- g. **autobiography**

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

1. **geography**
2. **photocopier**
3. **photogenic**

# Greek Word Parts *geo, photo, auto*

|                  |                   |                    |                  |                      |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| <b>geography</b> | <b>geometry</b>   | <b>photogenic</b>  | <b>telephoto</b> | <b>autobiography</b> |
| <b>geology</b>   | <b>photograph</b> | <b>photocopier</b> | <b>autograph</b> | <b>automatic</b>     |

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

- The class learned about mountains and other landforms in \_\_\_\_\_.
- The movie star was very \_\_\_\_\_ and posed for many pictures.
- The neighbors put in an \_\_\_\_\_ sprinkler system for their garden.
- The students worked with cubes and spheres in \_\_\_\_\_ class.
- These pictures of the countryside were taken with a \_\_\_\_\_ lens.
- Bob asked the author to \_\_\_\_\_ her latest book.
- Mr. Chee used the \_\_\_\_\_ to reproduce the minutes of the meeting.
- A geologist is someone who studies \_\_\_\_\_.
- On the desk was a \_\_\_\_\_ of the whole family.
- In his \_\_\_\_\_, the singer told about his childhood.

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

- |                            |                                     |  |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Which one is a science? | <input type="checkbox"/> geology    | <input type="checkbox"/> geometry      |
| 2. Which one is a book?    | <input type="checkbox"/> automatic  | <input type="checkbox"/> autobiography |
| 3. Which one is a picture? | <input type="checkbox"/> photogenic | <input type="checkbox"/> photograph    |
| 4. Which one is a machine? | <input type="checkbox"/> photocopy  | <input type="checkbox"/> photocopier   |



## Writing to Learn

Explain how two of the vocabulary words were formed.



# Greek Word Parts *geo, photo, auto*

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

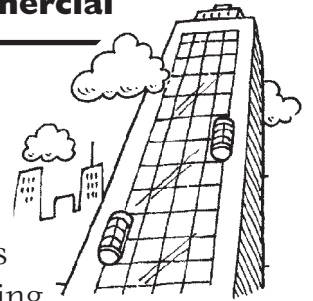
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | C | X | P | H |   | O | T | O |   | G | E |   | N | I | C | D |
| U | E |   | S | P | M | G | E | O | M | E | T | R | Y | G |   |   |
| T | D |   | N | H |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

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 \_\_\_\_\_

# Coined Words

|                   |               |                  |                 |                    |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| <b>astronaut</b>  | <b>suburb</b> | <b>hatchback</b> | <b>jazz</b>     | <b>laptop</b>      |
| <b>skyscraper</b> | <b>nylon</b>  | <b>takeout</b>   | <b>monorail</b> | <b>infomercial</b> |

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**.

A **skyscraper** is  
a very tall building.

**Jazz** is music with strong rhythm and an accented beat that falls in unusual places.

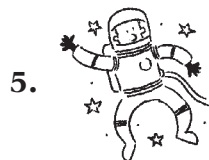
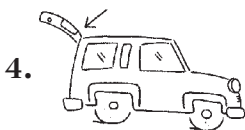
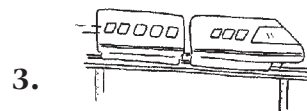
A **laptop** is a small portable computer. / **Nylon** is a material made from chemicals.

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.



## 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

|            |        |           |          |             |
|------------|--------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| astronaut  | suburb | hatchback | jazz     | laptop      |
| skyscraper | nylon  | takeout   | monorail | infomercial |

### 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?  | <input type="checkbox"/> skyscraper | <input type="checkbox"/> skylight  |
| 2. Which one is a vehicle? | <input type="checkbox"/> hatchback  | <input type="checkbox"/> astronaut |
| 3. Which one is nylon?     | <input type="checkbox"/> threat     | <input type="checkbox"/> thread    |
| 4. Which one is food?      | <input type="checkbox"/> takeover   | <input type="checkbox"/> 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.

## CAUSE

## RESULT

- |                              |   |       |
|------------------------------|---|-------|
| 1. space program             | ⇒ | _____ |
| 2. elevator                  | ⇒ | _____ |
| 3. population growth         | ⇒ | _____ |
| 4. computer age              | ⇒ | _____ |
| 5. television                | ⇒ | _____ |
| 6. busy schedules            | ⇒ | _____ |
| 7. ragtime and blues         | ⇒ | _____ |
| 8. an amusement park ride    | ⇒ | _____ |
| 9. experiments of a chemist  | ⇒ | _____ |
| 10. demands of family chores | ⇒ | _____ |



# Word Stories

|                  |                |                   |                   |                  |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| <b>panic</b>     | <b>flashy</b>  | <b>gargantuan</b> | <b>china</b>      | <b>pineapple</b> |
| <b>vandalism</b> | <b>popcorn</b> | <b>jeep</b>       | <b>funny bone</b> | <b>eavesdrop</b> |

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.



Something that is  
**gargantuan** is huge.

## 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. <b>panic</b>      | a. Gypsies who dressed in bright clothes lived in an English village called Flash. |
| 2. <b>gargantuan</b> | b. A book by a French author was about a giant called Gargantua.                   |
| 3. <b>flashy</b>     | c. The ancient Greeks thought the god Pan made frightening noises in the woods.    |

# Word Stories

|                  |                |                   |                   |                  |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| <b>panic</b>     | <b>flashy</b>  | <b>gargantuan</b> | <b>china</b>      | <b>pineapple</b> |
| <b>vandalism</b> | <b>popcorn</b> | <b>jeep</b>       | <b>funny bone</b> | <b>eavesdrop</b> |

## 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? | <input type="checkbox"/> dull      | <input type="checkbox"/> flashy    |
| 2. Which one breaks?        | <input type="checkbox"/> china     | <input type="checkbox"/> chino     |
| 3. Which one is a crime?    | <input type="checkbox"/> vandalism | <input type="checkbox"/> vanilla   |
| 4. Which one is rude?       | <input type="checkbox"/> eastward  | <input type="checkbox"/> eavesdrop |



## Writing to Learn

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

## Word Stories

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

# Newspaper Jargon

|                 |              |               |                 |                 |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <b>dummy</b>    | <b>beat</b>  | <b>bleeds</b> | <b>widow</b>    | <b>typo</b>     |
| <b>masthead</b> | <b>scoop</b> | <b>crop</b>   | <b>headline</b> | <b>stringer</b> |

The **headline** of a newspaper article is the title of the story.

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.**

- |                    |            |            |         |
|--------------------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1. <b>dummy</b>    | mock up    | doll       | model   |
| 2. <b>bleed</b>    | injure     | run        | extend  |
| 3. <b>scoop</b>    | first      | precede    | shovel  |
| 4. <b>typo</b>     | error      | compose    | mistake |
| 5. <b>crop</b>     | plant      | cut        | trim    |
| 6. <b>beat</b>     | assignment | specialty  | attack  |
| 7. <b>stringer</b> | writer     | journalist | twine   |

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

1. a list of names \_\_\_\_\_ 2. an extra word \_\_\_\_\_



# Newspaper Jargon

|                 |              |               |                 |                 |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <b>dummy</b>    | <b>beat</b>  | <b>bleeds</b> | <b>widow</b>    | <b>typo</b>     |
| <b>masthead</b> | <b>scoop</b> | <b>crop</b>   | <b>headline</b> | <b>stringer</b> |

## 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? | <input type="checkbox"/> typo   | <input type="checkbox"/> type     |
| 2. Which one is first?       | <input type="checkbox"/> scoop  | <input type="checkbox"/> scope    |
| 3. Which one is extra?       | <input type="checkbox"/> window | <input type="checkbox"/> widow    |
| 4. Which one is a stringer?  | <input type="checkbox"/> reader | <input type="checkbox"/> reporter |



## Writing to Learn

Pretend you are a newspaper editor. Write a memo to your staff. Use at least three words in newspaper jargon.

# Newspaper Jar gon

Complete the chart. Write the jargon meaning for each word.

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

# Funny Words

|                  |                  |                 |                   |                     |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| <b>poppycock</b> | <b>bamboozle</b> | <b>polliwog</b> | <b>dillydally</b> | <b>bonkers</b>      |
| <b>slugabed</b>  | <b>scalawag</b>  | <b>ballyhoo</b> | <b>hobnob</b>     | <b>gobbledygook</b> |

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

If there is an uproar about something, there is a lot of **ballyhoo**.



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

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



# Funny Words

|                  |                  |                 |                   |                     |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| <b>poppycock</b> | <b>bamboozle</b> | <b>polliwog</b> | <b>dillydally</b> | <b>bonkers</b>      |
| <b>slugabed</b>  | <b>scalawag</b>  | <b>ballyhoo</b> | <b>hobnob</b>     | <b>gobbledygook</b> |

## 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?           | <input type="checkbox"/> sleepyhead | <input type="checkbox"/> masthead |
| 2. What happens when you dillydally? | <input type="checkbox"/> early      | <input type="checkbox"/> late     |
| 3. Who might bamboozle?              | <input type="checkbox"/> scalawag   | <input type="checkbox"/> polliwog |
| 4. When do you go bonkers?           | <input type="checkbox"/> weary      | <input type="checkbox"/> excited  |



## Writing to Learn

Write a poem full of poppycock. Use at least two vocabulary words.

# Funny 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 **polliwog**? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Prefixes *super-, dis-, pre-, semi-, uni-*

|                    |                  |                    |                     |                 |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| <b>supermarket</b> | <b>displease</b> | <b>preview</b>     | <b>semicircle</b>   | <b>unicycle</b> |
| <b>superhuman</b>  | <b>dishonest</b> | <b>prehistoric</b> | <b>semiprecious</b> | <b>unicorn</b>  |

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”

*pre-* means “before”

*uni-* means “one”

*dis-* means “not; away”

*semi-* means “half”



A **supermarket** is a large food store.

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.**

- (before) \_\_\_\_\_ view
- (one) \_\_\_\_\_ cycle
- (not) \_\_\_\_\_ please
- (half) \_\_\_\_\_ precious
- (more than) \_\_\_\_\_ human
- (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-*

|                    |                  |                    |                     |                 |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| <b>supermarket</b> | <b>displease</b> | <b>preview</b>     | <b>semicircle</b>   | <b>unicycle</b> |
| <b>superhuman</b>  | <b>dishonest</b> | <b>prehistoric</b> | <b>semiprecious</b> | <b>unicorn</b>  |

## 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? | <input type="checkbox"/> tricycle | <input type="checkbox"/> unicycle   |
| 2. Which one happens first?    | <input type="checkbox"/> review   | <input type="checkbox"/> preview    |
| 3. Which one isn't complete?   | <input type="checkbox"/> semisoft | <input type="checkbox"/> semicircle |
| 4. Which one is dishonest?     | <input type="checkbox"/> fact     | <input type="checkbox"/> 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. prejudice \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. semifinal \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. supertanker \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. prepaid \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. discolor \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. universe \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

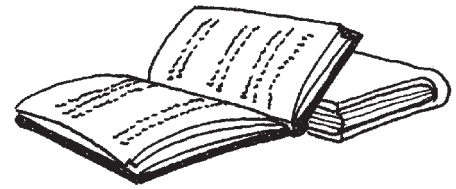


# Prefixes *non-, en-, multi-, post-, trans-*

|                   |                 |                     |                   |                         |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>nonfiction</b> | <b>enrage</b>   | <b>multicolored</b> | <b>postdate</b>   | <b>transcontinental</b> |
| <b>nonstop</b>    | <b>endanger</b> | <b>multipurpose</b> | <b>postscript</b> | <b>transplant</b>       |

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

**non-** means “not”                      **en-** means “to cause”  
**multi-** means “many”                **post-** means “after”  
**trans-** means “across”



## **Nonfiction**

books are about  
real people and  
events.

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.

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

- (to cause) \_\_\_\_\_ rage
- (not) \_\_\_\_\_ stop
- (after) \_\_\_\_\_ date
- (many) \_\_\_\_\_ purpose
- (across) \_\_\_\_\_ continental
- (after) \_\_\_\_\_ script

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

1.  I am \_\_\_\_\_.

2.  We are \_\_\_\_\_.

3.  They will \_\_\_\_\_ me.

4.  I can \_\_\_\_\_ you.

## Prefixes *non-, en-, multi-, post-, trans-*

|                   |                 |                     |                   |                         |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>nonfiction</b> | <b>enrage</b>   | <b>multicolored</b> | <b>postdate</b>   | <b>transcontinental</b> |
| <b>nonstop</b>    | <b>endanger</b> | <b>multipurpose</b> | <b>postscript</b> | <b>transplant</b>       |

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

- The initials P.S. at the end of a letter stand for \_\_\_\_\_ .
- The gardener will \_\_\_\_\_ these flowers in the spring.
- Dad wanted a \_\_\_\_\_ vehicle to fill all the needs of his business.
- Look in the \_\_\_\_\_ section of the library for an encyclopedia.
- Don't tease the bull, or you will \_\_\_\_\_ him.
- Mrs. Field wore a \_\_\_\_\_ dress to the wedding.
- The ambulance drove \_\_\_\_\_ to the hospital.
- The newspaper is printed at night so they \_\_\_\_\_ it for the next day.
- We took a \_\_\_\_\_ car trip across the country last summer.
- 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?     | <input type="checkbox"/> fiction  | <input type="checkbox"/> nonfiction    |
| 2. Which one can you transplant? | <input type="checkbox"/> heart    | <input type="checkbox"/> health        |
| 3. Which one is multicolored?    | <input type="checkbox"/> flour    | <input type="checkbox"/> flower        |
| 4. Which one has a postscript?   | <input type="checkbox"/> postcard | <input type="checkbox"/> 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**

|                   |                   |                |                     |                |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| <b>kinship</b>    | <b>remarkable</b> | <b>envious</b> | <b>brotherhood</b>  | <b>frailty</b> |
| <b>leadership</b> | <b>profitable</b> | <b>joyous</b>  | <b>neighborhood</b> | <b>royalty</b> |

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.”



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

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

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

1. **leadership**

2. **neighborhood**

## Suffixes **-ship, -able, -ous, -hood, -ty**

|                   |                   |                |                     |                |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| <b>kinship</b>    | <b>remarkable</b> | <b>envious</b> | <b>brotherhood</b>  | <b>frailty</b> |
| <b>leadership</b> | <b>profitable</b> | <b>joyous</b>  | <b>neighborhood</b> | <b>royalty</b> |

### **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? | <input type="checkbox"/> brotherhood | <input type="checkbox"/> neighborhood |
| 2. Which one is royalty?       | <input type="checkbox"/> princess    | <input type="checkbox"/> principal    |
| 3. What does a country need?   | <input type="checkbox"/> lectureship | <input type="checkbox"/> leadership   |
| 4. Which one might be envious? | <input type="checkbox"/> giver       | <input type="checkbox"/> taker        |



### **Writing to Learn**

Pretend you are a king or queen. Write a royal greeting to your subjects. Use at least two vocabulary words.

## Suffixes **-ship, -able, -ous, -hood, -ty**

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  
 artisan, p. 48  
 artist, 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  
 displeasure, 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  
 endanger, 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  
 gym, p. 36  
 haphazard, p. 15  
 hatchback, p. 57  
 headline, p. 63  
 heliport, 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  
 limerick, 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  
 photocopier, p. 54  
 photogenic, p. 54  
 photograph, p. 54  
 pineapple, p. 60  
 pledge, p. 6  
 polliwog, p. 66  
 polygon, p. 42  
 popcorn, p. 60  
 poppycock, p. 66  
 popular, p. 48  
 population, p. 48  
 populous, 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  
 sweltering, p. 6  
 takeout, p. 57  
 telecast, p. 39  
 telephoto, 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  
 unicorn, 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 1, page 6:** **A.** 1. joy, happiness, gladness 2. name, choose, select 3. conquest, success, victory 4. alarm, surprise, shock 5. unhappiness, sorrow, regret 6. shaky, nervous, uneasy 7. amuse, frolic, play **B.** 1. pledge 2. sweltering 3. vessel **page 7:** **A.** 1. romp 2. vessel 3. appoint 4. triumph 5. sweltering 6. pledge 7. glee 8. jittery 9. grief 10. startle **B.** 1. ledge 2. park 3. pool 4. first **page 8:** Synonyms: glee/delight, appoint/choose; vessel/ship, victory/triumph, surprise/startle, play/romp, sorrow/grief, sweltering/steamy, pledge/promise, jittery/jumpy. **Riddle answer:** *umbrella*

**Lesson 2, page 9:** **A.** 1. unfurl 2. fret 3. din 4. chide 5. nimble 6. thaw 7. garment **B.** 1. nice 2. vest 3. lose **page 10:** **A.** 1. vast 2. unfurl 3. garment 4. trophy 5. chide 6. thaw 7. din 8. nimble 9. fret 10. eerie **B.** 1. spring 2. clatter 3. petals 4. garment

**page 11:** 1. eerie 2. fret 3. chide 4. garment 5. nimble 6. vast 7. trophy 8. din 9. unfurl 10. thaw

**Lesson 3, page 12:** **A.** 1. relaxed 2. different 3. native 4. reveal 5. magnify 6. alike 7. alien **B.** 1. stirred, calm 2. appear, leave 3. decrease, enlarge **page 13:** **A.** 1. enlarge 2. identical 3. foreign 4. calm 5. dissimilar 6. appear 7. excited 8. native 9. reduce 10. vanish **B.** 1. Italian 2. twins 3. excited 4. subtraction

**page 14:** vanish, foreign, enlarge, excited, identical

**Lesson 4, page 15:** **A.** 1. e 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. f 6. d **B.** 1. b. antonym, a. synonym 2. c. antonym, b. synonym 3. c. antonym, a. synonym 4. c. antonym, b. synonym **page 16:** **A.** 1. release 2. methodical 3. collect 4. torrent 5. snare 6. haphazard 7. trickle 8. disperse 9. maintain 10. discontinue **B.** 1. trap 2. haphazard 3. milk 4. collect **page 17:** 1. keep, maintain, preserve 2. distribute, scatter, disperse 3. careless, haphazard, unorganized 4. dribble, trickle, drip 5. snare, trap, capture

**Lesson 5, page 18:** **A.** 1. quicksand 2. beanstalk 3. textbook

4. waterfront 5. driftwood 6. sunburn 7. junkyard **B.** 1. land, mark 2. card, board 3. ginger, bread **page 19:** **A.** 1. sunburn 2. cardboard 3. quicksand 4. textbook 5. driftwood 6. waterfront 7. gingerbread 8. beanstalk 9. junkyard 10. landmark **B.** 1. beanstalk 2. landmark 3. sunburn 4. junkyard **page 20:** 1. textbook 2. sunburn 3. waterfront 4. quicksand 5. landmark 6. gingerbread 7. beanstalk 8. cardboard 9. junkyard 10. driftwood

**Lesson 6, page 21:** **A.** 1. boulder 2. sweet 3. boar 4. metal **B.** 1. vein 2. vain **page 22:** **A.** 1. suite 2. boulder 3. mettle 4. vain 5. sweet 6. bolder 7. metal 8. bore 9. veins 10. boar **B.** 1. gumdrop 2. spoon 3. bore 4. rock **page 23:** 1. The Vain Bore 2. Bolder Ways to Cook Sweet Food 3. Working with Metal 4. Your Veins and You 5. Decorating a Suite with Bolder Colors 6. The Boar Adventure: A Story of Real Mettle

**Lesson 7, page 24:** **A.** 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. b 6. b **B.** 1. prune 2. grouse 3. grouse 4. prune **page 25:** **A.** 1. desert 2. prune 3. grouse 4. desert 5. sewer 6. bass 7. bass 8. grouse 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 back plants; a dried fruit

**Lesson 8, page 27:** **A.** 1. sandwich 2. limerick 3. saxophone 4. Ferris wheel 5. guppy 6. braille **B.** 1. c 2. d 3. b 4. a **page 28:** **A.** 1. tweed 2. jovial 3. braille 4. limerick 5. bloomers 6. saxophone 7. sandwich 8. guppy 9. titanic 10. Ferris wheel **B.** 1. winner 2. tweed 3. guppy 4. sandwich

**page 29:** 1. saxophone 2. limerick 3. titanic 4. tweed 5. braille 6. sandwich 7. jovial 8. bloomers 9. Ferris wheel 10. guppy

**Lesson 9, page 30:** **A.** 1. Dutch 2. Danish 3. Dutch 4. Danish 5. Dutch 6. Dutch 7. Spanish 8. Spanish **B.** 1. patio 2. rodeo

**page 31:** **A.** 1. skull 2. caboose 3. sleigh 4. avocado 5. waffle 6. mustang 7. ski 8. yacht 9. rodeo 10. patio

**B.** 1. avocado 2. caboose 3. skis 4. rodeo **page 32: Possible answers:** 1. Both provide protection by covering something. 2. relax, eat 3. They glide on runners on the snow. 4. They're both foods. 5. They are both used for having fun and going places. 6. A mustang is a horse; horses are ridden at rodeos. 7. They are both forms of transportation. 8. At a meal; it might grow there. 9. A mustang has a skull. 10. It might be part of a meal.

**Lesson 10, page 33:** **A.** 1. Malay 2. Italian 3. Japanese 4. Italian 5. French 6. Italian 7. Japanese 8. Italian **B.** 1. paddy 2. corduroy **page 34:** **A.** 1. futon 2. umbrella 3. gong 4. trampoline 5. judo 6. opera 7. paddy 8. corduroy 9. depot 10. ravioli **B.** 1. bong 2. puddle 3. depot 4. tumbling **page 35:** 1. opera 2. futon 3. trampoline 4. umbrella 5. depot 6. ravioli 7. judo 8. gong 9. corduroy 10. paddy

**Lesson 11, page 36:** **A.** 1. f 2. e 3. a 4. g 5. c 6. b 7. d **B.** 1. mayo 2. dorm 3. flu **page 37:** **A.** 1. dorm 2. mayo 3. drape 4. deli 5. gym 6. flu 7. gas 8. condo 9. vet 10. disco **B.** 1. condo 2. flu 3. vet 4. shop

**page 38:** 1–9: Answers will vary. **Lesson 12, page 39:** **A.** 1. brunch 2. chortle 3. twirl 4. moped 5. heliport 6. smash 7. smog 8. telecast **B.** 1. motel 2. cheeseburger **page 40:** **A.** 1. brunch 2. smog 3. motel 4. chortle 5. moped 6. heliport 7. cheeseburger 8. twirl 9. smash 10. telecast **B.** 1. moped 2. smash 3. telecast 4. brunch

**page 41:** Across: 1. smog 3. cheeseburger 6. twirl 7. chortle 8. moped 9. telecast Down: 1. smash 2. brunch 4. heliport 5. motel

**Lesson 13, page 42:** **A.** 1. polygon 2. parallel 3. pentagon 4. triangle 5. octagon 6. congruent 7. diameter 8. diagonal **B.** 1. probability 2. estimate **page 43:** **A.** 1. parallel 2. estimate 3. diagonal 4. probability 5. congruent 6. polygon 7. octagon 8. pentagon 9. diameter 10. triangle **B.** 1. tri 2. oct 3. poly 4. dia

**page 44:** Lines: 1. diagonal 2. parallel 3. diameter Figures: 4. polygon 5. octagon 6. triangle 7. pentagon Function: 8. estimate Other: 9. probability 10. congruent



**Lesson 14, page 45:** A. 1. doe 2. ram 3. stallion 4. mare 5. goat 6. swan 7. pen B. 1. buck 2. nanny 3. ewe **page 46:** A. 1. cob 2. mare 3. buck 4. doe 5. ram 6. nanny 7. stallion 8. ewe 9. pen 10. billy B. 1. pen 2. ewe 3. buck 4. nanny **page 47:** Feathers: 1–2. cob, pen Wool: 3–6. billy, nanny, ewe, ram Fast Runners: 7–10. buck, doe, stallion, mare Females: 11–15. ewe, mare, pen, nanny, doe Males: 16–20. buck, stallion, ram, billy, cob **Lesson 15, page 48:** A. 1. favored, liked 2. painter, sculptor 3. crowded, populated 4. creative, skilled 5. company, organization 6. people, inhabitants 7. tool, object B. 1. artisan 2. corps 3. corporal **page 49:** A. 1. populous 2. artisan 3. corporal 4. artist 5. artifact 6. corporation 7. popular 8. corps 9. population 10. artistic B. 1. popular 2. artisan 3. corporal 4. corps **page 50:** 1. population 2. corporal 3. artistic 4. artisan 5. corporation 6. popular 7. corps 8. populous 9. artifact 10. artist **Lesson 16, page 51:** A. 1. act, behave 2. carry, tote 3. bowl, tank 4. pipe, channel 5. retelling, account 6. wet, watery 7. diver, explorer B. 1. aquamarine 2. portable 3. porter **page 52:** A. 1. porter 2. report 3. aqueduct 4. portable 5. aquarium 6. transport 7. aquanaut 8. aquamarine 9. aquatic 10. comport B. 1. aquamarine 2. tent 3. transport 4. report **page 53:** 1. aquamarine 2. aquarium 3. aqueduct 4. aquanaut 5. transport 6. report 7. porter 8. aquatic 9. portable 10. comport **Lesson 17, page 54:** A. 1. g 2. d 3. f 4. b 5. a 6. c 7. e B. 1. geography 2. photocopier 3. photogenic **page 55:** A. 1. geography 2. photogenic 3. automatic 4. geometry 5. telephoto 6. autograph 7. photocopier 8. geology 9. photograph 10. autobiography B. 1. geology 2. autobiography 3. photograph 4. photocopier **page 56:** 1. photogenic 2. automatic 3. autobiography 4. geometry 5. photograph 6. telephoto 7. geology 8. geography 9. autograph 10. photocopier **Lesson 18, page 57:** A. 1. skyscraper 2. laptop 3. monorail

4. hatchback 5. astronaut 6. nylon B. 1. suburb 2. jazz 3. takeout 4. infomercial **page 58:** A. 1. hatchback 2. nylon 3. astronaut 4. jazz 5. skyscraper 6. laptop 7. infomercial 8. takeout 9. suburbs 10. monorail B. 1. skyscraper 2. hatchback 3. thread 4. takeout **page 59:** 1. astronaut 2. skyscraper 3. suburb 4. laptop 5. infomercial 6. takeout 7. jazz 8. monorail 9. nylon 10. hatchback **Lesson 19, page 60:** A. 1. china 2. popcorn 3. pineapple 4. jeep B. 1. c 2. b 3. a **page 61:** A. 1. flashy 2. funny bone 3. popcorn 4. eavesdrop 5. jeep 6. china 7. pineapple 8. panic 9. vandalism 10. gargantuan B. 1. flashy 2. china 3. vandalism 4. eavesdrop **page 62:** 1. pineapple 2. panic 3. flashy 4. vandalism 5. gargantuan 6. popcorn 7. china 8. jeep 9. funny bone 10. eavesdrop **Lesson 20, page 63:** A. 1. mock-up, model 2. run, extend 3. first, precede 4. error, mistake 5. cut, trim 6. assignment, specialty 7. writer, journalist B. 1. masthead 2. widow **page 64:** A. 1. beat 2. crop 3. typo 4. stringer 5. masthead 6. dummy 7. bleed 8. scoop 9. headline 10. widow B. 1. typo 2. scoop 3. widow 4. reporter **page 65:** 1. extend a photo to the edge of the page 2. title of a newspaper story 3. a story published before other newspapers print it 4. to cut off part of a picture 5. a reporter who sends in stories but is not on staff 6. a model of a page before it's printed 7. a reporter's assigned area 8. list of publisher and editors 9. word on a line by itself at the end of a paragraph **Lesson 21, page 66:** A. 1. bamboo 2. rush 3. popcorn 4. calm 5. ballroom 6. scarecrow 7. hobble 8. clear B. 1. slugabed 2. polliwog **page 67:** A. 1. bonkers 2. dillydally 3. bamboozle 4. polliwog 5. hobnob 6. gobbledygook 7. scalawag 8. ballyhoo 9. slugabed 10. poppycock B. 1. sleepyhead 2. late 3. scalawag 4. excited **page 68:** 1–10: Answers will vary. **Lesson 22, page 69:** A. 1. preview 2. unicycle 3. displease 4. semiprecious 5. superhuman 6. supermarket B. 1. prehistoric 2. unicorn

3. dishonest 4. semicircle **page 70:** A. 1. superhuman 2. prehistoric 3. dishonest 4. unicycle 5. semiprecious 6. preview 7. semicircle 8. supermarket 9. displease 10. unicorn B. 1. tricycle 2. preview 3. semicircle 4. fib **page 71:** 1. semicolon; punctuation mark indicating a pause greater than a comma and less than a colon 2. disinterest; lack of interest 3. unicolor; all the same color 4. superhighway; large highway with six or more lanes 5. prejudice; make a judgment before knowing all the facts 6. semifinal; competition just before the final one 7. supertanker; large vessel for transporting oil 8. prepaid; paid before delivery 9. discolor; to stain or change the color of something 10. universe; the earth and all existing things **Lesson 23, page 72:** A. 1. enrage 2. nonstop 3. postdate 4. multipurpose 5. transcontinental 6. postscript B. 1. nonfiction 2. multicolored 3. transplant 4. endanger **page 73:** A. 1. postscript 2. transplant 3. multipurpose 4. nonfiction 5. enrage 6. multicolored 7. nonstop 8. postdate 9. transcontinental 10. endanger B. 1. nonfiction 2. heart 3. flower 4. postcard **page 75:** 1–5: Answers will vary. **Lesson 24, page 75:** A. 1. extraordinary, uncommon 2. desiring, jealous 3. relation, family 4. feebleness, fragility 5. money-making, prosperous 6. glad, cheerful 7. kingliness, monarchy 8. friendship, fellowship B. 1. leadership 2. neighborhood **page 76:** A. 1. joyous 2. leadership 3. remarkable 4. kinship 5. profitable 6. neighborhood 7. royalty 8. envious 9. frailty 10. brotherhood B. 1. neighborhood 2. princess 3. leadership 4. taker **page 77:** 1–10: Answers will vary.