240 Vocabulary Words 6th Grade Kids Need to Know

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

Buffet Panacea Anachronism Cacophony Allegro Flummox Hew Euphonious

by Linda Ward Beech
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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 them, exploring them, 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, homophones, homographs, word parts, blends, and much more. The lessons provide an opportunity for students to try out words, reflect on words, and have fun with words.

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

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

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

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

The first lesson page includes:
- lesson words
- statement of lesson focus
- simple sentences explaining the meanings of the words
- two exercises

The second page includes:
- lesson words
- cloze activity
- thinking activity with test prep fill-ins

Writing to Learn component

The third page includes:
- puzzle, game, or other learning activity using the words
Tips for Using the Lessons:

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

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

- As you go over the exercises with students, discuss all the choices that are given and why some of them are the wrong answers. In some cases, students may have to look up words in order to determine if a choice is correct or not.

- 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 glum, clash, or chips.

- 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 vocabulary words to teach related spelling and grammar rules.

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

- Have students illustrate some words.

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

- Talk about other forms of a word, for example pacify, pacifist, pacification, pacifier. Encourage students to word build in this fashion.

- Have students locate places on a world map when studying word histories and words from other languages.

- Have students categorize words.

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

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**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>glum</th>
<th>pacify</th>
<th>verify</th>
<th>suppress</th>
<th>gregarious</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>commotion</td>
<td>haughty</td>
<td>surmise</td>
<td>consolidate</td>
<td>destiny</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A synonym is a word that means the same or almost the same thing as another word.

To pacify means “to soothe.”
If you verify something, you prove it is true.

Suppress means “subdue.”
If you’re gregarious, you’re friendly.

A commotion is a disturbance.
Haughty means “conceited.”

When you surmise, you guess.
When you consolidate things, you unify them.

Your destiny is your fate.

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

1. gregarious  gruesome  sociable  gargantuan  companionable
2. pacify  disturb  pack  calm  appease
3. consolidate  conjure  join  merge  console
4. glum  morose  gloomy  glowing  glad
5. haughty  proud  arrogant  haunted  handsome
6. commotion  communicate  peace  uproar  unrest
7. suppress  quell  guess  crush  provide
8. verify  disprove  confirm  authenticate  variety

B. Write a vocabulary word to complete each sentence.

1. A fortune cookie might tell your ____________________.
2. Sometimes you can ____________________ something even if you don’t have all the facts.
A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.

1. Dana couldn’t ________________ a smile when the puppy skidded off the rug.

2. The postal clerk asked Anita to ________________ her address.

3. The arrival of the star caused quite a ________________ in the restaurant.

4. Do you ever wonder what your ________________ will be?

5. Rory is a ________________ person who loves parties.

6. The team was ________________ when their opponents won.

7. Mrs. Young could only ________________ what had happened to the leftover chocolate cake.

8. The coach tried to ________________ the players when the referee’s call went against them.

9. My sister and her husband had to ________________ their belongings when they got married.

10. The salesman was ________________ and rude, so Keiko decided not to buy from him.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. What does an accident cause?  ☐ promotion  ☐ commotion  ☐ gratitude

2. Who might be glum?  ☐ partygoer  ☐ prisoner  ☐ vacationer

3. Which one is a talk show host?  ☐ haughty  ☐ timid  ☐ gregarious

4. What does a detective do?  ☐ verify  ☐ pacify  ☐ qualify

Writing to Learn

Write a mystery story. Use at least three vocabulary words.
# Synonyms

Play Tic-Tac-Synonym. Read each word. Then draw a line through three words in the box that are synonyms for that word. Your line can be vertical, horizontal, or diagonal.

1. **glum**
   - trembling | dismal | furious
   - delirious | sullen | glorious
   - revealing | unhappy | foolish

2. **commotion**
   - sensational | awkward | commune
   - radiance | corruption | dangerous
   - tumult | agitation | disturbance

3. **suppress**
   - emphasize | revolt | restrain
   - tempt | stop | suffuse
   - subdue | supreme | encourage

4. **surmise**
   - react | vanish | infer
   - embrace | surprise | suppose
   - rebuild | restore | conjecture

5. **pacific**
   - quiet | expire | conceal
   - dramatize | placate | edify
   - guarantee | paddle | soothe
Synonyms

A SYNONYM IS A WORD THAT HAS THE SAME OR ALMOST THE SAME MEANING AS ANOTHER WORD.

A disciple is a follower.
Abundant means “ample.”
A petition is a request.
Something poisonous is noxious.
Surge means “rise.”
If you are valiant, you are brave.
A labyrinth is a maze.
Paramount means “most important.”
If you are haggard, you are exhausted.

Someone who is impartial is neutral.

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

1. plentiful, copious
2. worn, tired
3. courageous, fearless
4. fair, unprejudiced
5. swell, billow
6. entreaty, supplication
7. chief, supreme
8. venomous, malignant

B. Write a vocabulary word for each clue.

1. This word can refer to a student.
2. This word means “a confusing arrangement.”
Synonyms

disciple  abundant  petition  noxious  surge
impartial  valiant  labyrinth  paramount  haggard

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

1. The fumes from the old machine had a ____________ smell.

2. Food was ____________ at the fancy buffet.

3. According to this study, there’s been a ____________ in crime this year.

4. The students took around a ____________ for more playground equipment and asked people to sign it.

5. After staying up all night writing a paper, Theo looked really ____________.

6. The judge gave an ____________ ruling on the case.

7. It is of ____________ importance that you finish all your assignments today.

8. The prince in this tale was ____________ and trustworthy.

9. Some farmers create a ____________ by cutting paths through their cornstalks in the fall.

10. The ____________ met with his teacher every day.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. What’s a labyrinth? □ complicated □ simple □ straightforward
   □ rock □ water □ star

2. What can surge? □ sleep □ sleepy □ sleeplessness
   □ complex □ water □ star

3. What makes you haggard? □ sleep □ sleepy □ sleeplessness
   □ complex □ water □ star

4. Who is valiant? □ coward □ bystander □ hero
   □ complex □ water □ star

Writing to Learn

Draw a comic strip. Use at least three vocabulary words in the dialogue.
Synonyms

Write a vocabulary word that is a synonym for each word on the list. Then use the words to help you get through the labyrinth.

1. unbiased
2. weary
3. toxic
4. bountiful
5. rise
6. dauntless
7. principal
8. maze
9. plea
10. adherent
Antonyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>factual</th>
<th>congenial</th>
<th>lenient</th>
<th>entice</th>
<th>transparent</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fanciful</td>
<td>disagreeable</td>
<td>severe</td>
<td>repel</td>
<td>opaque</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Something that is **factual** is based on facts.
If you are **congenial**, you are agreeable.
**Disagreeable** means “unpleasant.”
**Lenient** means “merciful.”
**Severe** means “harsh.”
**Entice** means “lure.”
If you **repel** someone, you drive that person away.
Something that is **transparent** is easily seen through.
Something that is **opaque** does not allow light or understanding through.

**I’m make-believe.**

**Fanciful** means “imaginary.”

---

A. Read each word. Write a word from the box that is an antonym.

- **stern**
- **impenetrable**
- **reject**
- **tolerant**
- **hostile**
- **real**
- **compatible**
- **tempt**

1. lenient
2. transparent
3. severe
4. repel
5. disagreeable
6. fanciful
7. entice
8. congenial

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

1. optimist
   - **opaque**
   - obvious
2. untrue
   - **falter**
   - factual
Antonyms

<table>
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</tr>
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</table>

A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.
1. Gil felt that the penalty for being late was ____________ and unfair.
2. The illustrations for the book were whimsical and ____________.
3. Ilsa tried to ____________ the stray cat by leaving out food.
4. The players hoped their coach would be ____________ about missing practice.
5. Through the ____________ glass, Yori could see the guests at the party.
6. The story our camp counselor told about a monster wasn't at all ____________!
7. Sometimes Kurt's remarks are so ____________, I can't understand him.
8. Everyone on the trip was ____________ and got along very well.
9. The realtor worried that the musty odor in the vacant house would ____________ potential buyers.
10. When the woman got ahead of her in line, Tanya said something ____________

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.
1. What is a blizzard? ☐ congenial ☐ lenient ☐ severe
2. Which one is disagreeable? ☐ argument ☐ conversation ☐ chat
3. Which one is fanciful? ☐ hippo ☐ gryphon ☐ crocodile
4. Which is most transparent? ☐ gauze ☐ wool ☐ denim

Writing to Learn

Write a factual account of a sports event. Then write a fanciful account of the same event.
Antonyms

Rewrite Nolan's e-mail to his friend, Clay. Use an antonym for each underlined word.

Clay,

Are you lucky that your parents are so severe! They are way disagreeable folks. That factual story about getting caught on a tree branch just made me chuckle. Did they really believe that's why you couldn't get home in time to help with the yard work? It was a very opaque excuse. Maybe next time they'll be able to repel you to help with some cool promises or something.

Nolan
Antonyms

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

Malice is ill will.
When you show kindness, you act in a considerate way.
Slovenly means “messy and dirty.”
If you are immaculate, you are very clean.
Something that is mandatory is required.
Something that is unnecessary isn’t needed.
Reverence means “deep respect.”
If someone shows disrespect, that person acts rudely.
Posterity refers to generations of the future.

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

1. unnecessary
   - needless
   - unfulfilled
   - needed

2. slovenly
   - slowly
   - softly
   - neat

3. ancestors
   - antecedents
   - descendants
   - relatives

4. disrespect
   - carelessness
   - respect
   - impoliteness

5. posterity
   - forefathers
   - progeny
   - possibility

B. Read the word in the first column. Circle the word in the row that is an antonym, and underline the word that is a synonym.

1. reverence
   - reverend
   - veneration
   - discourtesy

2. kindness
   - idleness
   - consideration
   - meanness

3. immaculate
   - unsoiled
   - unkempt
   - disruptive

4. malice
   - spite
   - hunger
   - love

5. mandatory
   - unneeded
   - obligatory
   - tolerant
Antonyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>malice</th>
<th>slovenly</th>
<th>mandatory</th>
<th>reverence</th>
<th>posterity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kindness</td>
<td>immaculate</td>
<td>unnecessary</td>
<td>disrespect</td>
<td>ancestors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. The doctor showed great gentleness and ________________ while treating the confused man.
2. At training camp, a swim before breakfast was a ________________ exercise.
3. The rusty, abandoned cars in the yard gave the place a ________________ look.
4. Mom said that a new shirt was ________________ because Dennis had plenty of shirts.
5. The students made family trees and listed their ________________ on them.
6. Talking during a play is a sign of ________________ to the actors and other members of the audience.
7. In her crisp uniform, the nurse looked neat and ________________.
8. “I hope my work will be read by ________________,” the author told the interviewer.
9. The followers spoke with great ________________ for their beloved leader.
10. The demonstrators were angry and showed ________________ toward their opposition.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Who inherits?
   - □ posterity  □ ancestors  □ contemporaries
2. Who shows malice?
   - □ friend  □ acquaintance  □ enemy
3. What's unnecessary?
   - □ eating  □ sleeping  □ teasing
4. What does a boor show?
   - □ reverence  □ disrespect  □ manners

Writing to Learn

Write a letter of advice to be read by posterity. Use at least three vocabulary words.
Antonyms

Write the vocabulary word for each clue. Then write the circled letters on the numbered lines at the bottom of the page to answer the riddle.

WHAT DO CATS EAT WHEN THEY’RE IN A HURRY?

1. superfluous

2. great-great-great grandparent

3. doing good

4. a desire to harm someone

5. necessary

6. unsullied

7. rudeness

8. adoration

9. sloppy

10. offspring

---

4 3 5 1 10 8 6 7 2 9
Compound Words

A COMPOUND WORD IS MADE UP OF TWO OR MORE WORDS PUT TOGETHER. A COMPOUND WORD CAN BE WRITTEN AS ONE WORD OR AS TWO SEPARATE WORDS. SOME COMPOUND WORDS ARE HYPHENATED.

A high-rise is a building with many stories.
When something is open-ended, it is not final.
A drive-in is a place where people get served while in their cars.
When you troubleshoot, you eliminate problems.
Energy from the sun is solar energy.
Know-how means “expertise.”
If something is low-key, it is played down.
A getaway is an exit.
A health club is a place with exercise equipment.

A. Draw a line to match each vocabulary word with its meaning.

1. high-rise  a. lifetime
2. life span  b. understated
3. open-ended  c. rectify
4. getaway  d. skyscraper
5. drive-in  e. inconclusive
6. troubleshoot  f. escape
7. know-how  g. restaurant
8. low-key  h. capability

B. Write a vocabulary word for each picture.

1. 

2. ————

—————
Compound Words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>high-rise</th>
<th>open-ended</th>
<th>drive-in</th>
<th>troubleshoot</th>
<th>life span</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>solar energy</td>
<td>know-how</td>
<td>low-key</td>
<td>getaway</td>
<td>health club</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. An Asian elephant has a _________________ of up to 80 years.
2. The Pappos family moved to the twentieth floor of a new _________________.
3. Dad’s job at the fair was to ________________ and solve any issues.
4. Several questions on the test were ________________ and had no one answer.
5. This building is heated by ________________.
6. Conchita takes a stretching class at the ________________ twice a week.
7. When it comes to repairing cars, Cyrus has a lot of ________________.
8. The van in the photo is the one the robbers used in their _________________.
9. The singer was ________________ and not at all flashy.
10. On our trip, we bought lunch at a ________________ so we didn’t lose time.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Where do you run?  
   - high rise  
   - health care  
   - health club
2. What’s good for a getaway?  
   - cart  
   - car  
   - carton
3. Who has know-how?  
   - novice  
   - student  
   - expert
4. Where can you get cash?  
   - drive-in  
   - run-in  
   - shut-in

Writing to Learn

Pretend you are a real estate broker. Write a brochure for your community. Include at least three vocabulary words.
Compound Words

Read each list of words. Write a vocabulary word to go with each group.

1. nutrition
   spa
   bench-pressing

2. existence
   duration
   survival

3. flight
   departure
   elude

4. restrained
   underemphasized
   inhibited

5. power
   electricity
   rays

6. correct
   eliminate
   resolve

7. many-storied
   tall
   elevators

8. fast food
   automobile
   convenience

9. uncommitted
   limitless
   undecided

10. skill
    proficiency
    ability
Homophones

<table>
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<tr>
<th>sari</th>
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<th>hue</th>
<th>insight</th>
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<tr>
<td>sorry</td>
<td>waiver</td>
<td>hostile</td>
<td>hew</td>
<td>incite</td>
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</table>

A HOMOPHONE IS A WORD THAT SOUNDS LIKE ANOTHER WORD BUT HAS A DIFFERENT MEANING, SpELLING, AND ORIGIN.

A sari is a garment worn by Hindu women.
If you are sorry, you are apologetic.
When you waver, you hesitate.
A waiver is a document that gives up a claim.
A hostel is an inexpensive lodging.
Hue is a gradation of color.
If you hew something, you chop or cut it out.
Insight is the ability to understand something.
To incite is to stir up.

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

1. tint, shade
2. vacillate, fluctuate
3. rancorous, antagonistic
4. regretful, remorseful
5. carve, cleave
6. provoke, arouse
7. intuition, perception

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

1. I sound like hostile, but I am a
2. I sound like sorry, but I am a
3. I sound like waver, but I am a
Homophones

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

1. The sky's ________________ deepened as the sun set.
2. The hikers stopped for the night at a youth _________________.
3. Did the leaders try to ________________ the workers to trouble?
4. Fatima wrapped a beautiful yellow ________________ around her.
5. You could see the deer ________________ as we interrupted their meal of our yew bushes.
6. The carver began to ________________ a figure from the wood.
7. With sudden ________________, Kaneko knew what she had to do.
8. Jill was ________________ she had been so rude to the caller.
9. Mr. Fine agreed to a ________________ relinquishing his right to the property.
10. The crowd seemed angry and ________________ to the visiting dignitaries.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. What might a dieter do?  □ wave  □ waver  □ waiver
2. Who says sorry?  □ offender  □ offended  □ offensive
3. What hue is the ocean?  □ purple  □ orange  □ blue
4. How do enemies feel?  □ hostel  □ hostile  □ hospitable

Writing to Learn

Write an apology that one neighbor might make to another. Use at least three vocabulary words.
Homophones

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

1. Mystery at the Hostel Hostile

2. If You Sign a Waver, You Might Be Sari

3. Incite into Hews for Your Home

4. Looking Good in a Sorry

5. Don't Waiver! How to Hue Out Your Share of Happiness

6. When to Insight a Rebellion
Homographs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>wound</th>
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A HOMOGRAPH IS A WORD THAT IS SPelled THE SAME AS ANOTHER WORD BUT HAS A DIFFERENT MEANING AND SOMETIMES A DIFFERENT PRONUNCIATION.

Wound is the past tense of wind, meaning “to wrap around.”
A buffet is a counter from which meals are served.
To buffet is to strike forcefully.
Incense is a substance that burns with a strong odor.
If you incense someone, you anger that person.
A pawn is the lowest piece in a chess game.
If you pawn something, you give it as a deposit for a loan.
Intimate means “a close association.”
If you intimate something, you give a hint.

A. Read each sentence. Then circle the correct pronunciation of the word.
1. Did the boss intimate that Troy was getting a raise?  
   a. in' tə mat  
   b. in' tə mat
2. Anita often burned incense on the porch.  
   a. in' sen(t)s  
   b. in sen(t)s'
3. The restaurant had a huge buffet on Saturday nights.  
   a. bə fə'  
   b. bə fat'
4. Be careful not to incense the bear.  
   a. in' sen(t)s  
   b. in sen(t)s'
5. That storm will buffet the ships at sea.  
   a. in' tə mat  
   b. in' tə mat
6. The friends had known each other for years and were on intimate terms.

B. Write a vocabulary word for each underlined word or words.
1. Bruce moved a chess piece and then waited.  
   ______________________
2. The doctor tended to the patient's injury.  
   ______________________
3. The dancers spun around the maypole.  
   ______________________
4. Neil decided to stake his watch for a loan.  
   ______________________
Homographs

wound  buffet  incense  pawn  intimate
wound  buffet  incense  pawn  intimate

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

1. Expertly, the mother _____________ a band around her daughter's hair.
2. We could smell the _____________ as we entered the church.
3. Ruby captured the _____________ her opponent had moved.
4. For dinner, an appetizing _____________ was set up along one side of the room.
5. Although they lived on the same floor, the two families were not _____________ .
6. After stumbling over a root, the climber had a nasty _____________ on his leg.
7. Strong winds sometimes _____________ the chair lifts at this mountain.
8. It will _____________ Dad if we leave the dirty dishes in the sink.
9. The speaker's words _____________ his feelings about the situation.
10. When you _____________ jewelry, you don't get much money for it.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Can a buffet buffet?          □ yes          □ no
2. Can an intimate intimate?    □ yes          □ no
3. Can you pawn a pawn?         □ yes          □ no
4. Can incense incense you?     □ yes          □ no

Writing to Learn

Explain why homographs can be confusing. Give some tips for understanding them. Use at least three homographs as examples.
Homographs

Show that you are a homograph hound. Read each sentence. Circle the number beside the correct meaning for each boldfaced word. If the numbers add up to 20, you're a winner and a homograph hound.

A. The photograph shows an intimate family gathering.
   1. suggested  
   2. close  
   3. interior

B. Let's take the flag down so the wind doesn't buffet it too much.
   1. food service  
   2. batter  
   3. bother

C. The vet treated the dog's wound.
   1. damaged flesh  
   2. twirled around  
   3. illness

D. Judy bought several sticks of incense.
   1. intense  
   2. infuriate  
   3. aromatic substance

E. Did the host intimate that the party was over?
   1. affectionate  
   2. imply  
   3. instigate

F. The path wound through a field and up a hill.
   1. injury  
   2. bumped  
   3. twisted

G. As the player set up the board, one of the pawns fell.
   1. chess pieces  
   2. shrimp  
   3. exchange for a loan

H. The shoppers were incensed when the store ran out of the sale item.
   1. perfumed  
   2. encouraged  
   3. enraged

I. More people come in to pawn things at the end of the month.
   1. make security deposit  
   2. play a board game  
   3. display

J. We heaped our plates with selections from the buffet.
   1. hit hard  
   2. food table  
   3. basket
Eponyms: People

derrick  zinnia  cardigan  maverick  boycott
mesmerize  saturnine  laconic  sequoia  bacitracin

An eponym is a word that comes from the name of a person or place.

A derrick is a large crane.
A zinnia is a colorful flower.
A cardigan is a sweater that buttons in front.
A maverick is someone who doesn't go along with a group's thinking.
If you boycott something, you stop using it.
Saturnine means "gloomy." / Someone who is laconic uses few words.
A sequoia is a giant redwood tree. / Bacitracin is an antibiotic ointment.

Mesmerize means "to hypnotize."

A. Write a vocabulary word for each sentence.

1. Saturn was a god in Roman myths.
2. Sequoya, a Cherokee, created a system of writing for his people in 1821.
3. The Laconians of ancient Greece were known for their brief speeches.
4. An Austrian doctor, Franz Mesmer, used hypnotism to treat patients.
5. J.T. Brudenell, the Earl of Cardigan, wore a sweater that was open in the front.
6. Samuel A. Maverick was a Texas cattleman who didn't brand his calves when other ranchers did.

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

1. bacitracin
   a. In 1600, a gallows in England was named for Derick, a famous hangman.
2. boycott
   b. Botanist Johann Zinn discovered a flower.
3. derrick
   c. When Captain Charles Boycott raised rents on an estate in Ireland, the tenants turned against him.
4. zinnia
   d. An antibody in the blood of Margaret Tracy led to an ointment that fights infections.
Eponyms: People

derrick  zinnia  cardigan  maverick  boycott
mesmerize  saturnine  laconic  sequoia  bacitracin

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

1. People threatened to ________________ the store because of its policies.
2. Gwen took along a ________________ in case the day got cooler.
3. The main character in the movie seemed glum and ________________ to the viewers.
4. The oil field was crowded with ________________ .
5. The nurse applied ________________ to Ziggy's cut.
6. By late summer, Mom's garden is bright with ________________ .
7. The children were ________________ by the musician and sat there listening for hours.
8. A national park in California is noted for its stands of ________________ trees.
9. She is very original and something of a ________________ in her field.
10. Devon's response to the question was short and ________________ .

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Who boycotts?  □ supporters  □ protesters  □ bystanders
2. Which one buttons?  □ turtleneck  □ pullover  □ cardigan
3. Which one's an annual?  □ sequoia  □ zinnia  □ pecan tree
4. What does a maverick do?  □ dissent  □ consent  □ relent

-writing to learn-

Find out more about the history of one of the vocabulary words and the person for whom it is named. Write a paragraph to report on your research.
Eponyms: People

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

1. the tallest tree
2. a warm and wooly wrap
3. avoid
4. not wordy
5. named for a patient
6. put in a trance
7. nice in a bouquet
8. dismal and morose
9. an unconventional person
10. named for a hangman

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

afghan  badminton  cashmere  currants  spaniel  
denim  atoll  turquoise  canary  mayonnaise

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

An afghan is a blanket knitted or crocheted in a colorful pattern.
Badminton is a game played over a net.
Cashmere is a soft wool that comes from a goat.
Currants are small berries. / A spaniel is a kind of dog.
Denim is a heavy cloth used in making overalls.
An atoll is a coral island. / Turquoise is a blue-green gemstone.
Mayonnaise is a dressing made from oil and egg yolk.

A canary is a yellow songbird.

A. Write the word from the box that goes with each sentence.

afghan  currants  atoll  canary  denim  turquoise

1. This yellow finch is from the Canary Islands off western Africa. __________________________

2. This fruit was named for the city of Corinth in ancient Greece. __________________________

3. The word for this stone comes from the country of Turkey. __________________________

4. This covering gets its name from the country of Afghanistan. __________________________

5. This blue cloth came from a French town called Nimes. __________________________

6. The native word for the Maldives Islands is atolu, meaning "reef." __________________________

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

1. badminton  a. A canine prized for its dancing came from España (Spain).

2. cashmere  b. A French duke celebrated his capture of the city of Mahón in 1756.

3. mayonnaise  c. A racquet game was first played at a British estate called Badminton.

4. spaniel  d. Goats native to Kashmir lent their name to this wool.
Eponyms: Places

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>afgahan</th>
<th>badminton</th>
<th>cashmore</th>
<th>currants</th>
<th>spaniel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>denim</td>
<td>atoll</td>
<td>turquoise</td>
<td>canary</td>
<td>mayonnaise</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. Before going out, Mr. Durand wrapped a warm ______________ scarf around his neck.
2. Fiona got a ______________ ring for her birthday.
3. A cage hung by the window, and in it was a little ______________.
4. The small boat moved slowly along the reef of the ______________.
5. Our dog Scruffy is a brown and white ______________.
6. We made jelly from the ______________ Dad picked.
7. The uniforms of most mechanics are made from sturdy ______________.
8. The cook added ______________ to the chicken to make a salad.
9. Some of the guests played a game of ______________ before the barbecue.
10. Jenna has a bright ______________ on her bed that her aunt made.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one's in the ocean?  ☐ currant  ☐ turquoise  ☐ atoll
2. What are jeans made from?  ☐ denim  ☐ cashmere  ☐ afghan
3. Which one flies?  ☐ canasta  ☐ canary  ☐ cannery
4. Where do you use mayonnaise?  ☐ sandwich  ☐ cereal  ☐ cake

Writing to Learn

Pretend you are writing the copy for a catalog. Choose at least three items that are vocabulary words, and write catalog copy for them.
Eponyms: Places

Read the clues. Then complete the puzzle.

1. has droopy ears and a silky coat
2. an island made of coral
3. a patterned coverlet
4. a feathered pet
5. a white dressing
6. berries used in buns
7. game named for an English estate
8. used for making sweaters
9. strong fabric
10. stone often used in Navajo jewelry

1. _______ P __________
2. _______ L
3. _______ A
4. _______ C __________
5. _______ E __________
6. _______ N
7. _______ A __________
8. _______ M
9. _______ E
10. _______ S ________
Words From Other Languages

**scow**  **loiter**  **algebra**  **poodle**  **orangutan**

**frolic**  **iceberg**  **safari**  **snorkel**  **sarong**

Many words in English come from other languages.

**Words From Dutch**  
A **scow** is a flat-bottomed boat.  
If you **frolic**, you play in a frisky way.  
When you **loiter**, you linger.

**An iceberg** is a large mass of floating ice that has broken off from a glacier.  
*(From Dutch)*

**Words From Arabic**  
**Algebra** is a branch of mathematics in which letters are used to represent sets of numbers.  
A **safari** is a hunting or exploring trip.

**Words From German**  
A **poodle** is a type of dog.  
A **snorkel** is a German word for a breathing tube for swimmers.

**Words From Malay**  
An **orangutan** is an ape that lives in trees.  
A **sarong** is a cloth that is wrapped and worn as a skirt.

---

**A. Write Dutch, Arabic, German, or Malay to tell where the word for each picture is from.**

1. ![Picture](image1)
2. ![Picture](image2)
3. ![Picture](image3)
4. ![Picture](image4)
5. ![Picture](image5)
6. ![Picture](image6)

---

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

1. romp, cavort  
2. dally, dawdle  
3. barge, flatboat  
4. expedition, exploration
Words From Other Languages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>scow</th>
<th>loiter</th>
<th>algebra</th>
<th>poodle</th>
<th>orangutan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>frolic</td>
<td>iceberg</td>
<td>safari</td>
<td>snorkel</td>
<td>sarong</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. The guide led tourists on a _________________ to see wild animals in Africa.
2. The vet clipped the thick curly hair on Barry's pet _________________.
3. Come straight home from school and don't _________________ anywhere.
4. In 1912, the Titanic hit an _________________ in the North Atlantic Ocean.
5. Ruth did her _________________ homework and then checked her equations.
6. The _________________ is a common garment on many Pacific Islands.
7. Through the pet show window, we could see the puppies _________________ and play.
8. A _________________ carrying a load of coal moved slowly up the river.
9. The swimming instructor demonstrated how to use the mask and _________________.
10. The large hairy red ape called an _________________ comes from the rain forests of Sumatra and Borneo.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one do you wear?  □ safari  □ savanna  □ sarong
2. Which one do you avoid?  □ iceberg  □ icing  □ ibis
3. Which one might you buy?  □ snorkel  □ algebra  □ orangutan
4. Which one might frolic?  □ puddle  □ paddle  □ poodle

Writing to Learn

Write the table of contents for a travel magazine. Use at least four vocabulary words.
Words From Other Languages

An analogy is a comparison based on how things are related to one another. Complete each of these analogies with a vocabulary word.

1. A tabby is to a calico as a spaniel is to a ________________.
2. Grammar is to punctuation as geometry is to ________________.
3. A van is to a jeep as a freighter is to a ________________.
4. Gregarious is to sociable as idle is to ________________.
5. A blizzard is to a hurricane as a reef is to an ________________.
6. A hike is to a trek as an expedition is to a ________________.
7. A shawl is to a poncho as a skirt is to a ________________.
8. Lenient is to easygoing as revel is to ________________.
9. A helmet is to a cyclist as a ________________ is to a diver.
10. A moose is to a deer as an ________________ is to an ape.
Words From Literature

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>jabberwocky</th>
<th>lilliputian</th>
<th>quixotic</th>
<th>narcissus</th>
<th>robot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>puckish</td>
<td>Herculean</td>
<td>utopian</td>
<td>scrooge</td>
<td>malapropism</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NEW WORDS SOMETIMES COME FROM CHARACTERS, PLACES, AND EVENTS IN LITERATURE.

Writing or speech that makes no sense is **jabberwocky**.
Something very tiny is **lilliputian**.
Someone who is romantic and impractical is **quixotic**.
A **narcissus** is a flower that grows from a bulb. / **Puckish** means "mischievous."
**Herculean** means "really difficult." / A **utopian** idea is one that is visionary but imaginary.
A miserly person is a **scrooge**. / A **malapropism** is a funny misuse of words.

A. Write a vocabulary word for each sentence.

1. People only six inches tall live on the island of Lilliput in *Gulliver’s Travels* by Jonathan Swift.

2. A knight called Don Quixote is the hero of a book by Cervantes.

3. In the play, *The Rivals* by Richard Sheridan, Mrs. Malaprop has trouble getting things straight.

4. Karel Capek made up a word for machines that work for people in his play called *R.U.R.*

5. In Roman mythology, Hercules does twelve impossible labors.

6. Scrooge is a selfish character in *A Christmas Carol* by Charles Dickens.

B. Write the letter of its literary source beside each word.

1. jabberwocky

2. narcissus

3. utopia

4. puckish


   b. Lewis Carroll created an imaginary animal called a Jabberwock in *Through the Looking-Glass*.

   c. In a Greek myth, a youth named Narcissus falls in love with his own image and finally turns into a flower.

   d. In 1551, Sir Thomas More wrote about Utopia, an island with a perfect social and political system.
Words From Literature

jabberwocky  lilliputian  quixotic  narcissus  robot
puckish  Herculean  utopian  scrooge  malapropism

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

1. That man doesn't like to spend his money and is sometimes called a ________________.
2. Ginnie has lots of noble but unworkable ideas; she's rather ________________.
3. In the spring, large clusters of ________________ cover the fields.
4. Mom thinks it would be great to have a ________________ to do the household chores.
5. This essay has no meaning; it's just ________________.
6. Henry is a fun-loving guy with a ________________ smile.
7. With ________________ effort, the little girl managed to carry her suitcase upstairs.
8. In a ________________, the speaker meant to say a "rude awakening," but instead blurted out a "shrewd awakening."
9. The dollhouse furniture was a ________________ copy of our living room furniture.
10. Many reformers have had ________________ dreams of better societies.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one suggests confusion?  □ malady  □ malapropism  □ malevolent
2. What does a robot do?  □ dream  □ work  □ think
3. Which one is an ant?  □ lilliputian  □ gargantuan  □ utopian
4. What kind of person is more fun?  □ scrooge  □ puckish  □ Herculean

-writing to Learn-

Pretend you are an author. Describe five characters in a book or play you are writing. Use at least one vocabulary word in your description of each character.
Words From Literature

Play a game of Move On. Find a word in the first box that does not have the same meaning as the other three words. Move that word to the next box by writing it on the blank line. The first one is done for you. Continue until you reach the last box. Complete the sentence in that box.

tiny
small
lilliputian
quixotic

impish
playful
narcissus

jonquil
daffodil
jabberwocky

machine
scrooge
automaton

visionary
idealistic
malapropism

upopian
powerful
laborious

Don't be a

when it comes to

using vocabulary words.
Words From Shakespeare

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>barefaced</th>
<th>monumental</th>
<th>majestic</th>
<th>dwindle</th>
<th>hint</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>radiance</td>
<td>castigate</td>
<td>frugal</td>
<td>gust</td>
<td>summit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WRITERS OFTEN MAKE UP WORDS. THESE WORDS AND 1,685 OTHERS WERE ALL INTRODUCED BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

If something is barefaced, it is without disguise.  
Monumental means "large and outstanding."  
Majestic means "grand or dignified."
When something dwindles, little remains of it.
A hint is an indirect suggestion.
Radiance is brilliant light.
If you castigate someone, you scold or punish that person.
If you are frugal, you spend your money carefully and sparingly.
A gust is a rush of wind.

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

1. frugal
   - generous
   - thrifty
   - sparing
   - fruitful

2. castigate
   - criticize
   - scold
   - castaway
   - praise

3. dwindle
   - enlarge
   - dwell
   - decrease
   - diminish

4. barefaced
   - hidden
   - unconcealed
   - barely
   - uncovered

5. monumental
   - stationary
   - lilliputian
   - huge
   - mammoth

6. summit
   - summon
   - peak
   - top
   - summarize

7. majestic
   - noble
   - imposing
   - magic
   - common

8. gust
   - squall
   - jest
   - blast
   - guilt

B. Write a vocabulary word for each clue.

1. an inkling ____________________________  2. brilliance ____________________________
Words From Shakespeare

barefaced    monumental    majestic    dwindle    hint
radiance    castigate    frugal    gust    summit

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

1. The crook didn't hide the stolen goods and told a ______________________ lie about where he got them.

2. We were awed by the ______________________ of the stars on a clear night.

3. It took several days for the climbers to reach the ______________________ .

4. The child knew his parents would ______________________ him for playing ball in the house.

5. Sophie is very ______________________ with her allowance and saves most of it.

6. The queen looked regal and ______________________ in her robes and crown.

7. A ______________________ of wind blew the papers right out of the man's hand.

8. The bellboy gave a ______________________ or two about accepting a tip.

9. Workers drove carts around the airplane factory because of its ______________________ size.

10. After two weeks, our supplies began to ______________________ , so we went to a store.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one is frugal?  
   - earner  - saver  - spender
2. Which one has radiance?  
   - sun  - wind  - cloud
3. Which one has a summit?  
   - valley  - plateau  - mountain
4. What is a palace?  
   - humble  - majestic  - ordinary

Writing to Learn

Make up a word game or puzzle using at least five vocabulary words.
Words From Shakespeare

Write the vocabulary word for each clue. Then write the circled letters on the numbered lines at the bottom of the page to answer the riddle.

WHAT IS AT THE END OF EVERYTHING?

1. not wasteful
2. intimation or allusion
3. lessen
4. undisguised
5. exalted
6. rebuke
7. luminosity
8. pinnacle
9. a blast of wind
10. enormous

---

6 2 4 10 7 8 5 3 1 9
Blends

A BLEN D IS A WORD FORMED WHEN PARTS OF TWO WORDS ARE COMBINED OR BLENDED TOGETHER. A BLEN D IS ALSO CALLED A PORTMANTEAU WORD. A PORTMANTEAU IS A SUITCASE WITH TWO SIDES.

A **fortnight** is two weeks.

A **clash** is a loud noise.

When you say goodbye, you say **farewell**.

A **prissy** person is fussy.

An illustrated lecture about traveling is a **travelogue**.

A **Laundromat** is a commercial place for washing and drying clothes in coin-operated machines.

**Flext ime** is an arrangement workers make with employers to set their own work schedules.

If you ride in a **motorcade**, you are in a procession of cars.

A walking marathon is a **walkathon**.

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

1. situation and comedy

2. fourteen and night

3. walk and marathon

4. prim and sissy

5. motor and cavalcade

6. travel and monologue

7. flexible and time

8. fare and well

B. Write the vocabulary word for each clue.

1. a harsh sound

2. a place for dirty clothes
# Blends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>fortnight</th>
<th>clash</th>
<th>farewell</th>
<th>prissy</th>
<th>travelogue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laundromat</td>
<td>flextime</td>
<td>motorcade</td>
<td>sitcom</td>
<td>walkathon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. The cookie tin made a loud ________________ when it fell to the tile floor.
2. Iris giggles when she watches that ________________ on Wednesday nights.
3. We took part in a ________________ to help raise money for a good cause.
4. Mr. Tingley works ________________ hours so he can be home when Jim's school is out.
5. It was hard to say ________________ when our visit was over.
6. Barry took two bags of clothing to the ________________.
7. The students saw a ________________ about an expedition on the Amazon River.
8. The President's ________________ moved slowly down the boulevard.
9. My bean seeds sprouted in less than a ________________.
10. The little girl was rather ________________ and didn't want to get her hands dirty.

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

1. Which one is good exercise?  □ walkout  □ walkway  □ walkathon
2. Which one is the longest?    □ weekend  □ weeknight  □ fortnight
3. What is a sitcom?           □ comedy  □ tragedy  □ history
4. What's in a Laundromat?     □ computer  □ dishwasher  □ dryer

## Writing to Learn

Describe a scene for a sitcom. Use at least four vocabulary words.
Blends

An analogy is a comparison based on how things are related to one another. Complete each of these analogies with a vocabulary word.

1. A nursery is to a florist as a cleaner is to a ________________.
2. Hot is to cold as hello is to ________________.
3. A dancer is to a ballet as an actor is to a ________________.
4. Pleasant is to antagonistic as carefree is to ________________.
5. A flatcar is to a train as a limousine is to a ________________.
6. Siren is to wail as cymbal is to ________________.
7. A half hour is to an hour as a ________________ is to a month.
8. A commercial is to an infomercial as a ________________ is to a documentary.
9. A biathlon is to a triathlon as a ________________ is to a marathon.
10. Commission is to payment as ________________ is to employment.
Content Words: Weather

Blustery humming stratus inversion precipitation
Typhoon cirrus cumulus monsoon meteorologist

Special words name different aspects of weather.

When it is blustery, the wind is noisy and stormy.

Humid means “moist or slightly wet.”

A stratus cloud is low and gray and often brings rain or snow.

An inversion is when air temperature increases at high altitudes instead of decreasing as it normally does.

Precipitation is rain, snow, sleet, or hail.

A typhoon is a violent cyclone or hurricane in the western Pacific Ocean.

A cirrus cloud is high and thin and means fair weather.

A cumulus cloud is puffy and means fair weather.

A monsoon is a seasonal wind that usually brings heavy rains.

A. Write a word or phrase from the box to go with each vocabulary word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>shower</th>
<th>wet wind</th>
<th>tempest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gusty</td>
<td>damp air</td>
<td>reversal of air temperature</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. typhoon
2. monsoon
3. humid
4. inversion
5. blustery
6. precipitation

B. Write the vocabulary word for each picture.

1.
2.
3.
4.
Content Words: Weather

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>blustery</th>
<th>humid</th>
<th>stratus</th>
<th>inversion</th>
<th>precipitation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>typhoon</td>
<td>cirrus</td>
<td>cumulus</td>
<td>monsoon</td>
<td>meteorologist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. Martina listened to the radio to hear what the _____________ said about the weather.
2. The low, gray _____________ clouds looked threatening.
3. The wet, _____________ air made it harder for the participants in the walkathon.
4. High in the sky, we could see thin _____________ clouds.
5. A _____________ is similar to a hurricane and can cause great damage.
6. The wind was so _____________ that small branches broke off the trees.
7. The _____________ blows from the southwest from April to October, bringing heavy rains to parts of Asia.
8. As we drove up the mountain, we noticed that an _____________ had caused the temperature to rise.
9. Bart wore his trench coat in case there was any _____________ later in the day.
10. It was a lovely afternoon with fluffy _____________ clouds floating overhead.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. What do you need for precipitation?  □ sunglasses  □ umbrella  □ sandals
2. Which one looks like cotton?  □ stratus  □ cumulus  □ nimbus
3. What does a meteorologist do?  □ prevent  □ predict  □ presume
4. What is humid air?  □ chilly  □ wet  □ dry

-writing to Learn-

Pretend you are a meteorologist. Write a weather report. Use at least four vocabulary words.
Content Words: Weather

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

Clouds
1. ______________
2. ______________
3. ______________

Winds and Storms
4. ______________
5. ______________
6. ______________

People
7. ______________

Other
8. ______________
9. ______________
10. ______________
Content Words: Music

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>aria</th>
<th>clef</th>
<th>staccato</th>
<th>tempo</th>
<th>adagio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>percussion</td>
<td>crescendo</td>
<td>overture</td>
<td>chord</td>
<td>allegro</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Special words name different things in music.

A **clef** shows the pitch of musical notes.
Music with breaks between tones is played in a **staccato** manner.
**Tempo** is the time or speed in which music is played.
**Adagio** means "a slow tempo."
**Percussion** instruments make sounds when they are struck.
**Crescendo** is an increase in volume or intensity.
An **overture** introduces a musical work such as an opera.
A **chord** is three or more tones sounded together.
**Allegro** means "in a fast tempo."

An **aria** is a song for one voice or instrument.

---

A. Write a word from the box to go with each vocabulary word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>drum</th>
<th>introduction</th>
<th>interrupted</th>
<th>moderate</th>
<th>rapid</th>
<th>melody</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. allegro
2. percussion
3. staccato
4. overture
5. adagio
6. aria

B. Draw a line from each word to the phrase that tells about it.

1. **tempo**
   a. rising sound
2. **clef**
   b. sound together in harmony
3. **chord**
   c. musical mark
4. **crescendo**
   d. time pattern
Content Words: Music

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>aria</th>
<th>clef</th>
<th>staccato</th>
<th>tempo</th>
<th>adagio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. An ____________ gives a preview of the musical themes that will follow.

2. Her voice rose in a ____________ as the song ended.

3. The band struck up a lively ____________ as the parade began.

4. The audience applauded after the singer’s beautiful ____________ .

5. The dancers moved in rapid steps to the ____________ tempo.

6. A snare drum is an example of a ____________ instrument.

7. This sheet music is marked with a G ____________ .

8. This piece is played in a slow ____________ tempo.

9. The dripping rain made a ____________ sound as it plopped on the windowsill.

10. The pianist played several ____________ as the violins tuned up.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one is for a singer?  □ area  □ artic  □ aria

2. What’s an overture?  □ ending  □ encore  □ beginning

3. Which one’s percussion? □ clarinet  □ viola  □ cymbals

4. What’s a crescendo?  □ decrease  □ level  □ increase

Writing to Learn

Write the copy for a CD package. Use at least five vocabulary words.
Content Words: Music

Use the clues to complete the puzzle.

Across
3. marimbas are an example
6. disconnected music
9. quick time
10. musical prelude

Down
1. musical sign
2. song for one
4. on the rise
5. unhurried pace
7. tones together
8. musical speed
Latin Roots *aud*, *grat*, *ject*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>audible</th>
<th>auditorium</th>
<th>gratulate</th>
<th>gratify</th>
<th>reject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>audition</td>
<td>audience</td>
<td>gratitude</td>
<td>inject</td>
<td>conjecture</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MANY WORDS HAVE LATIN ROOTS.

Something that is **audible** can be heard.

**Root:**

*Aud* means “hear.”

An **audition** is a hearing to hire a performer.

An **auditorium** is a large space for an audience.

People gathered in a place to see or hear something make up an **audience**.

*Grat* means “pleasing.”

When you **congratulate** someone, you express good wishes.

**Gratitude** is thankfulness.

**Gratify** means “to please.”

*Ject* means “throw.”

**Inject** means “to fill or insert.”

If you **reject** something, you refuse it.

When you **conjecture**, you make a guess.

---

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

1. **gratify**
   - delight
   - fulfill
   - gravity

2. **conjecture**
   - conjunction
   - surmise
   - suppose

3. **inject**
   - introduce
   - insert
   - expect

4. **reject**
   - repudiate
   - accept
   - discard

5. **gratitude**
   - appreciation
   - grasping
   - gratefulness

6. **audition**
   - radiance
   - presentation
   - hearing

7. **congratulate**
   - compliment
   - praise
   - lament

---

B. Write a vocabulary word for each clue.

1. large room found in schools and other public places
   - **auditorium**

2. group of people who attend a performance
   - **audience**

3. noise within earshot
   - **audible**
Latin Roots aud, grat, ject

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>audible</th>
<th>auditorium</th>
<th>congratulate</th>
<th>gratify</th>
<th>reject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>audition</td>
<td>audience</td>
<td>gratitude</td>
<td>inject</td>
<td>conjecture</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. Gabriella had an ________________ for a role in the school play.
2. Our cat is fussy and will ________________ any food she doesn't like.
3. Emma is very shy and speaks in a barely ________________ voice.
4. The stories in that newspaper show that the reporters ________________ better than they research.
5. As the musicians took a bow, people in the ________________ rose to their feet and clapped.
6. The hostess tried to ________________ some fun into the party.
7. The neighbors were full of ________________ when we rescued their dog.
8. If you must ________________ your hunger, eat some fruit.
9. All the students filed into the ________________ to hear the principal speak.
10. My aunt called to ________________ me for winning a prize in math.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one's a test? □ audition □ auditorium □ auction
2. What do you show at Thanksgiving? □ conjecture □ gratitude □ displeasure
3. Which fruit do you reject? □ fresh □ ripe □ rotten
4. Whom might you congratulate? □ loser □ graduate □ victim

Writing to Learn

Explain why it is helpful to learn the root of a word. Use at least three vocabulary words as your examples.
Latin Roots *aud, grat, ject*

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

1. satisfy
2. deny
3. hearable
4. insert
5. spectators
6. theater
7. tryout
8. extend best wishes
9. theorize or conclude
10. thankfulness

```
C O N G R A T U L A T E D
O B J R K Q C F D X R T K
N E G A O Z L V P H L M C
J S Y T L A U D I T I O N
E N H I W S D K N U C J R
C P Z T O Q M X J E U E A
T E A U D I B L E P G X W
U T C D S N V L C R R N I
R E J E C T A U T I A Q L
E X F N P W B F Y G T M H
V E Y A U D I T O R I U M
T Q N K H Z D N J Z F L O
A U D I E N C E W S Y M B
```
Greek Word Parts *aero, belli, pan*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>aerobics</th>
<th>aerial</th>
<th>aerate</th>
<th>belligerent</th>
<th>pandemonium</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aerodynamics</td>
<td>aeronautics</td>
<td>rebellion</td>
<td>panacea</td>
<td>panorama</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Many English words have Greek word parts. The design and construction of aircraft is called *aeronautics*.

**Root:**

*Aero* means “air.” *Aerobics* is a system of exercises that promote fitness.

*Aerodynamics* is the branch of physics related to the motion of air and other gases.

An *aerial* is a wire or rod used in sending out and receiving electromagnetic waves.

When you *aerate* something, you expose and mix it with air or other gases.

*Belli* means “war.” *Rebellion* is an uprising.

*Belligerent* means “aggressive or warlike.”

*Pan* means “all.” *Panacea* is a cure for all problems.

*Pandemonium* is a noisy uproar.

A *panorama* is an unlimited view over a wide area.

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

1. revolt, insurrection ____________________ 2. remedy, correction ____________________

3. combative, quarrelsome ____________________ 4. turmoil, noise ____________________

5. vista, outlook ____________________ 6. vaporize, oxygenize ____________________

7. aviation, flying ____________________ 8. antenna, receiver ____________________

B. Underline the Greek word part in each word.

1. *aerodynamics* 2. *aerobics*
Greek Word Parts aero, belli, pan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>aerobics</th>
<th>aerial</th>
<th>aerate</th>
<th>belligerent</th>
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<td>panacea</td>
<td>panorama</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. The __________________ from the mountaintop was breathtaking.
2. The passenger on the bus had a __________________ attitude and would not move over.
3. Doreen takes an __________________ class at the health club on Mondays.
4. When the excited puppies got loose, there was __________________ in the house.
5. Without an __________________, our TV reception was poor.
6. Money is not a __________________ for all your troubles.
7. Dr. Robart works in the field of __________________ and studies how forces act on objects moving through air.
8. The newscaster reported that soldiers put down a __________________ in a small foreign country.
9. To make soda water, __________________ regular water with carbon dioxide.
10. John attends __________________ school to learn about aviation.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Where might there be a panorama?  □ closet  □ roof  □ tunnel
2. Where might you do aerobics?  □ gym  □ library  □ bakery
3. What causes people to be belligerent?  □ peace  □ happiness  □ anger
4. What's pandemonium like?  □ confusion  □ quiet  □ orderly

Writing to Learn

Explain how three of the vocabulary words are formed.
Greek Word Parts *aero*, *brell*, *pan*

Read each list of words. Write a vocabulary word to go with each group.

1. solution
   cure
   remedy

2. mutiny
   uprising
   riot

3. pugnacious
   aggressive
   combative

4. view
   survey
   landscape

5. wire
   rod
   electromagnetic waves

6. physics
   forces
   gases

7. disorder
   chaos
   uproar

8. exercise
   oxygen
   energy

9. flying
   aircraft
   aviation

10. mineral water
    mix
    air
Greek Word Parts chronos, phon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>anachronism</th>
<th>chronicle</th>
<th>synchronize</th>
<th>cacophony</th>
<th>phonics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chronic</td>
<td>chronology</td>
<td>megaphone</td>
<td>euphonious</td>
<td>symphony</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Many English words have Greek word parts.

Cacophony is a harsh, clashing sound.

Root:

Chronos means "time."

In an anachronism, an event or object is placed in a time period where it doesn't belong.

Chronic means "lasting a long time."

A chronic is a record of happenings.

A chronology is a list of events arranged in the order in which they occurred.

Synchronize means "to happen at the same time."

Phon means "sound."

A megaphone is a horn that increases the loudness of a voice.

Euphonious means "pleasing to the ear."

Phonics is the association of letters with speech sounds.

A symphony is a composition for an orchestra to play.

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

1. an account    a. cacophony
2. used by cheerleaders  b. chronic
3. coincide      c. megaphone
4. musical piece  d. euphonious
5. harmonious    e. chronic
6. continuous    f. synchronize
7. dissonance    g. symphony

B. Underline the Greek word part in each word.

1. phonics
2. chronology
3. anachronism
Greek Word Parts chronos, phon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>anachronism</th>
<th>chronicle</th>
<th>synchronize</th>
<th>cacophony</th>
<th>phonics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chronic</td>
<td>chronology</td>
<td>megaphone</td>
<td>euphonious</td>
<td>symphony</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. The detective reconstructed the ____________ of events leading to the crime.
2. Those bells make a beautiful, ____________ sound in the wind.
3. The conductor raised his baton to begin the ____________.
4. That picture of a car in the 1600s is an ____________ because there were no cars then.
5. Ned yelled at the crowd through his ____________ as the team took the field.
6. Let’s ____________ our watches so we arrive at the same time.
7. The boy suffers from a ____________ illness and is often absent.
8. The clatter of dishes, voices, and phones creates a ____________ of sound in the kitchen.
9. The children learned ____________ as part of their reading lesson.
10. Our class read a ____________ of our town at the historical museum.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one is an error? ☐ analogy  ☐ anachronism  ☐ anagram
2. Which one amplifies?  ☐ megalopolis  ☐ megawatt  ☐ megaphone
3. Which one is euphonious?  ☐ scream  ☐ screech  ☐ birdsong
4. Which one plays a symphony?  ☐ band  ☐ orchestra  ☐ quartet

-writing to Learn

Write a chronicle about a day in school. Use at least four vocabulary words.
Greek Word Parts *chronos, phon*

Play Tic-Tac-Synonym. Read each word. Then draw a line through three words in the box that are synonyms for that word. Your line can be vertical, horizontal, or diagonal.

1. **synchronize**
   - clockwise
   - synthetic
   - correspond
   - swim
   - phonetic
   - match
   - differ
   - delegate
   - coincide

2. **cacophony**
   - cackle
   - crackle
   - sweet
   - practical
   - delegate
   - symphony
   - defiant
   - coincident
   - discordant
   - jarring

3. **chronic**
   - staggered
   - irregular
   - unpleasant
   - ongoing
   - persistent
   - unremitting
   - sonic
   - sickly
   - terminate

4. **euphonious**
   - shattering
   - chronological
   - lonely
   - phony
   - sincere
   - ridiculous
   - melodious
   - tuneful
   - harmonious

5. **chronicle**
   - complain
   - exaggerate
   - record
   - everlasting
   - account
   - crystal
   - narrative
   - container
   - careful
British English

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>braces</th>
<th>torch</th>
<th>lorry</th>
<th>petrol</th>
<th>cinema</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>diversion</td>
<td>crumpet</td>
<td>dustbin</td>
<td>chips</td>
<td>mackintosh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some English words have different meanings in Britain than they do in the United States.

If you wear braces, you have on suspenders.
A torch is a flashlight.
Petrol is gas.
If you go to the cinema, you go to the movies.
A diversion is a detour.
A crumpet is a muffin.
When you throw something in a trash can, you put it in a dustbin.
In Britain, French fries are called chips.
A mackintosh is a raincoat.

A lorry is a truck.

A. Write a vocabulary word for each picture.

1. DETOUR

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

B. Write a vocabulary word for each clue.

1. carries freight
2. made from potatoes
3. a kind of bread
4. film
British English

braces  torch  lorry  petrol  cinema

diversion  crumpet  dustbin  chips  mackintosh

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

1. A popular English meal is fish and ____________________.

2. Mr. Browning hooked a thumb through his blue and gold ____________________.

3. If it's raining, put on your new ____________________.

4. The ____________________ pulled up to the loading dock at the store.

5. We went to the ____________________ last night and saw my favorite actor.

6. Be sure to put ____________________ in the car before we leave for our trip.

7. Luckily, Althea had a ____________________ when the electricity failed.

8. Our ride took longer than usual because of the ____________________.

9. Mrs. Blake toasted a ____________________ to have with her tea.

10. Cyrus crumpled up the paper and tossed it into the ____________________.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one causes delays?  □ direction  □ diversion  □ division

2. Which one's a fuel?  □ petrol  □ torch  □ petrel

3. Which one's a carrier?  □ loft  □ lorry  □ lotus

4. What are braces for?  □ socks  □ vest  □ pants

-writing to Learn-

Write an e-mail message from a British pen pal to one in the United States. Use at least four vocabulary words.
# British English

Complete the chart with the British and American words for each definition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>British Word</th>
<th>American Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. outer garment for rain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. motion picture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. accessory that holds up trousers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. fuel for automobiles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. battery-operated light</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. alternate route</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. container for litter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. round, flat cake</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. thin pieces of potato fried in fat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. large vehicle for transporting things</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Word Stories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tantalize</th>
<th>boulevard</th>
<th>poinsettia</th>
<th>mercurial</th>
<th>coward</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tulle</td>
<td>nucleus</td>
<td>flamingo</td>
<td>blazer</td>
<td>magnolia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MANY WORDS HAVE INTERESTING STORIES ABOUT THEIR ORIGINS.

If you **tantalize** someone, you torment that person.
A **boulevard** is a wide avenue.
Someone who is **mercurial** is quick and changeable.
A **coward** is someone who lacks courage.
A **tulle** is a fine net used in veils and women's clothes.
A **nucleus** is the core of a cell and controls its growth.
A **flamingo** is a large bird with bright pink feathers.
A **blazer** is a type of jacket. / A **magnolia** is a kind of tree with large flowers.

A **poinsettia** is a plant often used as a holiday decoration.

A. Write a vocabulary word for each word story.

1. Sailors aboard the British ship **Blazer** wore a new kind of coat.

2. Long ago in France, the tops of ramparts called **bolouarts** were used as places to walk.

3. Coart was a timid hare in an old French fable about Reynard the Fox.

4. The Latin word **nux** means "kernel."

5. A fine open-meshed silk was first made in Tulle, France.

6. The Latin word **flamma** means flame.

B. Draw a line from each vocabulary word to the person associated with the word.

1. **magnolia**
   a. The Roman god Mercury was known for speed.

2. **mercurial**
   b. J.R. Poinsett, a U.S. ambassador to Mexico, brought a plant with him when he returned to his homeland.

3. **poinsettia**
   c. Tantalus, a Greek god, was punished in an unusual way.

4. **tantalize**
   d. Pierre Magnol was a French botanist.
Word Stories

tantalize  boulevard  poinsettia  mercurial  coward
tulle  nucleus  flamingo  blazer  magnolia

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

1. The city of Paris is known for its wide ____________________.

2. The fantastic ____________________ is a southern bird with a long neck and legs.

3. Muriel didn't want the others to think she was a ____________________, so she walked across the rope bridge.

4. Every once in a while, a breeze would ____________________ us with the promise of cool air during the heat wave.

5. The ballerina wore a tutu with a ____________________ skirt.

6. In the spring, the blossoms on a ____________________ tree perfume the air.

7. Zack wasn't entirely comfortable with Andrew because of his ____________________ temperament.

8. Many of the men at the summer party wore blue ____________________.

9. Without a ____________________, a cell cannot divide.

10. Every Christmas, florists sell hundreds of red ____________________ plants.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one has wings?  □ flamingo  □ flamenco  □ flannel

2. What might a boulevard have?  □ turret  □ tulle  □ traffic

3. Which one has sleeves?  □ vest  □ leotard  □ blazer

4. What might a coward do?  □ hide  □ fight  □ attack

writing to learn

Find out more about the story behind two of the vocabulary words.
Write a report about the words.
Word Stories

Play a game of Move On. Find a word in the first box that does not go with the other three words. Move that word to the next box by writing it on the blank line. Continue until you reach the last box. Complete the sentence in that box.

biology
cell
blazer
nucleus
cohan
ejacket
tulle
fabric
veil
tantalize

No one will call you a

if you do the
right thing.

houseplant
holiday
coward

fickle
animated
magnolia

promenade
avenue
poinsettia

flaming
avian
boulevard

tree
blossom
flamingo

© 24 VOCABULARY WORDS FOR GRADE &
SCOLASTIC PROFESSIONAL BOOKS
Funny Words

hootenanny  snaggletooth  skedaddle  topsy-turvy  gewgaw
balderdash  flummox  wishy-washy  thingamabob  hunky-dory

SOME WORDS ARE FUN TO KNOW AND USE BECAUSE THEY ARE COLORFUL AND FUNNY.

A hootenanny is a gathering of folksingers.
When you skedaddle, you run away suddenly.

Topsy-turvy means "upside down."
A gewgaw is a showy trinket.

Balderdash means "nonsense."
If you flummox someone, you bewilder that person.
If something is wishy-washy, it is weak.
If you can't think of the name for something, you might say it's a thingamabob.

Hunky dory means "okay."

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

1. flummox
   - flutter
   - confuse
   - confound
2. gewgaw
   - doodad
   - knickknack
   - guffaw
3. wishy-washy
   - clean
   - feeble
   - insipid
4. balderdash
   - poppycock
   - fiddlesticks
   - hairless
5. skedaddle
   - doubt
   - depart
   - leave
6. topsy-turvy
   - disorderly
   - chaotic
   - calm
7. thingamabob
   - ungrammatical
   - doohickey
   - whatchamacallit

B. Write a vocabulary word for each clue.

1. a dental problem
2. not to worry
3. a jam session
Funny Words

hootenanny  snaggletooth  skedaddle  topsy-turvy  gewgaw
balderdash  flummox  wishy-washy  thingamabob  hunky-dory

A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.
1. The tourists stopped to look at a ________________ in the window of a souvenir shop.
2. After the match, the boxer had a ________________ and went to the dentist.
3. It was a lazy, warm day, and we all felt kind of ________________ about making plans.
4. When the waiter dropped the tray, the dishes went ________________ all over the place.
5. Each summer, fiddle players and singers come from all over to the ________________.
6. "Don't worry, everything is ________________," Uncle Ike assured us after the storm.
7. That statement is nonsense and ________________.
8. "Quick! Get me the ________________!" yelled Frank in excitement when the shelf fell.
9. The boys decided to ________________ before their mother thought of any more chores.
10. "Don't let the big words in this book ________________ you," said the librarian.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.
1. What might be a gewgaw?
   □ pin  □ book  □ couch
2. Which one's an event?
   □ snaggletooth  □ hootenanny  □ hunky dory
3. Who might be wishy-washy?
   □ coward  □ villain  □ heroine
4. How might you react to a storm?
   □ sleep  □ dillydally  □ skedaddle

Writing to Learn

Write a promotional piece describing a hootenanny. Use at least three vocabulary words.
**Funny Words**

Read the clues. Then complete the puzzle.

1. perplex
2. all right
3. a folksingers’ happening
4. jagged protrusion from the mouth
5. gutless
6. a bauble
7. a what’s-its-name
8. in disarray
9. flee
10. foolishness

1. F_______
2. _______ U_______
3. _______ N_______
4. _______ N________
5. _______ Y - _______
6. _______ W_______
7. _______ O_______
8. _______ - _______ R_____
9. _______ D_______
10. _______ S_______
Confusing Words

<table>
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<tr>
<th>tortuous</th>
<th>plaintiff</th>
<th>insinuate</th>
<th>desolate</th>
<th>ally</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>torturous</td>
<td>plaintive</td>
<td>incinerate</td>
<td>dissolute</td>
<td>alley</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOME WORDS ARE CONFUSING BECAUSE THEY LOOK AND/OR SOUND MUCH LIKE OTHER WORDS.

**Tortuous** means “winding.”
Something that is **torturous** causes great pain.
A person who begins a lawsuit is a **plaintiff**.

**Plaintive** means “sad.”

**Insinuate** means “to suggest in an indirect way.”
If you **incinerate** something, you burn it.

**Dissolute** means “immoral.”
An **ally** is a supporter.
An **alley** is a narrow street.

---

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

1. hint, imply
2. lane, path
3. twisting, serpentine
4. barren, uninhabited
5. lewd, dissipated
6. anguished, miserable
7. associate, confederate
8. mournful, melancholy

B. Write a vocabulary word for each clue.

1. cause a flame
2. an accuser
Confusing Words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>plaintiff</th>
<th>insinuate</th>
<th>desolate</th>
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<td>plaintive</td>
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<td>dissolve</td>
<td>alley</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. In the hours just before dawn, the streets are empty and ____________________.
2. The ____________________ road zigzagged up the mountain.
3. In this building, the city ____________________ its trash.
4. Britain is an important ____________________ of the United States.
5. The ____________________ story made Melvina want to cry.
6. Did Zena ____________________ that your dress is out of style?
7. The people on this street park their cars in an ____________________ behind their houses.
8. Getting into the cold ocean water is ____________________ for some beachgoers.
9. In this film, Connie plays a wayward character who is very ____________________.
10. Our neighbor is a ____________________ in a civil law case about his fence.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one can you count on? □ alley □ ally □ allée
2. Which one can’t be tortuous? □ airstrip □ trail □ river
3. How might a lost hiker feel? □ desolate □ dissolve □ dissolved
4. What can be plaintive? □ food □ song □ shoes

☐ Writing to Learn

Write a science fiction story. Use at least four vocabulary words.
Confusing Words

Use the clues to complete the puzzle.

**Across**
1. sorrowful
5. passageway
6. cremate
7. circuitous
8. debauched
9. lonely

**Down**
1. a complainant
2. affiliate
3. suggest
4. distressing
Prefixes *de-*-, *fore-*-, *im-*-, *micro-*-, *anti-*-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>devalue</th>
<th>foreshadow</th>
<th>improper</th>
<th>microcosm</th>
<th>antitoxin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>desegregate</td>
<td>foresight</td>
<td>improvident</td>
<td>microscope</td>
<td>antisocial</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

*de-* means “down” or “away from”
*fore-* means “in front of”
*im-* means “not”
*micro-* means “small”
*anti-* means “against”

A **microscope** is an instrument that makes small things look larger.

**Devalue** means “to reduce the value of something.”

**Desegregate** means “to end segregation.”

If you **foreshadow** something, you indicate it beforehand.

**Foresight** is wisdom. / **Improper** means “not according to standards.”

**Improvident** means “not careful in providing for the future.”

A **microcosm** is a little world. / An **antitoxin** makes the body safe from disease.

If you are **antisocial**, you are not sociable.

---

A. Read the words in each row. Circle the word that means almost the same thing as the vocabulary word.

1. foresight
   - forego
   - wisdom
   - foreground

2. improvident
   - imprudent
   - interesting
   - immigrate

3. antisocial
   - antecedent
   - gregarious
   - unfriendly

4. improper
   - improbable
   - unseemly
   - impulsive

5. devalue
   - increase
   - deregulate
   - lower

6. foreshadow
   - presage
   - foreshorten
   - forgive

---

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

1. (away from) ______ segregate
2. (small) ______ scope

3. (small) ______ cosm
4. (against) ______ toxin
Prefixes de-, fore-, im-, micro-, anti-

**devalue**  **foreshadow**  **improper**  **microcosm**  **antitoxin**

**desegregate**  **foresight**  **improvident**  **microscope**  **antisocial**

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

1. Grandma says it is _________________ to wear a baseball cap at dinner.
2. A law was passed to _________________ the nation’s schools.
3. Often, an author will _________________ an event by bringing it up earlier in the story.
4. A hermit is usually an _________________ person who prefers to be alone.
5. The young man was _________________ with his money and didn’t worry about the future.
6. Dad had the _________________ to keep a first aid kit in the car.
7. That fish tank is a _________________ of the ocean.
8. The government will _________________ the exchange rate of currency next week.
9. This serum contains an _________________ for diphtheria.
10. The students studied slides under a _________________.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. What is spitting?  
   - improvident  - improper  - improvement

2. Which shows foresight?  
   - forgetting  - worrying  - planning

3. Which one’s a literary term?  
   - foreshadow  - antisocial  - microcosm

4. Which one’s improvident?  
   - spendthrift  - earner  - saver

**Writing to Learn**

Explain how a prefix changes the meaning of a word. Use at least four vocabulary words as examples.
Prefixes *de-, fore-, im-, micro-, anti-

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. antimissile
2. decompress
3. foretell
4. antipathy
5. microfilm
6. forerunner
7. immovable
8. immeasurable
9. defrost
10. microphone
Suffixes -ance, -ity, -al, -less, -ible

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tolerance</th>
<th>velocity</th>
<th>sensational</th>
<th>remorseless</th>
<th>convertible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>arrogance</td>
<td>hospitality</td>
<td>stoical</td>
<td>defenseless</td>
<td>irreversible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

-ance and -ity mean “state of being”
-al means “relating to”
-less means “lack of”
-ible means “can be”

Tolerance is respect for others.
Arrogance is pride.
Velocity is speed. / Hospitality is a warm welcome for guests.
If something is sensational, it is outstanding. / Stoical means “indifferent to pleasure or pain.”
When someone is remorseless, that person has no pity.
If you are defenseless, you have no way of protecting yourself.
Irreversible means “unable to be changed.”

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

1. impassive, unaffected
2. merciless, pitiless
3. haughtiness, self-importance
4. rapidity, swiftness
5. spectacular, exciting
6. vulnerable, helpless
7. consideration, forbearance
8. permanent, unalterable

B. Underline the suffix in each word.

1. convertible
2. hospitality
Suffixes -ance, -ity, -al, -less, -ible

tolerance  velocity  sensational  remorseless  convertible
arrogance  hospitality  stoical  defenseless  irreversible

A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.
1. The instructor was ____________________ and kept the class working despite the heat.
2. We were amazed at the ____________________ of the puck as it flew over the ice.
3. A goal in our school is to practice ____________________ for all.
4. Bonnie thanked her hosts for their kind ____________________.
5. Jackie chased the cat away from the ____________________ baby bird.
6. The damage from the flood is extensive and ____________________ in some places.
7. The acrobats in the circus really put on a ____________________ show.
8. Despite her injury, Verna was ____________________ about the pain.
9. The occupants of the ____________________ stopped to put the top down.
10. Donna thought the guide showed great ____________________ toward the people who weren’t familiar with art.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.
1. Where could you find hospitality?  □ inn  □ theater  □ garage
2. What’s a top hit?  □ stoical  □ sensational  □ remorseless
3. Which one has wheels?  □ conversion  □ convertible  □ convert
4. Which one’s defenseless?  □ soldier  □ marine  □ infant

Writing to Learn

Explain how a suffix changes the meaning of a word. Use at least four vocabulary words as examples.
Suffixes -ance, -ity, -al, -less, -ible

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

1. __________________
   __________________
   __________________
   __________________
   -ance
   __________________

2. __________________
   __________________
   __________________
   __________________
   -ible
   __________________

3. __________________
   __________________
   __________________
   __________________
   -ity
   __________________

4. __________________
   __________________
   __________________
   __________________
   -al
   __________________

5. __________________
   __________________
   __________________
   __________________
   -less
   __________________
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