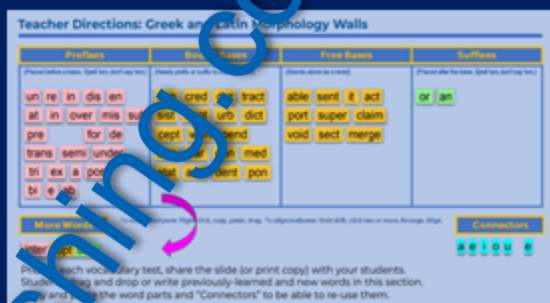


Comprehensive Vocabulary

Grade 4



Slices of the Vocabulary Pie



- Greek and Latin Morphology
- Multiple Meanings
- Figures of Speech
- Word Relationships
- Language Resources
- Academic Language
- Connotations

Comprehensive Vocabulary Grade 4

penningtonpublishing.com

Mark Pennington

Pennington Publishing
El Dorado Hills, CA



Visual Watermark

COPYRIGHT © 2014, 2023 Pennington Publishing
Printed in the United States of America

NOTICE TO THE READER

Portions of this book have been previously published in *Teaching Spelling and Vocabulary* © 2001 Pennington Publishing, *Teaching Reading Strategies* © 2001 Pennington Publishing, and *The Common Core Vocabulary Toolkit Grade 4* © 2014 Pennington Publishing

All rights reserved Pennington Publishing 2023. Permission is hereby granted to the individual purchaser to reproduce student materials in this book for noncommercial individual or classroom use only. Book and accompanying resources are not for resale.

Other than the heretofore specified limited permission for reproduction, the text of this publication, or any part thereof, may not be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronics or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, storage in an information retrieval system, or otherwise, without prior written permission of the publisher.

The Publisher makes no representation or warranties of any kind, including but not limited to, the warranties of fitness for particular purpose or merchantability, nor are any such representations implied with respect to the material set forth herein, and the publisher takes no responsibility with respect to such material. The publisher shall not be liable for any special, consequential, or exemplary damages resulting, in whole or part, for the readers' or students' reliance upon, this material. Any similarity to any printed material is purely coincidental.

Mark Pennington
Pennington Publishing

Comprehensive Vocabulary

Grade 4

Table of Contents

Sections	Pages
Introduction and Program Overview.....	1–3
Vocabulary Worksheets.....	4–63
▪ Multiple Meanings (L.4.a.)	
▪ Greek and Latin Morphology (L.4.a.)	
▪ Language Resources (L.4.c.d.)	
▪ Figures of Speech (L.5.a.)	
▪ Word Relationships (L.5.b.)	
▪ Connotations (L.5.c.)	
▪ Academic Language Words (L.6.0)	
Vocabulary Worksheets Answers.....	64–69
Vocabulary Study Cards.....	70–98
Vocabulary Tests and Answers.....	99–121
Syllable Blending and Syllable Worksheets.....	122–178
▪ Syllable Blending	
▪ Syllable Division	
▪ Derivatives	
Context Clues Strategies.....	179–183
Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Resources.....	184–197
▪ Greek and Latin Word Parts Resource List	
▪ Vocabulary Review Games	
▪ Vocabulary Steps	
▪ Semantic Spectrums	
Vocabulary Grade 4 Instructional Scope and Sequence.....	198–201
Greek and Latin Morphology Walls (Interactive Google Slides Review)....	202–216

<https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/119IoeRTxO4Wik1iG7hBt9napRLSQc0gysMxgsiuzOME/copy>

Introduction and Program Overview

What most teachers notice after careful reading of the Anchor Standards for Language is the expected **breadth, complexity, and depth of instruction** across the grade levels. Obviously, incidental vocabulary acquisition from independent reading won't "teach" the Vocabulary Standards with any degree of fidelity. Nor will introducing a few "story-specific" or "content-specific" words prior to reading a selection from the literature anthology or social studies chapter. Nor will simply passing out "hard word" or "Greek and Latin word parts" weekly lists and testing on Fridays. Not that there is anything necessarily wrong with these approaches to vocabulary development. It's just that none of these approaches, nor any combination thereof, address each of the Vocabulary Standards. So let's familiarize ourselves with the basics.

The Anchor Standards for Language divides vocabulary development among a variety of instructional strands across the grade levels. However, most of the specific Vocabulary Standards are placed in the K-12 Language Strand. The CCSS L.4, 5, 6 Vocabulary Standards specify the following components of vocabulary instruction:

- Multiple Meanings (L.4.a.)
- Greek and Latin Morphology (L.4.a.)
- Language Resources (L.4.c.d.)
- Figures of Speech (L.5.a.)
- Word Relationships (L.5.b.)
- Connotations (L.5.c.)
- Academic Language Words (L.6.0)

The resources in Comprehensive Vocabulary, Grade 4 are designed to teach each of the grade level Standards.

Which Words Should We Teach?

Three Tiers of Words (Common Core Standards Appendix A 32)

Isabel L. Beck, Margaret G. McKeown, and Linda Kucan (2002, 2008) have outlined a useful model for conceptualizing categories of words readers encounter in texts and for understanding the instructional and learning challenges that words in each category present. They describe three levels, or tiers, of words in terms of the words' commonality (more to less frequently occurring) and applicability (broader to narrower). While the term tier may connote a hierarchy, a ranking of words from least to most important, the reality is that all three tiers of words are vital to comprehension and vocabulary development, although learning tier two and three words typically requires more deliberate effort (at least for students whose first language is English) than does learning tier one words.



- Tier One words are the words of everyday speech usually learned in the early grades, albeit not at the same rate by all children. They are not considered a challenge to the average native speaker, though English language learners of any age will have to attend carefully to them. While Tier One words are important, they are not the focus of this discussion.
- Tier Two words (what the Standards refer to as general academic words) are far more likely to appear in written texts than in speech. They appear in all sorts of texts: informational texts (words such as relative, vary, formulate, specificity, and accumulate), technical texts (calibrate, itemize, periphery), and literary texts (misfortune, dignified, faltered, unabashedly). Tier Two words often represent subtle or precise ways to say relatively simple things—saunter instead of walk, for example. Because Tier Two words are found across many types of texts, they are highly generalizable.
- Tier Three words (what the Standards refer to as domain-specific words) are specific to a domain or field of study (lava, carburetor, legislature, circumference, aorta) and key to understanding a new concept within a text. Because of their specificity and close ties to content knowledge, Tier Three words are far more common in informational texts than in literature. Recognized as new and “hard” words for most readers (particularly student readers), they are often explicitly defined by the author of a text, repeatedly used, and otherwise heavily scaffolded (e.g., made a part of a glossary).

The resources in the Comprehensive Vocabulary, Grade 4 are designed to teach Tier Two words and Tier Three Words that are domain-specific to English-Language Arts.

Which Words Should We Teach?

Academic Language Words

Dr. Averil Coxhead, senior lecturer at the Victoria University of Wellington School of Linguistics and Applied Language Studies developed and evaluated [*The Academic Word List*](#) (AWL) for her MA thesis. The Academic Word list has been ordered into lists by frequency of use. The list has 570 word families which were selected according to certain criteria:

- The word families must occur in over half of the 28 academic subject areas. “Just over 94% of the words in the AWL occur in 20 or more subject areas. This principle ensures that the words in the AWL are useful for all learners, no matter what their area of study or what combination of subjects they take at tertiary level.”
- “The AWL families had to occur over 100 times in the 3,500,000 word Academic Corpus in order to be considered for inclusion in the list. This principle ensures that the words will be met a reasonable number of times in academic texts.” The academic corpus refers to a computer-generated list of most-frequently occurring academic words.
- “The AWL families had to occur a minimum of 10 times in each faculty of the Academic Corpus to be considered for inclusion in the list. This principle ensures that the vocabulary is useful for all learners.”



Words Excluded from the Academic Word List

- “Words occurring in the first 2,000 words of English.”
- “Narrow range words. Words which occurred in fewer than 4 faculty sections of the Academic Corpus or which occurred in fewer than 15 of the 28 subject areas of the Academic Corpus were excluded because they had narrow range. Technical or specialist words often have narrow range and were excluded on this basis.”
- “Proper nouns. The names of places, people, countries, for example, *New Zealand*, *Jim Bolger* and *Wellington* were excluded from the list.”
- “Latin forms. Some of the most common Latin forms in the Academic Corpus were *et al*, *etc*, *ie*, and *ibid*.” <http://www.victoria.ac.nz/lals/resources/academicwordlist/information>

Program Overview

Vocabulary Worksheets: The Vocabulary Worksheets have been designed to introduce and reinforce vocabulary through independent practice. Each of the grade-level L. 4, 5, and 6 Vocabulary Standards is addressed in these twice-per-week worksheets: Multiple Meaning Words and Context Clues (L.4.a.); Greek and Latin Word Parts (L.4.a.); Language Resources (L.4.c.d.); Figures of Speech (L.5.a.); Word Relationships (L.5.b.); Connotations (L.5.c.); Academic Language Words (L.6.0). Answers follow. An instructional scope and sequence is provided at the end of this program.

Vocabulary Study Cards: Vocabulary flashcards are provided for each of the weekly paired lessons for whole-class review, vocabulary games, and individual practice.

Vocabulary Tests: Bi-weekly Vocabulary Tests are provided. The first section of each test is simple matching. The second section of each test requires students to apply the vocabulary in the writing context. Answers follow.

Syllable Blending, Syllable Worksheets, and Derivatives Worksheets: Whole class syllable blending “openers” will help your students learn the rules of structural analysis, including proper pronunciation, syllable division, accent placement, and derivatives. Each “opener” includes a Syllable Worksheet and a Derivatives Worksheet for individual practice. Answers follow.

Context Clues Strategies: Students learn the FP’S BAG SALE approach to learning the meanings of unknown words through surrounding context clues.

Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Resources: Greek and Latin word parts lists, vocabulary review games, vocabulary steps, and semantic spectrums provide additional vocabulary instructional resources.

Greek and Latin Morphology Walls (Interactive Google Slides Review): Prior to each vocabulary test, share these drag and drop Google slides to review and expand learning. Students create previously-learned and new words from prefixes, bound bases, free bases, and suffixes. <https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/119IoeRTxO4Wik1iG7hBt9napRLSQC0gysMxgsiuzOME/copy>



Vocabulary Worksheets

As with any new instructional activity, teachers should walk through the directions and instructional activities of the Vocabulary Worksheets before expecting students to complete the work on their own. Following are two lessons designed to ensure independent success. Odd-numbered worksheets include the same activities, as do even-numbered worksheets.

Display the Vocabulary Worksheet #1 and have students reference their worksheets.

Multiple Meaning Words

Introduce the two **Multiple Meaning Words*** and read their definitions out loud. Ask students to use both vocabulary words in their own sentences with context clues that *show* the meanings of the words.** Then read and explain the directions. Next, read the sentences out loud and complete a “think aloud” as you use the context clues to decide which definition number best matches each vocabulary word. Finally, direct students to fill in the definition numbers in the spaces provided.

* Some Multiple Meaning Words on the Vocabulary Worksheets have minimal accent marks, vowel sound marks, and/or syllable division to assist with pronunciation.

** Use the SALE (Synonym, Antonym, Logic, Example) context clues strategy to identify the context clue categories in the student sentences. If students have not practiced context clue strategies, it may be advisable to teach one or more of the context clue vocabulary lessons.

Greek and Latin Morphology: Prefixes, Base, and Suffixes

Introduce the two **Greek and Latin Word Parts** and read their definitions out loud. Remind students how prefixes, bases, and suffixes function in words. Then read and explain the first sentence of the directions. Ask students to brainstorm which words they know that include each of the word parts. Write their example words on the board and then direct students to write two choices in the blanks under the “Example Words” column. Remind students that they can consult a dictionary to find example words for the prefixes and bases, but not suffixes because of the alphabetical order of dictionaries. Show students using computers how using the search words “words ending with _____” will help them find words including the suffixes.

Now read and explain the second sentence of the directions. Ask students to guess the definition of the word formed from the word parts and write their responses on the board. Encourage students to use the words listed under the “Meaning” column, add their own words, or reverse the order of the word part meanings to make the best sense. Complete sentences are not required.

Each set of four Vocabulary Worksheets includes four paired Greek and Latin word parts. These four word parts are included in the **Greek and Latin Morphology Walls** review as drag and drop Google slides or as print copies. **See previous page for Google slide link.**

Now, display Vocabulary Worksheet #2 and have students reference their worksheets.



Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

Locate the Greek and Latin vocabulary word listed under the **Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus** section on the Vocabulary Worksheet in an online dictionary and thesaurus and display each entry for your students.

Read and explain the first set of directions: “Consult a dictionary to divide the vocabulary word into syl/la/bles, mark its primary accent, list its part of speech, and write its primary definition. Compare to your definition above.”

- Show students how the dictionary divides the vocabulary word into syllables and direct student to use slashes (/) for these syllable divisions of the Greek and Latin vocabulary words. Point out that the Greek and Latin vocabulary words don't always follow English syllabication rules. (English syllable rules are found in Spelling Resources Appendix B.)
- Show students how the dictionary marks the primary accent and tell them to place the (´) accent mark over the stressed vowel or last vowel in a vowel team for the Greek and Latin vocabulary words. For example, a/boút. Remind students to mark slashes (/) between, *not through*, the letters.
- Show students how the dictionary labels the abbreviated part of speech and instruct students to label the parts of speech for the Greek and Latin vocabulary words in the parentheses which follow. Write these dictionary abbreviations for the parts of speech on the board: n., pron., adj., v., adv., conj., prep.
- Show students how the dictionary lists the primary (first) and secondary definitions (thereafter). Tell your students to write the primary definition for the Greek and Latin vocabulary words in the spaces provided on their Vocabulary Worksheets.
- Compare the primary dictionary definition of the Greek and Latin vocabulary word to the students' definition guesses derived from the Greek and Latin word parts. Point out that the Greek and Latin word parts can provide important clues to the meanings of academic words. However, because words change meanings over time, the word parts aren't always helpful clues to the meaning of a word.

Now explain that the second set of directions requires students to list other words which have a certain relationship to the Greek and Latin vocabulary words. Students must list synonyms, antonyms, or inflected forms of the vocabulary words in the spaces provided.

- **Synonym** _____
Show students the list of synonyms in the dictionary and thesaurus. Explain that a synonym is a word or phrase similar in meaning to that of the vocabulary word.
- **Antonym** _____
Show students the list of antonyms in the dictionary and thesaurus. Explain that an antonym is a word or phrase different in meaning to that of the vocabulary word. Encourage students *not* to use negations to form antonyms on their Vocabulary Worksheets.
- **Inflected Form** _____
Show students the list of inflected forms in the dictionary. An inflected form is a related word with a different root or suffix. An inflected form is listed in boldface after the entry word or as separate entry word before or after the vocabulary word.



Figures of Speech

Tell students that a figure of speech is a non-literal expression used by a certain group of people. For example, The man walked through the door. Although we say *through the door*, we don't literally mean exactly what we say. *Through the door* is one type of figure of speech known as an idiom. Let students know that they will explore many types of figures of speech in the Vocabulary Worksheets.

Now read and explain the directions. Ask students to share their interpretations or explanations of the figure of speech. After several responses, help clarify and paraphrase as necessary so students can write a concise answer.

Word Relationships

Tell students that they will be exploring different types of **word relationships** throughout the Vocabulary Worksheets. Introduce the two vocabulary words and read their definitions out loud. Brainstorm how the two vocabulary words are synonymous.

Now read and explain the directions. Ask students to share compound sentences which use one of the vocabulary words in each independent clause along with a connecting transition word or phrase that signals a synonymous relationship between these clauses. For example, *similarly, in the same way, just like, likewise, compared to*. Stress the importance of using context clues to *show* the meanings of the words* and let students know that they may reverse the order of the vocabulary words in their sentences. After sharing a few sentences, direct students to write one of the compound sentences in space provided.

* Use the SALE (Synonym, Antonym, Logic, Example) context clues strategy to identify the context clue categories in the student sentences. See pages 179–183 for context clue lessons.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

Explain the difference between denotation (dictionary definition) and connotation (definition in context). Introduce the two vocabulary words and read their definitions out loud. Brainstorm how the two vocabulary words have different **shades of meaning** and then compare and contrast the meanings of these words to the two words listed on the Connotation Spectrum. Use a rainbow to describe the concept of a spectrum. Then read and explain the directions. Direct students to write the two vocabulary words in their proper places on the Connotation Spectrum. Review answers and let students to correct errors if necessary.

Academic Language

Introduce the first **academic language** word and read its definition out loud. Tell students that academic language words are those most often found in their textbooks. Then read and explain the directions. Brainstorm words and phrases which are “Similar to...” the vocabulary word and direct students to write one down in the box. Continue this process with the “Different than...” and “Example, Characteristics, or Picture” descriptions. Finally, direct students to complete the second **academic language** word descriptions on their own. Then review answers.



Vocabulary Worksheet #1

Multiple Meaning Words

Directions: Write the number of the definition that best matches the use of each vocabulary word in the sentence below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

brief (n)

1. Short.

brief (v)

2. To inform or give a summary of information or events.

The reporter wrote a brief ___ summary of the news story to brief ___ her boss, the City Editor.

Greek and Latin Word Parts: Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes

Directions: For each prefix, base, or suffix, write an example word which includes the word part. Use the word part meanings to help you write your own definition of the vocabulary word.

Prefix	Base	Suffix	Meaning	Example Word
un			not	_____
		able	to be able to	_____
unable	_____			_____

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

Directions: Consult a dictionary to divide the vocabulary word into syl/la/bles, mark its primary accent, list its part of speech, and write its primary definition. Compare to your definition above.

unable () _____

Directions: Consult a thesaurus to write the best synonym and antonym for the vocabulary word.

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

Idioms (non-literal expression used by a certain language group)

Directions: As used in the following sentence, interpret or explain the meaning of this idiom: "a lot on my plate." I'd like to stop and help you, but right now I've just got a lot on my plate.



Vocabulary Worksheet #2

Word Relationships: Synonyms

Directions: Write one or two sentences using both vocabulary words. Use **SALE** (Synonym, Antonym, Logic, Example) context clues to show the related meanings of each word.

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
conclude (v)	To end or bring to a close.
finish (v)	To add the final touches to a project.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

Directions: Write the vocabulary words where they belong on the ←Connotation Spectrum. →

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
colossal (adj)	Extremely and unusually large.
enormous (adj)	Very large.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: analyze (v) Definition: To break into parts and examine each part.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: approach (v) Definition: To get close to something.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:



Vocabulary Worksheet #3

Multiple Meaning Words

Directions: Write the number of the definition that best matches the use of each vocabulary word in the sentence below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- staff (n) 1. A specific group of workers.
- staff (n) 2. A stick or rod used for support or as a symbol of authority.

The old chief leaned on his wooden staff ____, while our office staff ____ hurried to prepare a comfortable spot for him to sit.

Greek and Latin Word Parts: Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes

Directions: For each prefix, base, or suffix, write an example word which includes the word part. Use the word part meanings to help you write your own definition of the vocabulary word.

Prefix	Base	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
re			again	_____
	sent		feeling	_____
				resent _____

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

Directions: Consult a dictionary to divide the vocabulary word into syl/la/bles, mark its primary accent, list its part of speech, and write its primary definition. Compare to your definition above.

re sent () _____

Directions: Consult a thesaurus to write the two best synonyms for the vocabulary word.

Synonym _____ Synonym _____

Idioms (non-literal expression used by a certain language group)

Directions: As used in the following sentences, interpret or explain the meaning of this idiom: “Get your ducks in a row.” Your room is a mess, your backpack hasn’t been cleaned out in a month, and you don’t even know what day it is. It’s time you got your ducks in a row.

Vocabulary Worksheet #4

Word Relationships: Synonyms

Directions: Write one or two sentences using both vocabulary words. Use **SALE** (Synonym, Antonym, Logic, Example) context clues to show the related meanings of each word.

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
gather (v)	To bring together.
collect (v)	To keep things of a certain kind.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

Directions: Write the vocabulary words where they belong on the ← Connotation Spectrum. →

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
furious (adj)	Really mad.
upset (adj)	Unhappy or disappointed.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: assess (v) Definition: To determine the value of something.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: assume (v) Definition: To conclude without proof.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:



Vocabulary Worksheet #5

Multiple Meaning Words

Directions: Write the number of the definition that best matches the use of each vocabulary word in the sentence below.

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
work (n)	1. Effort.
work (v)	2. To mold or shape.

It took a lot of work ___ for the sculptor to pound and work ___ the clay into the shapes of the zoo animals.

Greek and Latin Word Parts: Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes

Directions: For each prefix, base, or suffix, write an example word which includes the word part. Use the word part meanings to help you write your own definition of the vocabulary word.

Prefix	Base	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
in			not	_____
	san(e)		health	_____
insane				_____

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

Directions: Consult a dictionary to divide the vocabulary word into syl/la/bles, mark its primary accent, list its part of speech, and write its primary definition. Compare to your definition above.

insane () _____

Directions: Consult a thesaurus to write the best synonym and antonym for the vocabulary word.

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

Idioms (non-literal expressions used by a certain language group)

Directions: As used in the following sentences, interpret or explain the meaning of this idiom: "Get your feet wet." You've been sitting around, hoping for things to change. I think it's time for you to get your feet wet.

Vocabulary Worksheet #6

Word Relationships: Antonyms

Directions: Write one or two sentences using both vocabulary words. Use **SALE** (Synonym, Antonym, Logic, Example) context clues to show the related meanings of each word.

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
lazy (adj)	Not willing to work.
energetic (adj)	Full of life and activity.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

Directions: Write the vocabulary words where they belong on the ←Connotation Spectrum. →

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
exhausted (adj)	Completely tired and in need of immediate rest.
weary (adj)	Very tired.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: authority (n) Definition: The power to make important decisions.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: available (adj) Definition: Not busy or free to act.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:



Vocabulary Worksheet #7

Multiple Meaning Words

Directions: Write the number of the definition that best matches the use of each vocabulary word in the sentence below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- track (n) 1. A rough path or trail.
track (v) 2. To follow something's progress or show its location.

Smelling the little girl's blanket, the bloodhound began to track _____ the scent of the missing girl past the school buildings and soccer field to the far end of the track _____.

Greek and Latin Word Parts: Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes

Directions: Write example words which include each word part. Then guess the part of speech and definition of the word formed from these word parts.

Prefix	Base	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
dis			away	_____
	cred	it	believe to go	_____
discredit				_____

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

Directions: Consult a dictionary to divide the vocabulary word into syl/la/bles, mark its primary accent, list its part of speech, and write its primary definition. Compare to your definition above.

discredit () _____

Directions: Consult the thesaurus to write the best synonym and antonym for the vocabulary word.

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

Idioms (non-literal expression used by a certain language group)

Directions: As used in the following sentence, interpret or explain the meaning of this idiom: "did an about face." After saying "No," her parents did an about face and decided to let her go to the movies.

Vocabulary Worksheet #8

Word Relationships: Antonyms

Directions: Write one or two sentences using both vocabulary words. Use **SALE** (Synonym, Antonym, Logic, Example) context clues to show the related meanings of each word.

Vocabulary Words **Definitions**

selfish (adj) Not concerned for others or looking out for oneself
 generous (adj) Giving more than is due or expected.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

Directions: Write the vocabulary words where they belong on the ←Connotation Spectrum. →

Vocabulary Words **Definitions**

adore (v) To love deeply.
 admire (v) To respect and approve.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: benefit (v) Definition: To provide an advantage or something good.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: concept (n) Definition: A general idea or a plan.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Worksheet #9

Multiple Meaning Words

Directions: Write the number of the definition that best matches the use of each vocabulary word in the sentences below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- ruler (n) 1. A tool for drawing straight lines and measuring length.
ruler (n) 2. A person who governs.

As the ruler ____ of his kingdom, the king wanted a beautiful throne. He designed the plans for his throne on graph paper, using a ruler ____ to measure its length, width, and depth.

Greek and Latin Word Parts: Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes

Directions: For each prefix, base, or suffix, write an example word which includes the word part. Use the word part meanings to help you write your own definition of the vocabulary word.

Prefix	Base	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
en			in	_____
	dur(e)		hard	_____
endure				_____

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

Directions: Consult a dictionary to divide the vocabulary word into syl/la/bles, mark its primary accent, list its part of speech, and write its primary definition. Compare to your definition above.

endure () _____

Directions: Consult a thesaurus to write the two best synonyms for the vocabulary word.

Synonym _____ Synonym _____

Idioms (non-literal expression used by a certain language group)

Directions: As used in the following sentence, interpret or explain the meaning of this idiom: "put it on the backburner." The class came up with two ideas. The students decided to focus on the first idea. When asked about the second idea, John said, "We put in on the backburner."

Vocabulary Worksheet #10

Word Relationships: Part to Whole

Directions: Write one or two sentences using both vocabulary words. Use **SALE** (Synonym, Antonym, Logic, Example) context clues to show the related meanings of each word.

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
sole (n)	The underside of a shoe.
slipper (n)	A light, comfortable shoe normally worn indoors.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

Directions: Write the vocabulary words where they belong on the ←Connotation Spectrum. →

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
joyous (adj)	Full of happiness.
elated (adj)	Extremely happy and proud.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: consist (v) Definition: To make up or form.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: constitute (v) Definition: To combine and make whole.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:



Vocabulary Worksheet #11

Multiple Meaning Words

Directions: Write the number of the definition that best matches the use of each vocabulary word in the sentences below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- rose (n) 1. A shrub with colorful flowers and prickly stems.
rose (v) 2. Got up to one's feet.

The gardener rose ____ to greet the neighbor. Then he picked a beautiful red rose ____ to give to the lady.

Greek and Latin Word Parts: Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes

Directions: For each prefix, base, or suffix, write an example word which includes the word part. Use the word part meanings to help you write your own definition of the vocabulary word.

Prefix	Base	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
at			toward	_____
	tract		pull or drag	_____
attract				_____

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

Directions: Consult a dictionary to divide the vocabulary word into syl/la/bles, mark its primary accent, list its part of speech, and write its primary definition. Compare to your definition above.

attract () _____

Directions: Consult a thesaurus to write the best synonym and antonym for the vocabulary word.

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

Idioms (non-literal expression used by a certain language group)

Directions: As used in the following sentence, interpret or explain the meaning of this idiom: "call it a day." After raking all of the leaves in both the front and back yards, Mom said, "Whew, I'm tired. Let's call it a day."

Vocabulary Worksheet #12

Word Relationships: Part to Whole

Directions: Write one or two sentences using both vocabulary words. Use **SALE** (Synonym, Antonym, Logic, Example) context clues to show the related meanings of each word.

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
trunk (n)	The main stem of a tree.
bark (n)	The outer protective layer of a tree.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

Directions: Write the vocabulary words where they belong on the ←Connotation Spectrum. →

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
mumble (v)	To speak quietly in a way that is hard to understand.
whisper (v)	To speak very softly for privacy.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: context (n) Definition: The setting or background.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: contract (n) Definition: A written or spoken agreement.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:



Vocabulary Worksheet #13

Multiple Meaning Words

Directions: Write the number of the definition that best matches the use of each vocabulary word in the sentence below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- right (adj) 1. Something that is true or correct.
- right (n) 2. A legally protected liberty.

Our nation’s Founding Fathers were right ____ to include the right ____ to a jury trial in the Sixth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Greek and Latin Word Parts: Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes

Directions: For each prefix, base, or suffix, write an example word which includes the word part. Use the word part meanings to help you write your own definition of the vocabulary word.

Prefix	Base	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
in			in or into	_____
	sist		to stand	_____
insist				_____

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

Directions: Consult a dictionary to divide the vocabulary word into syl/la/bles, mark its primary accent, list its part of speech, and write its primary definition. Compare to your definition above.

insist () _____

Directions: Consult a dictionary to write two inflected forms of the vocabulary word.

Inflected Form _____ Inflected Form _____

Idioms (non-literal expression used by a certain language group)

Directions: As used in the following sentence, interpret or explain the meaning of this idiom: “egg on your face.” You made a bad choice and messed up. Now everyone knows and you’ve got egg on your face.

Vocabulary Worksheet #14

Word Relationships: Degree

Directions: Write one or two sentences using both vocabulary words. Use **SALE** (Synonym, Antonym, Logic, Example) context clues to show the related meanings of each word.

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
distressed (adj)	Physical or mental suffering.
apprehensive (adj)	Uneasy about something that might happen.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

Directions: Write the vocabulary words where they belong on the ←Connotation Spectrum. →

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
scorching (adj)	Very hot.
lukewarm (adj)	Slightly warm or at room temperature.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: data (n) Definition: Facts and statistics collected to support conclusions.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: derive (v) Definition: To get from something else.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:



Vocabulary Worksheet #15

Multiple Meaning Words

Directions: Write the number of the definition that best matches the use of each vocabulary word in the sentences below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- match (n) 1. A sporting event between individuals or teams.
match (v) 2. To pair or team one thing with another.

The league officials tried to match ___ the skill levels of the teams to make sure that each soccer match ___ was fair.

Greek and Latin Word Parts: Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes

Directions: For each prefix, base, or suffix, write an example word which includes the word part. Use the word part meanings to help you write your own definition of the vocabulary word.

Prefix	Base	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
	over		too much	_____
	act		do	_____
overact				_____

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

Directions: Consult a dictionary to divide the vocabulary word into syllables, mark its primary accent, list its part of speech, and write its primary definition. Compare to your definition above.

overact () _____

Directions: Consult a dictionary to write two inflected forms of the vocabulary word.

Inflected Form _____ Inflected Form _____

Similes (statements comparing two unlike things)

Directions: As used in the following sentences, interpret or explain the meaning of this simile: "as white as a ghost." What just happened? Are you okay? You look as white as a ghost?

Vocabulary Worksheet #16

Word Relationships: Degree

Directions: Write one or two sentences using both vocabulary words. Use **SALE** (Synonym, Antonym, Logic, Example) context clues to show the related meanings of each word.

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
spicy (adj)	Seasoned or flavored with spice.
mild (adj)	Not sharp or strong in flavor.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

Directions: Write the vocabulary words where they belong on the ←Connotation Spectrum. →

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
sniffle (v)	To breathe in and out quickly and repeatedly.
sob (v)	To cry noisily and without control.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: distribute (v) Definition: To hand out or share.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: economy (n) Definition: A nation's wealth, business, and natural resources.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:



Vocabulary Worksheet #17

Multiple Meaning Words

Directions: Write the number of the definition that best matches the use of each vocabulary word in the sentence below.

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
bright (adj)	1. Shining or full of light.
bright (adj)	2. Intelligent and quick witted.

Under the bright ___ camera lights, the bright ___ and talented team captain announced that she was traded to another team.

Greek and Latin Word Parts: Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes

Directions: For each prefix, base, or suffix, write an example word which includes the word part. Use the word part meanings to help you write your own definition of the vocabulary word.

Prefix	Base	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
mis			wrong	_____
	quot(e)		refer to	_____
misquote				_____

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

Directions: Consult a dictionary to divide the vocabulary word into syl/la/bles, mark its primary accent, list its part of speech, and write its primary definition. Compare to your definition above.

misquote () _____

Directions: Consult a dictionary to write two inflected forms of the vocabulary word.

Inflected Form _____ Inflected Form _____

Similes (stated comparisons between two unlike things)

Directions: As used in the following sentence, interpret or explain the meaning of this simile: "eats like a bird." You have a good appetite and always finish your dinner, but your sister just eats like a bird.

Vocabulary Worksheet #18

Word Relationships: Item to Category

Directions: Write one or two sentences using both vocabulary words. Use **SALE** (Synonym, Antonym, Logic, Example) context clues to show the related meanings of each word.

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
hurricane (n)	A tropical storm with high winds.
weather (n)	The condition of the atmosphere at a certain time.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

Directions: Write the vocabulary words where they belong on the ←Connotation Spectrum. →

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
obese (adj)	Extremely overweight.
scrawny (adj)	Very thin and bony.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: environment (n) Definition: The place where something lives.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: establish (v) Definition: To bring about or make permanent.	
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Worksheet #19

Multiple Meaning Words

Directions: Write the number of the definition that best matches the use of each vocabulary word in the sentence below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- box (n) 1. Something with four sides, a bottom, and perhaps a lid.
box (v) 2. To punch in a boxing match.

From our ringside box ___ seats, we watch the champ box ___ the challenger for thirteen hard-fought rounds.

Greek and Latin Word Parts: Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes

Directions: For each prefix, base, or suffix, write an example word which includes the word part. Use the word part meanings to help you write your own definition of the vocabulary word.

Prefix	Base	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
sub			under	_____
	urb		city	_____
suburb				_____

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

Directions: Consult a dictionary to divide the vocabulary word into syllables, mark its primary accent, list its part of speech, and write its primary definition. Compare to your definition above.

suburb () _____

Directions: Consult a thesaurus to write the best synonym and antonym for the vocabulary word.

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

Similes (stated comparisons between two unlike things)

Directions: As used in the following sentences, interpret or explain the meaning of this simile: “as plain as day.” The answer is “as plain as day” if you follow each direction.



Vocabulary Worksheet #20

Word Relationships: Item to Category

Directions: Write one or two sentences using both vocabulary words. Use **SALE** (Synonym, Antonym, Logic, Example) context clues to show the related meanings of each word.

Vocabulary Words **Definitions**

pudding (n) A sweet creamy food made from flour, sugar, eggs, milk
 dessert (n) Something sweet served after dinner.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

Directions: Write the vocabulary words where they belong on the ←Connotation Spectrum. →

Vocabulary Words **Definitions**

dull (adj) Not smart or interesting.
 fascinating (adj) Very interesting.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: estimate (n) Definition: A mathematical guess.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: evident (adj) Definition: Plain or obvious.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:



Vocabulary Worksheet #21

Multiple Meaning Words

Directions: Write the number of the definition that best matches the use of each vocabulary word in the sentences below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- block (n) 1. A large solid piece of material.
block (v) 2. To get in the way or prevent something from happening.

First one large block ____ of ice, then another even larger, broke off from the glacier. Now they block ____ the entrance to the harbor and ships can't enter or leave.

Greek and Latin Word Parts: Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes

Directions: For each prefix, base, or suffix, write an example word which includes the word part. Use the word part meanings to help you write your own definition of the vocabulary word.

Prefix	Base	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
pre			before	_____
	dict		say	_____
				predict _____

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

Directions: Consult a dictionary to divide the vocabulary word into syl/la/bles, mark its primary accent, list its part of speech, and write its primary definition. Compare to your definition above.

predict () _____

Directions: Consult a thesaurus to write the two best synonyms for the vocabulary word.

Synonym _____ Synonym _____

Metaphors (implied comparisons between two unlike things)

Directions: As used in the following sentence, interpret or explain the meaning of this metaphor: "not an angel." I know I'm not an angel, but I'm trying to be good and obey my parents.

Vocabulary Worksheet #22

Word Relationships: Character to Location

Directions: Write one or two sentences using both vocabulary words. Use **SALE** (Synonym, Antonym, Logic, Example) context clues to show the related meanings of each word.

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
athlete (n)	Someone who plays sports.
Olympics (n)	The international sports competition held every two years.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

Directions: Write the vocabulary words where they belong on the ←Connotation Spectrum. →

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
recommend (v)	To completely agree and advise others to do so.
approve (v)	To agree with full support.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: export (v) Definition: To send something to another country.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: factor (n) Definition: A condition or situation that brings about a result.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Worksheet #23

Multiple Meaning Words

Directions: Write the number of the definition that best matches the use of each vocabulary word in the sentences below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- bark (n) 1. The wood covering the trunk of a tree.
bark (v) 2. To speak in a loud, mean voice.

The dog owners placed bark ___ chips to cover the dirt in the dog run. The puppy would do nothing but bark ___ whenever he was placed in that dog run.

Greek and Latin Word Parts: Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes

Directions: For each prefix, base, or suffix, write an example word which includes the word part. Use the word part meanings to help you write your own definition of the vocabulary word.

Prefix	Base	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
inter		between		_____
	cept		to take hold	_____
intercept	_____			_____

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

Directions: Consult a dictionary to divide the vocabulary word into syl/la/bles, mark its primary accent, list its part of speech, and write its primary definition. Compare to your definition above.

intercept () _____

Directions: Consult a thesaurus to write the two best synonyms for the vocabulary word.

Synonym _____ Synonym _____

Metaphors (implied comparisons between two unlike things)

Directions: As used in the following sentence, interpret or explain the meaning of this metaphor: “heated argument.” We walked into the middle of a horrible, heated argument between our two friends.

Vocabulary Worksheet #24

Word Relationships: Character to Location

Directions: Write one or two sentences using both vocabulary words. Use **SALE** (Synonym, Antonym, Logic, Example) context clues to show the related meanings of each word.

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
groom (n)	A man on his wedding day.
wedding (n)	The ceremony in which two people are married.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

Directions: Write the vocabulary words where they belong on the ←Connotation Spectrum. →

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
probable (adj)	Likely to happen.
certain (adj)	Known for sure without any doubt.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: finance (n) Definition: The management of money.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: formula (n) Definition: A standard way of doing something.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:



Vocabulary Worksheet #25

Multiple Meaning Words

Directions: Write the number of the definition that best matches the use of each vocabulary word in the sentence below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- | | |
|----------|--|
| trip (v) | 1. To stumble and lose balance. |
| trip (n) | 2. A journey from starting point to somewhere else and back again. |

If you take a trip ___ to the Canary Islands next summer, try not to trip ___ over your luggage this time in the airport ticket line.

Greek and Latin Word Parts: Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes

Directions: For each prefix, base, or suffix, write an example word which includes the word part. Use the word part meanings to help you write your own definition of the vocabulary word.

Prefix	Base	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
	for(e)		in front of	_____
		ward	direction	_____
forward	_____			_____

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

Directions: Consult a dictionary to divide the vocabulary word into syllables, mark its primary accent, list its part of speech, and write its primary definition. Compare to your definition above.

forward () _____

Directions: Consult a thesaurus to write the best synonym and antonym for the vocabulary word.

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

Metaphors (implied comparisons between two unlike things)

Directions: As used in the following sentences, interpret or explain the meaning of this metaphor: "turned sour." Their once beautiful friendship turned sour after the science project turned out so poorly.



Vocabulary Worksheet #26

Word Relationships: Object to its Use

Directions: Write one or two sentences using both vocabulary words. Use **SALE** (Synonym, Antonym, Logic, Example) context clues to show the related meanings of each word.

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
broom (n)	A tool used to move dirt or litter.
sweep (v)	To brush dirt or litter into a pile for collection.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

Directions: Write the vocabulary words where they belong on the ←Connotation Spectrum. →

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
plead (v)	To beg or ask emotionally.
request (v)	To ask politely.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: function (v) Definition: To work or operate as intended.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: identify (v) Definition: To show who or what something is.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Worksheet #27

Multiple Meaning Words

Directions: Write the number of the definition that best matches the use of each vocabulary word in the sentences below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- star (n) 1. A celebrity or famous person.
star (v) 2. To act as a main character or player in a film or play

We got a quick look at the star ___ before she walked into the theater. For her next movie she is signed to star ___ in a comedy.

Greek and Latin Word Parts: Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes

Directions: For each prefix, base, or suffix, write an example word which includes the word part. Use the word part meanings to help you write your own definition of the vocabulary word.

Prefix	Base	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
de			from	_____
	pend		hang	_____
				depend _____

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

Directions: Consult a dictionary to divide the vocabulary word into syllables, mark its primary accent, list its part of speech, and write its primary definition. Compare to your definition above.

depend () _____

Directions: Consult a thesaurus to write the two best synonyms for the vocabulary word.

Synonym _____ Synonym _____

Imagery (Descriptive language which especially appeals to the senses)

Directions: Identify the imagery and explain how the language appeals to the senses in the following sentence: Shivers went down my spine as I turned the handle on the creaky door.

Vocabulary Worksheet #28

Word Relationships: Object to its Use

Directions: Write one or two sentences using both vocabulary words. Use **SALE** (Synonym, Antonym, Logic, Example) context clues to show the related meanings of each word.

Vocabulary Words **Definitions**

vehicle (n) A motorized machine that moves people or things.
 transfer (v) To move people and things from one place to another.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

Directions: Write the vocabulary words where they belong on the ←Connotation Spectrum. →

Vocabulary Words **Definitions**

master (n) An expert in something.
 succeed (v) To achieve a goal or result.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: income (n) Definition: Money earned and received on a regular basis.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: indicate (v) Definition: To show or point out.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Worksheet #29

Multiple Meaning Words

Directions: Write the number of the definition that best matches the use of each vocabulary word in the sentences below.

Vocabulary Words **Definitions**

- roll (v) 1. To move something by turning it over and over.
roll (n) 2. A long round shape.

Their fathers used a roll ___ of duct tape to repair the tractor tire tubes. Their children loved to roll ___ down the grassy hills inside of these tubes.

Greek and Latin Word Parts: Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes

Directions: For each prefix, base, or suffix, write an example word which includes the word part. Use the word part meanings to help you write your own definition of the vocabulary word.

Prefix	Base	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
	trans		across	_____
	port		carry	_____
				transport _____

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

Directions: Consult a dictionary to divide the vocabulary word into syl/la/bles, mark its primary accent, list its part of speech, and write its primary definition. Compare to your definition above.

transport () _____

Directions: Consult the thesaurus to write the two best synonyms for the vocabulary word.

Synonym _____ Synonym _____

Imagery (descriptive language which especially appeals to the senses)

Directions: Identify the imagery and explain how the language appeals to the senses in the following sentence: The green plumb made my mouth pucker, so I reached for the iced tea.



Vocabulary Worksheet #30

Word Relationships: Source and its Object

Directions: Write one or two sentences using both vocabulary words. Use **SALE** (Synonym, Antonym, Logic, Example) context clues to show the related meanings of each word.

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
bakery (n)	A place where bread, cakes, and sweets are made and sold.
scones (n)	Small, lightly sweetened biscuits.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

Directions: Write the vocabulary words where they belong on the ←Connotation Spectrum. →

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
dawn (n)	The first appearance of light before sunrise.
twilight (n)	The period of soft light from sunset to dark.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: individual (n) Definition: A single separate person or thing.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: interpret (v) Definition: To explain the meaning of something.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:



Vocabulary Worksheet #31

Multiple Meaning Words

Directions: Write the number of the definition that best matches the use of each vocabulary word in the sentence below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- rock (v) 1. To move gently from side to side.
rock (n) 2. A large piece of stone.

The campers placed their baby swing on a large flat rock ____ so that the swing would be able to rock ____ their child to sleep.

Greek and Latin Word Parts: Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes

Directions: For each prefix, base, or suffix, write an example word which includes the word part. Use the word part meanings to help you write your own definition of the vocabulary word.

Prefix	Base	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
	super		higher in quality	_____
		(i)or	a person who	_____
superior				_____

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

Directions: Consult a dictionary to divide the vocabulary word into syl/la/bles, mark its primary accent, list its part of speech, and write its primary definition. Compare to your definition above.

superior () _____

Directions: Consult a thesaurus to write the best synonym and antonym for the vocabulary word.

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

Imagery (descriptive language which especially appeals to the senses)

Directions: Identify the imagery and explain how the language appeals to the senses in the following sentence: The light of truth blinded me, so I decided to change my ways.

Vocabulary Worksheet #32

Word Relationships: Source and its Object

Directions: Write one or two sentences using both vocabulary words. Use **SALE** (Synonym, Antonym, Logic, Example) context clues to show the related meanings of each word.

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
distress (n)	Extreme pain or worry.
panic (n)	A sudden fearful response.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

Directions: Write the vocabulary words where they belong on the ←Connotation Spectrum. →

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
courageous (adj)	Brave and unafraid.
cowardly (adj)	Fearful or lacking bravery.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: involve (v) Definition: To bring in or make a part of.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: issue (n) Definition: A problem that requires discussion or action.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Worksheet #33

Multiple Meaning Words

Directions: Write the number of the definition that best matches the use of each vocabulary word in the sentences below.

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
punch (n)	1. A tool for making holes.
punch (v)	2. To hit with one's fist.

The carpenter set down the hole punch ___ on the workbench. Then he throw a punch ___ at the building plans in total frustration.

Greek and Latin Word Parts: Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes

Directions: For each prefix, base, or suffix, write an example word which includes the word part. Use the word part meanings to help you write your own definition of the vocabulary word.

Prefix	Base	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
semi			half	_____
	ann(ual)		year	_____
semiannual				_____

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

Directions: Consult a dictionary to divide the vocabulary word into syl/la/bles, mark its primary accent, list its part of speech, and write its primary definition. Compare to your definition above.

semiannual () _____

Directions: Consult a dictionary to write two inflected forms of the vocabulary word.

Inflected Form _____ Inflected Form _____

Adages (old and widely-known sayings expressing an accepted truth)

Directions: As used in the following sentences, explain the meaning of this adage: "Do as I say, not as I do." I caught my dad sneaking a cookie right after he told me that we had to wait for dessert to eat any more. He just looked at me and said, "Do as I say, not as I do."

Vocabulary Worksheet #34

Word Relationships: Worker to Work

Directions: Write one or two sentences using both vocabulary words. Use **SALE** (Synonym, Antonym, Logic, Example) context clues to show the related meanings of each word.

Vocabulary Words **Definitions**

captain (n) The person in command of a ship or a plane.
 tugboat (n) A small, powerful boat used for towing larger vessels.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

Directions: Write the vocabulary words where they belong on the ←Connotation Spectrum. →

Vocabulary Words **Definitions**

order (v) To tell someone to do something.
 demand (v) To ask boldly or urgently or to require or insist upon.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: labor (n) Definition: Hard, physical work.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: legal (adj) Definition: Something related to the law.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Worksheet #35

Multiple Meaning Words

Directions: Write the number of the definition that best matches the use of each vocabulary word in the sentence below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- play (n) 1. A dramatic work for the stage.
- play (v) 2. To participate in a game or sport.

The three-act play ___ was about four children who play ___ video games instead of going to school.

Greek and Latin Word Parts: Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes

Directions: For each prefix, base, or suffix, write an example word which includes the word part. Use the word part meanings to help you write your own definition of the vocabulary word.

Prefix	Base	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
par			equal	_____
	don		give	_____
				pardon _____

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

Directions: Consult a dictionary to divide the vocabulary word into syl/la/bles, mark its primary accent, list its part of speech, and write its primary definition. Compare to your definition above.

pardon () _____

Directions: Consult a thesaurus to write the two best synonyms for the vocabulary word.

Synonym _____ Synonym _____

Adages (old and widely-known sayings expressing an accepted truth)

Directions: As used in the following sentences, explain the meaning of this adage: “A ship in port is safe, but that is not what ships are built for.” You need to trust yourself and take some risks. A ship in port is safe, but that is not what ships are built for.

Vocabulary Worksheet #36

Word Relationships: Worker to Work

Directions: Write one or two sentences using both vocabulary words. Use **SALE** (Synonym, Antonym, Logic, Example) context clues to show the related meanings of each word.

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
criminal (n)	A person involved in a crime.
prison (n)	A place where people are held as a punishment for their crimes.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

Directions: Write the vocabulary words where they belong on the ←Connotation Spectrum. →

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
deny (v)	To challenge the truth or not allow.
refuse (v)	To turn down or not accept.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: legislate (v) Definition: To make laws.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: major (adj) Definition: Something serious or important.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Worksheet #37

Multiple Meaning Words

Directions: Write the number of the definition that best matches the use of each vocabulary word in the sentence below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- ring (v) 1. To surround in a circle.
- ring (n) 2. Jewelry shaped in a circle.

Each college professor wore his or her school ring ___ as they formed a ring ___ around the retiring university president.

Greek and Latin Word Parts: Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes

Directions: For each prefix, base, or suffix, write an example word which includes the word part. Use the word part meanings to help you write your own definition of the vocabulary word.

Prefix	Base	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
	med(i)		middle	_____
	an		relating to	_____
	median			_____

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

Directions: Consult a dictionary to divide the vocabulary word into syl/la/bles, mark its primary accent, list its part of speech, and write its primary definition. Compare to your definition above.

midterm () _____

Directions: Consult a dictionary to write two inflected forms of the vocabulary word.

Inflected Form _____ Inflected Form _____

Adages (old and widely-known sayings expressing an accepted truth)

Directions: As used in the following sentence, explain the meaning of this adage: “A picture is worth a thousand words.” I didn’t believe you until I saw it myself. A picture is worth a thousand words.

Vocabulary Worksheet #38

Word Relationships: Problem to Solution

Directions: Write one or two sentences using both vocabulary words. Use **SALE** (Synonym, Antonym, Logic, Example) context clues to show the related meanings of each word.

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
dishonor (n)	Shame.
respect (n)	Something or someone seen as worthy or of high value.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

Directions: Write the vocabulary words where they belong on the ←Connotation Spectrum. →

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
encourage (v)	To support and motivate.
inspire (v)	To motivate someone to creative effort.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: method (n) Definition: A special way to do something.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: occur (v) Definition: To happen or take place.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:



Vocabulary Worksheet #39

Multiple Meaning Words

Directions: Write the number of the definition that best matches the use of each vocabulary word in the sentence below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- park (n) 1. A public garden or play area.
- park (v) 2. To place a vehicle into proper position before turning off its motor.

I find it easier to walk to the park ___ instead of trying to find a place to park ___ my car.

Greek and Latin Word Parts: Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes

Directions: For each prefix, base, or suffix, write an example word which includes the word part. Use the word part meanings to help you write your own definition of the vocabulary word.

Prefix	Base	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
	under		less than or beneath	_____
	stat(e)		position	_____
	understate			_____

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

Directions: Consult a dictionary to divide the vocabulary word into syl/la/bles, mark its primary accent, list its part of speech, and write its primary definition. Compare to your definition above.

understate () _____

Directions: Consult a dictionary to write two inflected forms of the vocabulary word.

Inflected Form _____ Inflected Form _____

Alliteration (repetition of beginning consonant sounds)

Directions: Identify the words using alliteration in the following sentence: Lately I've been thinking how lucky Louis and Linda really are.

Vocabulary Worksheet #40

Word Relationships: Problem to Solution

Directions: Write one or two sentences using both vocabulary words. Use **SALE** (Synonym, Antonym, Logic, Example) context clues to show the related meanings of each word.

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
infection (n)	An illness caused by bad bacteria.
antibiotics (n)	Medicine that destroys or slows the spread of germs.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

Directions: Write the vocabulary words where they belong on the ←Connotation Spectrum. →

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
approximate (adj)	Close to but not the actual amount.
accurate (adj)	Exact or correct.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: percent (n) Definition: A part of every hundred.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: period (n) Definition: A certain length of time or history.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:



Vocabulary Worksheet #41

Multiple Meaning Words

Directions: Write the number of the definition that best matches the use of each vocabulary word in the sentence below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- mean (n) 1. The middle point between two ends or numbers.
mean (adj) 2. Not nice.

Because I missed all the problems on my math test, my mean ___ teacher made me complete 100 extra problems in which I had to find the mean ___ between two numbers.

Greek and Latin Word Parts: Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes

Directions: For each prefix, base, or suffix, write an example word which includes the word part. Use the word part meanings to help you write your own definition of the vocabulary word.

Prefix	Base	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
	audi		hear	_____
		tion	process or result	_____
audition	_____	_____	_____	_____

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

Directions: Consult a dictionary to divide the vocabulary word into syl/la/bles, mark its primary accent, list its part of speech, and write its primary definition. Compare to your definition above.

audition () _____

Directions: Consult a dictionary to write two inflected forms of the vocabulary word.

Inflected Form _____ Inflected Form _____

Alliteration (repetition of beginning consonant sounds)

Directions: Identify the words using alliteration in the following sentence: He had a hard time hanging on the hope that his father would return as he promised.

Vocabulary Worksheet #42

Word Relationships: Defining Characteristic

Directions: Write one or two sentences using both vocabulary words. Use **SALE** (Synonym, Antonym, Logic, Example) context clues to show the related meanings of each word.

Vocabulary Words **Definitions**

commercial (n)

A radio or television message that sells a product or service.

advertise (v)

To use radio, television, or other media to sell a product or service.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

Directions: Write the vocabulary words where they belong on the ←Connotation Spectrum. →

Vocabulary Words **Definitions**

ancient (adj)

Of or belonging to the very distant past.

modern (adj)

Of or relating to the present.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

<p>Vocabulary Word: policy (n) Definition: A plan or standard way of doing things.</p>	<p>Similar to...</p>
<p>Different than...</p>	<p>Example, Characteristics, or Picture:</p>

<p>Vocabulary Word: principle (adj) Definition: A basic idea, belief, or value.</p>	<p>Similar to...</p>
<p>Different than...</p>	<p>Example, Characteristics, or Picture:</p>



Vocabulary Worksheet #43

Multiple Meaning Words

Directions: Write the number of the definition that best matches the use of each vocabulary word in the sentences below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- light (adj) 1. Not weighing very much.
- light (adj) 2. A shade of color that is not dark.

We each carried ten of the light ___ packages up the stairs to the office. Each package was carefully wrapped in light ___ green packing paper.

Greek and Latin Word Parts: Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes

Directions: For each prefix, base, or suffix, write an example word which includes the word part. Use the word part meanings to help you write your own definition of the vocabulary word.

Prefix	Base	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
tri			three	_____
	dent		tooth	_____
trident				_____

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

Directions: Consult a dictionary to divide the vocabulary word into syl/la/bles, mark its primary accent, list its part of speech, and write its primary definition. Compare to your definition above.

trident () _____

Directions: Consult a dictionary to write two inflected forms of the vocabulary word.

Inflected Form _____ Inflected Form _____

Alliteration (repetition of beginning consonant sounds)

Directions: Identify the words using alliteration in the following sentence: Since Suzanne left, Cindy saw how much her friend had helped.

Vocabulary Worksheet #44

Word Relationships: Defining Characteristic

Directions: Write one or two sentences using both vocabulary words. Use **SALE** (Synonym, Antonym, Logic, Example) context clues to show the related meanings of each word.

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
comedy (n)	Entertainment intended to make an audience laugh.
humor (n)	The ability to be funny and make people laugh.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

Directions: Write the vocabulary words where they belong on the ←Connotation Spectrum. →

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
appropriate (adj)	Correct for or good for the situation.
fitting (adj)	Exactly right for the situation.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: proceed (v) Definition: To move ahead.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: process (v) Definition: To deal with or figure out.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:



Vocabulary Worksheet #45

Multiple Meaning Words

Directions: Write the number of the definition that best matches the use of each vocabulary word in the sentence below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- fall (n) 1. The season after summer and before winter.
- fall (v) 2. To drop to the ground.

My favorite season has to be fall _____. I love watching the leaves on our maple tree turn dark red and then fall _____ from their branches onto our driveway.

Greek and Latin Word Parts: Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes

Directions: For each prefix, base, or suffix, write an example word which includes the word part. Use the word part meanings to help you write your own definition of the vocabulary word.

Prefix	Base	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
ex			out of	_____
	claim		declare	_____
exclaim				_____

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

Directions: Consult a dictionary to divide the vocabulary word into syl/la/bles, mark its primary accent, list its part of speech, and write its primary definition. Compare to your definition above.

exclaim () _____

Directions: Consult a thesaurus to write the two best synonyms for the vocabulary word.

Synonym _____ Synonym _____

Proverbs (practical truths based upon common sense or experience)

Directions: As used in the following sentences, explain the meaning of this proverb: "One rotten apple spoils the whole barrel." Your teammate's poor attitude made the basketball games less fun. It's true that one rotten apple spoils the whole barrel.

Vocabulary Worksheet #46

Word Relationships: Lack of to Object

Directions: Write one or two sentences using both vocabulary words. Use **SALE** (Synonym, Antonym, Logic, Example) context clues to show the related meanings of each word.

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
calories (n)	An amount of energy provided by food.
nutrition (n)	The study of diet and health.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

Directions: Write the vocabulary words where they belong on the ← Connotation Spectrum. →

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
gulp (v)	To take in food or drink quickly in large mouthfuls.
sip (v)	To drink in small amounts.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: require (v) Definition: To make necessary for a special purpose.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: research (n) Definition: Careful investigation and study of some area of knowledge.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:



Vocabulary Worksheet #47

Multiple Meaning Words

Directions: Write the number of the definition that best matches the use of each vocabulary word in the sentences below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- bowl (v) 1. To knock over with a ball.
- bowl (n) 2. A deep dish used for storing food.

At the carnival I tossed a quarter into the top bowl ____ and won a prize. At the next game booth, I tried to bowl ____ over five pins with a softball, but I only knocked over four.

Greek and Latin Word Parts: Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes

Directions: For each prefix, base, or suffix, write an example word which includes the word part. Use the word part meanings to help you write your own definition of the vocabulary word.

Prefix	Base	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
a			not	_____
	void		empty	_____
avoid				_____

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

Directions: Consult a dictionary to divide the vocabulary word into syl/la/bles, mark its primary accent, list its part of speech, and write its primary definition. Compare to your definition above.

avoid () _____

Directions: Consult a thesaurus to write the best synonym and antonym for the vocabulary word.

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

Proverbs (practical truths based upon common sense or experience)

Directions: As used in the following sentence, explain the meaning of this proverb: “An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.” It’s always best to prepare for the worst reactions. Like my mother says, “An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.”

Vocabulary Worksheet #48

Word Relationships: Lack of to Object

Directions: Write one or two sentences using both vocabulary words. Use **SALE** (Synonym, Antonym, Logic, Example) context clues to show the related meanings of each word.

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
manners (n)	Polite, good behavior.
courtesy (n)	Politeness in attitude and behavior.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

Directions: Write the vocabulary words where they belong on the ←Connotation Spectrum. →

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
counterfeit (adj)	A copy of something valuable meant to trick or steal.
phony (adj)	Fake or not the real thing.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: respond (v) Definition: To reply or answer.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: role (n) Definition: An actor's part in a play or movie.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:



Vocabulary Worksheet #49

Multiple Meaning Words

Directions: Write the number of the definition that best matches the use of each vocabulary word in the sentence below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- mouse (n) 1. A small rodent with large ears, a pointy nose, and a long tail.
mouse (n) 2. A tool used to move the cursor on a computer.

I scrolled the mouse ___ over the image of the mouse ___ chewing on a huge piece of cheddar cheese.

Greek and Latin Word Parts: Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes

Directions: For each prefix, base, or suffix, write an example word which includes the word part. Use the word part meanings to help you write your own definition of the vocabulary word.

Prefix	Base	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
	post		after	_____
	pon(e)		put	_____
postpone				_____

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

Directions: Consult a dictionary to divide the vocabulary word into syl/la/bles, mark its primary accent, list its part of speech, and write its primary definition. Compare to your definition above.

postpone () _____

Directions: Consult a thesaurus to write the best synonym and antonym for the vocabulary word.

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

Proverbs (practical truths based upon common sense or experience)

Directions: As used in the following sentences, explain the meaning of this proverb: "All work and no play make Jack a dull boy." You need to take a break from your work once in a while. After all, all work and no play make Jack a dull boy.

Vocabulary Worksheet #50

Word Relationships: Tool to Worker

Directions: Write one or two sentences using both vocabulary words. Use **SALE** (Synonym, Antonym, Logic, Example) context clues to show the related meanings of each word.

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
blacksmith (n)	Someone who uses fire, a hammer, and an anvil to shape iron into tools.
fire (n)	A mix of oxygen and fuel that creates burning.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

Directions: Write the vocabulary words where they belong on the ← Connotation Spectrum. →

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
cooperate (v)	To work with others to achieve a common goal.
reject (v)	To refuse to accept.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: section (n) Definition: A piece or part of a whole.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: sector (n) Definition: An area or region that is separate from others.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:



Vocabulary Worksheet #51

Multiple Meaning Words

Directions: Write the number of the definition that best matches the use of each vocabulary word in the sentence below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- train (n) 1. A series of railcars pulled by a locomotive.
train (v) 2. To prepare or instruct.

On a recent train ___ trip, the conductor took the opportunity to train ___ the ticket-takers about how to deal with difficult passengers.

Greek and Latin Word Parts: Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes

Directions: For each prefix, base, or suffix, write an example word which includes the word part. Use the word part meanings to help you write your own definition of the vocabulary word.

Prefix	Base	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
bi			two	_____
	sect		cut	_____
bisect				_____

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

Directions: Consult a dictionary to divide the vocabulary word into syl/la/bles, mark its primary accent, list its part of speech, and write its primary definition. Compare to your definition above.

bisect () _____

Directions: Consult a thesaurus to write the best synonym and antonym for the vocabulary word.

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

Onomatopoeia (words spelled like their objects or actions sound)

Directions: Identify the word using onomatopoeia in the following sentence: The doctor told him to gargle with warm salt water to relieve the pain of his sore throat.

Vocabulary Worksheet #52

Word Relationships: Tool to Worker

Directions: Write one or two sentences using both vocabulary words. Use **SALE** (Synonym, Antonym, Logic, Example) context clues to show the related meanings of each word.

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
sculptor (n)	An artist who shapes or molds works of art.
chisel (n)	A metal tool to cut or shape.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

Directions: Write the vocabulary words where they belong on the ←Connotation Spectrum. →

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
argue (v)	To give evidence or reasons in support of an idea.
chat (v)	To talk in person or online.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: significant (adj) Definition: Important or worthy of attention.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: similar (adj) Definition: Being the same or close to the same as something or someone else.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Worksheet #53

Multiple Meaning Words

Directions: Write the number of the definition that best matches the use of each vocabulary word in the sentences below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

does (n)

1. A group of female deer.

does (v)

2. To perform or do (third person singular present)

The cute little fawns stayed close to the does _____. I wonder if the buck does _____ visit them sometimes.

Greek and Latin Word Parts: Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes

Directions: For each prefix, base, or suffix, write an example word which includes the word part. Use the word part meanings to help you write your own definition of the vocabulary word.

Prefix	Base	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
e			out or away	_____
	merge		dip or dive	_____
emerge				_____

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

Directions: Consult a dictionary to divide the vocabulary word into syllables, mark its primary accent, list its part of speech, and write its primary definition. Compare to your definition above.

emerge () _____

Directions: Consult a thesaurus to write the best synonym and antonym for the vocabulary word.

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

Onomatopoeia (words spelled like their objects or actions sound)

Directions: Identify the word using onomatopoeia in the following sentence: Walking barefoot in the park, she squished the dropped banana between her toes.



Vocabulary Worksheet #54

Word Relationships: Cause-Effect

Directions: Write one or two sentences using both vocabulary words. Use **SALE** (Synonym, Antonym, Logic, Example) context clues to show the related meanings of each word.

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
tragedy (n)	An event causing terrible suffering, damage, or destruction.
depression (n)	Sadness and hopelessness that lasts for a long period of time.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

Directions: Write the vocabulary words where they belong on the ←Connotation Spectrum. →

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
gobble (v)	To eat quickly and noisily.
nibble (v)	To take small bites.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: source (n) Definition: The place where something begins.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: specific (adj) Definition: Something clearly defined, detailed, or identified.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:



Vocabulary Worksheet #55

Multiple Meaning Words

Directions: Write the number of the definition that best matches the use of each vocabulary word in the sentences below.

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
wind (v)	1. To move or twist into a spiral.
wind (n)	2. Air in motion.

The pitcher began to wind ___ up for his next pitch. He released the ball, but it caught the wind ___ and fell away from the plate for Ball Four.

Greek and Latin Word Parts: Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes

Directions: For each prefix, base, or suffix, write an example word which includes the word part. Use the word part meanings to help you write your own definition of the vocabulary word.

Prefix	Base	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
ab			from or off	_____
	rupt		break	_____
abrupt				_____

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

Directions: Consult a dictionary to divide the vocabulary word into syl/la/bles, mark its primary accent, list its part of speech, and write its primary definition. Compare to your definition above.

abrupt () _____

Directions: Consult a thesaurus to write the two best synonyms for the vocabulary word.

Synonym _____ Synonym _____

Onomatopoeia (words spelled like their objects or actions sound)

Directions: Identify the words using onomatopoeia in the following sentence: The bacon and sausages sizzle on the stove while the cinnamon rolls bake in the oven.

Vocabulary Worksheet #56

Word Relationships: Cause-Effect

Directions: Write one or two sentences using both vocabulary words. Use **SALE** (Synonym, Antonym, Logic, Example) context clues to show the related meanings of each word.

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
misbehavior (n)	Willfully breaking the rules.
suspension (n)	Removal for a specific length of time.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

Directions: Write the vocabulary words where they belong on the ←Connotation Spectrum. →

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
neglect (v)	To fail to care for or look after.
notice (v)	To observe or perceive.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: structure (n) Definition: A building or object constructed from smaller parts.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: theory (n) Definition: A general idea developed by a proven hypothesis.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:



Vocabulary Worksheet Answers

Grading the Vocabulary Worksheets

The Vocabulary Worksheets require some responses which have correct answers and some which permit a variety of responses.

The best approach to grading is to award points for correct answers for these components: the Multiple Meaning Words sentence(s); the Language Resource syllable divisions, * accent placements, and part of speech, as well as the definitions, ** Synonyms, Antonyms, or Inflected Forms; the Word Relationships context clue sentence; and the vocabulary word placements on the Connotation Spectrum.

Then award points for any reasonable answers for these components: the Greek and Latin Word Parts section, the interpretation or explanation of the Figures of Speech, and the descriptions of the two Academic Language Words.

Vocabulary Worksheets Answers

Following are the answers for the Multiple Meaning Words sentence numbers; the Language Resources syllable divisions, accent placements, and parts of speech for the Greek and Latin vocabulary word; and the four words in left to right order for the Connotation Spectrums.

Vocabulary Worksheet #1

brief: 1, 2; un/á/ble (n); The word *unable* means not able to do something.
“A lot on my plate” means you have a lot of things to do.

Vocabulary Worksheet #2

big-huge-enormous-colossal

Vocabulary Worksheet #3

staff: 2, 1; re/sént (v); The word *resent* means to feel upset about how you have been treated.
“Get your ducks in a row” means to get organized and prepared.

Vocabulary Worksheet #4

furious-angry-upset-bothered

Vocabulary Worksheet #5

work: 1, 2; in/sáne (adj); The word *insane* means a mental illness.
“Get your feet wet” means to try something new.

Vocabulary Worksheet #6

tired-sleepy-weary-exhausted



Vocabulary Worksheet #7

track: 2, 1; dis/cré/dit (v); The word *discredit* means to not believe someone or something. “Did an about face” means to change your mind about something.

Vocabulary Worksheet #8

adore-admire-dislike-hate

Vocabulary Worksheet #9

ruler: 2, 1; en/dúre (v); The word *endure* means to handle something difficult. “Put it on the backburner” means to delay action until a later time.

Vocabulary Worksheet #10

elated-joyous-happy-pleased

Vocabulary Worksheet #11

rose: 2, 1; at/tráct (v); The word *attract* means to pull in or toward. To “call it a day” means to finish or stop until a later time.

Vocabulary Worksheet #12

whisper-mumble-shout-scream

Vocabulary Worksheet #13

right: 1, 2; in/síst (v); The word *insist* means to not take no for an answer. To have “egg on your face” means to be embarrassed.

Vocabulary Worksheet #14

scorching-hot-lukewarm-cool

Vocabulary Worksheet #15

match: 2, 1; o/ver/áct (v); The word *overact* means to exaggerate or to try too hard. To be “as white as a ghost” means to be frightened to the extreme.

Vocabulary Worksheet #16

sob-sniffle-giggle-laugh

Vocabulary Worksheet #17

bright: 1, 2; mis/quóte (v); The word *misquote* means to take or use someone’s words the wrong way. Someone who “eats like a bird” means that the person eats very little or is picky about what is eaten.

Vocabulary Worksheet #18

scrawny-thin overweight-obese



Vocabulary Worksheet #19

box: 1, 2; súb/urb (n); The word *suburb* means the areas people live in outside a city.
To be “as plain as day” means to be very clear.

Vocabulary Worksheet #20

fascinating-interesting-dull-boring

Vocabulary Worksheet #21

block: 1, 2; pre/díct (v); The word *predict* means to make a guess about something before it happens.

Someone described as “not an angel” is someone who behaves poorly.

Vocabulary Worksheet #22

recommend-approve-support-accept

Vocabulary Worksheet #23

bark: 1, 2; in/ter/cépt (v); The word *intercept* means to take possession of something before it reaches its destination.

A “heated argument” compares rising temperatures to an angry argument.

Vocabulary Worksheet #24

certain-sure-probable-unlikely

Vocabulary Worksheet #25

trip: 2, 1; fóre/ward (adv); The word *forward* means the direction that one is facing.

Something that “turned sour” compares something that has gone wrong to something with a sour taste.

Vocabulary Worksheet #26

ask-request-beg-plead

Vocabulary Worksheet #27

star: 1, 2; de/pénd (v); The word *depend* means to rely on another for assistance.

The imagery of “Shivers” appeals to the sense of touch and “creaky” appeals to the sense of sound.

Vocabulary Worksheet #28

master-succeed-improve-try

Vocabulary Worksheet #29

roll: 2, 1; tráns/pórt (v); The word *transport* means to carry something from one place to another.

The imagery of “pucker” and “iced tea” appeals to the sense of taste.

Vocabulary Worksheet #30

dawn-noon-twilight-midnight



Vocabulary Worksheet #31

rock: 2, 1; su/pér/i/or (n); The word *superior* means a person of higher rank or authority. The imagery of “light” and “blinded” appeals to the sense of sight.

Vocabulary Worksheet #32

cowardly-afraid-brave-courageous

Vocabulary Worksheet #33

punch: 1, 2; sem/i/án/nu/al (adj); The word *semiannual* means twice per year. “Do as I say, not as I do” means to obey someone even though that someone may wrongly do that same thing.

Vocabulary Worksheet #34

require-demand-suggest-wish

Vocabulary Worksheet #35

play: 1, 2; pár/don(n, v); The word *pardon* means to forgive. “A ship in port is safe, but that is not what ships are built for” means that you have to take some risks in life.

Vocabulary Worksheet #36

deny-refuse-allow-support

Vocabulary Worksheet #37

ring: 2, 1; mé/di/an (n); The word *median* means the barrier between lanes of a street or highway. “A picture is worth a thousand words” means that it is easier to understand something seen rather than heard.

Vocabulary Worksheet #38

inspire-cheer-encourage-comfort

Vocabulary Worksheet #39

park: 1, 2; ún/der/state (v); The word *understate* means to describe something as being less important than it actually is.

Answers: “Lately”... “lucky Louis”... “Linda”

Vocabulary Worksheet #40

exact-accurate-approximate-close

Vocabulary Worksheet #41

mean: 2, 1; au/dí/tor (n); The word *audition* means to watch or listen to someone try out for a role or part.

Answers: “hard”... “hanging”... “hope”

Vocabulary Worksheet #42

ancient-old-new-modern



Vocabulary Worksheet #43

light: 1, 2; trí/dent (n); The word *trident* means a three-pronged spear.

Answers: “Since Suzanne” ... “Cindy saw”

Vocabulary Worksheet #44

fitting- appropriate-acceptable-unsatisfactory

Vocabulary Worksheet #45

fall: 1, 2; ex/cláim (v); The word *exclaim* means to declare.

“One rotten apple spoils the whole barrel” means that something or someone that is bad will negatively affect the rest.

Vocabulary Worksheet #46

sip-swallow-gulp-chug

Vocabulary Worksheet #47

bowl: 2, 1; a/vóid (v); The word *avoid* means to keep away from.

“An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure” means that good preparation limits mistakes and problems later.

Vocabulary Worksheet #48

counterfeit-phony-copy-real

Vocabulary Worksheet #49

mouse: 2, 1; post/póne (v); The word *postpone* means to put something off until a later time.

“All work and no play make Jack a dull boy” means that it important to have a balance of work and play.

Vocabulary Worksheet #50

reject-allow-support-cooperate

Vocabulary Worksheet #51

train: 1, 2; bi/séct (v); The word *bisect* means to cut something in two.

Answer: “gargle”

Vocabulary Worksheet #52

argue-discuss-talk-chat

Vocabulary Worksheet #53

does: 1, 2; e/mérg (v); The word *emerge* means to move out into the open.

Answer: “squashed”

Vocabulary Worksheet #54

nibble-taste-eat-gobble



Vocabulary Worksheet #55

wind: 1, 2; ab/rúpt (adv); The word *abrupt* means a sudden or unexpected break.
Answer: “sizzle”

Vocabulary Worksheet #56

see-notice-ignore-neglect

Vocabulary Review

After students complete each pair of odd and even-numbered Vocabulary Worksheets, display the Vocabulary Study Cards (See following). Practice the pronunciation of the vocabulary words and word parts and the memorization of the matching definitions.

penningtonpublishing.com



Vocabulary Study Cards #1 and #2

brief	short	brief	to inform or give a summary of information or events
un	not	able	to be able to
conclude	to end or bring to a close	finish	to add the final touches to a project
colossal	extremely and unusually large	enormous	very large
analyze	to break into parts and examine each part	approach	to get close to something



Vocabulary Study Cards #3 and #4

staff	a specific group of workers	staff	a stick or rod used for support or as a symbol of authority
re	again	sent	feeling
gather	to bring together	collect	to keep things of a certain kind
furious	really mad	upset	unhappy or disappointed
assess	to determine the value of something	assume	to conclude without proof



Vocabulary Study Cards #5 and #6

work	effort	work	to mold or shape
in	not	san(e)	health
lazy	not willing to work	energetic	full of life and activity
exhausted	completely tired and in need of immediate rest	weary	very tired
authority	the power to make important decisions	available	not busy or free to act



Vocabulary Study Cards #7 and #8

track	a rough path or trail	track	to follow something's progress or establish its location
dis	away	credit	belief To go
selfish	not concerned for others or looking out for oneself	generous	giving more than is due or expected
adore	to love deeply	admire	to respect and approve
benefit	to provide an advantage or something good	concept	a general idea or a plan



Vocabulary Study Cards #9 and #10

ruler	a tool for drawing straight lines and measuring length	ruler	a person who governs
en	in	dur(e)	hard
sole	the underside of a shoe	slipper	a light, comfortable shoe normally worn indoors
joyous	full of happiness	elated	extremely happy and proud
constitute	to make up or form	constitute	to combine and make whole



Vocabulary Study Cards #11 and #12

rose	a shrub with colorful flowers and prickly stems	rose	got up to one's feet
at	toward	tract	pull or drag
trunk	the main stem of a tree	bark	the outer protective layer of a tree
mumble	to speak quietly in a way that is hard to understand	whisper	to speak very softly for privacy
context	the setting or background	contract	a written or spoken agreement



Vocabulary Study Cards #13 and #14

right	something that is true or correct	right	a legally protected liberty
in	in or into	sist	to stand
distressed	physical or mental suffering	apprehensive	uneasy about something that might happen
scorching	very hot	lukewarm	slightly warm or at room temperature
data	facts and statistics collected to support conclusions	derive	to get from something else



Vocabulary Study Cards #15 and #16

match	a sporting event between individuals or teams	match	to pair or team one thing with another
over	too much	act	do
spicy	seasoned or flavored with spice	mild	not sharp or strong in flavor
sniffle	to breathe in and out quickly and repeatedly	sob	to cry noisily and without control
distribute	to hand out or share	economy	a nation's wealth, business, and natural resources



Vocabulary Study Cards #17 and #18

bright	shining or full of light	bright	intelligent and quick witted
mis	wrong	quot(e)	refer to
hurricane	a tropical storm with high winds	weather	the condition of the atmosphere at a certain time
obese	extremely overweight	scrawny	very thin and bony
environment	the place where something lives	establish	to bring about or make permanent



Vocabulary Study Cards #19 and #20

box	something with four sides, a bottom, and perhaps a lid.	box	to punch in a boxing match
sub	under	urb	city
pudding	a sweet creamy food made from flour, sugar, eggs, milk	dessert	something sweet served after dinner
dull	not smart or interesting	fascinating	very interesting
estimate	a mathematical guess	evident	plain or obvious



Vocabulary Study Cards #21 and #22

block	a large solid piece of material	clock	to get in the way or prevent something from happening
pre	before	dictate	say
athlete	someone who plays sports	olympics	the international sports competition held every two years
recommend	to completely agree and advise others to do so	approve	to agree with full support
export	to send something to another country	factor	a condition or situation that brings about a result



Vocabulary Study Cards #23 and #24

bark	the wood covering the trunk of a tree	bark	to speak in a loud, mean voice
inter	between	cept	to take hold
groom	a man on his wedding day	wedding	the ceremony in which two people are married.
probable	likely to happen	certain	known for sure without any doubt
finance	the management of money	formula	a standard way of doing something



Vocabulary Study Cards #25 and #26

trip	to stumble and lose balance	trip	a journey from starting point to somewhere else and back again
fore(e)	in front of	ward	direction
broom	a tool used to move dirt or litter	sweep	to brush dirt or litter into a pile for collection
plead	to beg or ask emotionally	request	to ask politely
function	to work or operate as intended	identify	to show who or what something is



Vocabulary Study Cards #27 and #28

star	a celebrity or famous person	star	to act as a main character or player in a film or play
depend	depend on	depend	hang
vehicle	a motorized machine that moves people or things	transfer	to move people and things from one place to another
master	an expert in something	succeed	to achieve a goal or result
income	money earned and received on a regular basis	indicate	to show or point out



Vocabulary Study Cards #29 and #30

roll	to move something by turning it over and over	roll	a long round shape
trans	across	port	carry
bakery	a place where bread, cakes, and sweets are made and sold	scones	small, lightly sweetened biscuits
dawn	the first appearance of light before sunrise	twilight	the period of soft light from sunset to dark
individual	a single separate person or thing	interpret	to explain the meaning of something



Vocabulary Study Cards #31 and #32

rock	to move gently from side to side	rock	a large piece of stone
super	higher in quality	(i)or	a person who
distress	extreme pain or worry	panic	a sudden fearful response
courageous	brave and unafraid	cowardly	fearful or lacking bravery
involve	to bring in or make a part of	issue	a problem that requires discussion or action



Vocabulary Study Cards #33 and #34

punch	a tool for making holes	punch	to hit with one's fist
semi	half	ann(ual)	year
captain	the person in command of a ship or a plane	tugboat	a small, powerful boat used for towing larger vessels
require	to tell someone to do something	demand	to ask boldly or urgently or to require or insist upon
labor	hard, physical work	legal	something related to the law



Vocabulary Study Cards #35 and #36

play	a dramatic work for the stage	play	to participate in a game or sport
par	against	don	give
criminal	a person involved in a crime	prison	a place where people are held as a punishment for their crimes
deny	to challenge the truth or not allow	refuse	to turn down or not accept
legislate	to make laws	major	something serious or important



Vocabulary Study Cards #37 and #38

ring	to surround in a circle	ring	jewelry shaped in a circle
med(i)	middle	an	relating to
dishonor	shame	respect	something or someone seen as worthy or of high value
encourage	to support and motivate	inspire	to motivate someone to creative effort
method	a special way to do something	occur	to happen or take place



Vocabulary Study Cards #39 and #40

park	a public garden or play area	park	to place a vehicle into proper position before turning of its motor
under	less than or beneath	stat(e)	position
infection	an illness caused by bad bacteria	antibiotics	medicine that destroys or slows the spread of germs
approximate	close to but not the actual amount	accurate	exact or correct
percent	a part of every hundred	period	a certain length of time or history



Vocabulary Study Cards #41 and #42

mean	the middle point between two ends or numbers	mean	not nice
audi	hear	tion	process or result
commercial	a radio or television message that sells a product or service	advertise	to use radio, television, or other media to sell a product or service
ancient	of or belonging to the very distant past	modern	of or relating to the present
policy	a plan or standard way of doing things	principle	a basic idea, belief, or value



Vocabulary Study Cards #43 and #44

light	not weighing very much	light	a shade of color that is not dark
tri	three	dent	tooth
comedy	entertainment intended to make an audience laugh	humor	the ability to be funny and make people laugh
appropriate	correct for or good for the situation	fitting	exactly right for the situation
proceed	to move ahead	process	to deal with or figure out



Vocabulary Study Cards #45 and #46

fall	the season after summer and before winter	fall	to drop to the ground
ex	out of	claim	declare
calories	an amount of energy provided by food	nutrition	the study of diet and health
gulp	to take in food or drink quickly in large mouthfuls	sip	to drink in small amounts
require	to make necessary for a special purpose	research	careful investigation and study of some area of knowledge



Vocabulary Study Cards #47 and #48

bowl	to knock over with a ball	bowl	a deep dish used for storing food
a	not	void	empty
manners	polite, good behavior	courtesy	politeness in attitude and behavior
counterfeit	a copy of something valuable meant to trick or steal	phony	fake or not the real thing
respond	to reply or answer	role	an actor's part in a play or movie



Vocabulary Study Cards #49 and #50

mouse	a small rodent with large ears, a pointy nose, and a long tail	mouse	a tool used to move the cursor on a computer
post	after	pon(e)	put
blacksmith	someone who uses fire, a hammer, and an anvil to shape iron into tools	fire	a mix of oxygen and fuel that creates burning
cooperate	to work with others to achieve a common goal	reject	to refuse to accept
section	a piece or part of a whole	sector	an area or region that is separate from others



Vocabulary Study Cards #51 and #52

train	a series of railcars pulled by a locomotive	train	to prepare or instruct
bi	two	sect	cut
sculptor	an artist who shapes or molds works of art	chisel	a metal tool to cut or shape
argue	to give evidence or reasons in support of an idea	chat	to talk in person or online
significant	important or worthy of attention	similar	being the same or close to the same as something or someone else



Vocabulary Study Cards #53 and #54

does	a group of female deer	does	to perform or do (third person singular present).
e	out or away	merge	dip or dive
tragedy	an event causing terrible suffering, damage, or destruction	depression	sadness and hopelessness that lasts for a long period of time
gobble	to eat quickly and noisily	nibble	to take small bites
source	the place where something begins	specific	something clearly defined, detailed, or identified



Vocabulary Study Cards #55 and #56

wind	to move or twist into a spiral	wind	air in motion
ab	from or off	rupt	break
misbehavior	willfully breaking the rules	suspension	removal for a specific length of time
neglect	to fail to care for or look after	notice	to observe or perceive
structure	a building or object constructed from smaller parts	theory	a job to be done



Vocabulary Tests

Vocabulary tests are provided after each set of four Vocabulary Worksheets. Answers follow the assessments.

Students are required to match the vocabulary words and their definitions. Seven of the ten vocabulary words from the paired worksheets are tested in the first two matching sections. Only one word from the Multiple Meaning Words, one word from the Word Relationships, and one word from the Connotations: Shades of Meaning sections are included to avoid similar answer choices.

The third section of the vocabulary assessment consists of four sentence-answer test problems. Students explain the meaning of the figures of speech and the Greek and Latin-based words in context clue sentences.



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 1–4

Directions: Place the capital letter(s) that best matches to the left of the number.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| ___ 1. brief | A. To get close to something |
| ___ 2. un | B. To end or bring to a close |
| ___ 3. able | C. To break into parts and examine each part |
| ___ 4. conclude | D. To be able to |
| ___ 5. colossal | E. Extremely and unusually large |
| ___ 6. analyze | AB. To inform or give a summary of information or events |
| ___ 7. approach | AC. Not |

Directions: Place the capital letter(s) that best matches to the left of the number.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| ___ 8. staff | A. Unhappy or disappointed |
| ___ 9. re | B. Feeling |
| ___ 10. sent | C. To suppose to be true without evidence |
| ___ 11. collect | D. To determine the value of something |
| ___ 12. upset | E. Again |
| ___ 13. assess | AB. To acquire things of a particular kind |
| ___ 14. assume | AC. A specific group of workers |

Directions: Write complete sentences, using context clues to show the meaning of the following.

15. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this idiom: “a lot on my plate.”

16. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this idiom: “Get your ducks in a row.”

17. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this word: “unable.”

18. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this word: “resent.”



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 5–8

Directions: Place the capital letter(s) that best matches to the left of the number.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| ___ 1. work | A. Full of life and activity |
| ___ 2. in | B. Not busy or free to act |
| ___ 3. sane(e) | C. To mold or shape |
| ___ 4. energetic | D. Not |
| ___ 5. exhausted | E. Completely tired and in need of immediate rest |
| ___ 6. authority | AB. Health |
| ___ 7. available | AC. The power to make important decisions |

Directions: Place the capital letter(s) that best matches to the left of the number.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| ___ 8. track | A. Away |
| ___ 9. dis | B. To provide an advantage or something good |
| ___ 10. credit | C. To love with great respect |
| ___ 11. generous | D. Belief |
| ___ 12. adore | E. To follow something's progress or establish its location |
| ___ 13. benefit | AB. A general idea or a plan |
| ___ 14. concept | AC. Giving more than is due or expected |

Directions: Write complete sentences, using context clues to show the meaning of the following.

15. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this idiom: “get your feet wet.” _____

16. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this idiom: “did an about face.” _____

17. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this word: “insane.” _____

18. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this word: “discredit.” _____



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 9–12

Directions: Place the capital letter(s) that best matches to the left of the number.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| ___ 1. ruler | A. Hard |
| ___ 2. en | B. The underside of a shoe |
| ___ 3. dure | C. To make up or form |
| ___ 4. sole | D. To combine and make whole |
| ___ 5. elated | E. In |
| ___ 6. consist | AB. Extremely happy and proud |
| ___ 7. constitute | AC. A person who governs |

Directions: Place the capital letter(s) that best matches to the left of the number.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| ___ 8. rose | A. A shrub with colorful flowers and prickly stems. |
| ___ 9. at | B. Pull or drag |
| ___ 10. tract | C. A written or spoken agreement |
| ___ 11. trunk | D. To speak in a way that is hard to understand |
| ___ 12. mumble | E. The setting or background |
| ___ 13. context | AB. The main stem of a tree |
| ___ 14. contract | AC. Toward |

Directions: Write complete sentences, using context clues to show the meaning of the following.

15. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this idiom: “put it on the backburner.” _____

16. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this simile: “call it a day.” _____

15. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this word: “endure.” _____

16. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this word: “attract.” _____



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 13–16

Directions: Place the capital letter(s) that best matches to the left of the number.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| ___ 1. right | A. Slightly warm or at room temperature |
| ___ 2. in | B. Not |
| ___ 3. sist | C. To obtain or get from |
| ___ 4. anxious | D. A legally protected moral value or social guarantee |
| ___ 5. lukewarm | E. Facts and statistics collected to support conclusions |
| ___ 6. data | AB. To stand |
| ___ 7. derive | AC. Feeling nervous about something soon to happen |

Directions: Place the capital letter(s) that best matches to the left of the number.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| ___ 8. match | A. Not sharp or strong in flavor |
| ___ 9. over | B. A nation's wealth, business, and natural resources |
| ___ 10. act | C. To hand out or share |
| ___ 11. mild | D. To cry noisily and without control |
| ___ 12. sob | E. Too much |
| ___ 13. distribute | AB. Do |
| ___ 14. economy | AC. To pair or team one thing with another |

Directions: Write complete sentences, using context clues to show the meaning of the following.

15. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this simile: “egg on your face.” _____

16. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this metaphor: “as white as a ghost.” _____

17. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this word: “insist.” _____

18. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this word: “overact.” _____



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 17–20

Directions: Place the capital letter(s) that best matches to the left of the number.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ___ 1. bright | A. Wrong |
| ___ 2. mis | B. The place where something lives |
| ___ 3. quot(e) | C. Intelligent and quick witted |
| ___ 4. hurricane | D. To bring about or make permanent |
| ___ 5. scrawny | E. A tropical storm with high winds |
| ___ 6. environment | AB. Refer to |
| ___ 7. establish | AC. Very thin and bony |

Directions: Place the capital letter(s) that best matches to the left of the number.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| ___ 8. box | A. Very interesting |
| ___ 9. sub | B. Under |
| ___ 10. urb | C. A mathematical guess |
| ___ 11. pudding | D. City |
| ___ 12. fascinating | E. Plain or obvious |
| ___ 13. estimate | AB. A sweet creamy food made from flour, sugar, eggs, milk |
| ___ 14. evident | AC. To punch in a boxing match |

Directions: Write complete sentences, using context clues to show the meaning of the following.

15. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this simile: “eats like a bird.” _____

16. Write a sentence using this simile: “as plain as day.” _____

17. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this word: “misquote.” _____

18. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this word: “suburb.” _____



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 21–24

Directions: Place the capital letter(s) that best matches to the left of the number.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| ___ 1. block | A. To get in the way or prevent something from happening |
| ___ 2. pre | B. Someone who plays sports |
| ___ 3. dict | C. To send something to another country |
| ___ 4. athlete | D. Before |
| ___ 5. recommend | E. To completely agree and advise others to do so |
| ___ 6. export | AB. A condition or situation that brings about a result |
| ___ 7. factor | AC. Say |

Directions: Place the capital letter(s) that best matches to the left of the number.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| ___ 8. bark | A. Known for sure |
| ___ 9. inter | B. A standard way of doing something |
| ___ 10. cept | C. A man on his wedding day |
| ___ 11. groom | D. Between |
| ___ 12. certain | E. To take hold |
| ___ 13. finance | AB. To speak in a loud, mean voice |
| ___ 14. formula | AC. The management of money |

Directions: Write complete sentences, using context clues to show the meaning of the following.

15. Write a sentence using this metaphor: “not an angel” _____

16. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this metaphor: “heated argument.”

17. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this word: “predict.” _____

18. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this word: “intercept.” _____



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 25–28

Directions: Place the capital letter(s) that best matches to the left of the number.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| ___ 1. trip | A. Direction |
| ___ 2. fore | B. To work or operate as intended |
| ___ 3. ward | C. To establish who or what something is |
| ___ 4. sweep | D. To brush dirt or litter into a pile for collection |
| ___ 5. request | E. To stumble and lose balance |
| ___ 6. function | AB. To ask politely |
| ___ 7. identify | AC. In front of |

Directions: Place the capital letter(s) that best matches to the left of the number.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| ___ 8. star | A. To move people and things from one place to another |
| ___ 9. de | B. To show or point out |
| ___ 10. pend | C. Money earned and received on a regular basis |
| ___ 11. transfer | D. A celebrity or famous person |
| ___ 12. succeed | E. From |
| ___ 13. income | AB. To achieve a goal or result |
| ___ 14. indicate | AC. Hang |

Directions: Write complete sentences, using context clues to show the meaning of the following.

15. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this metaphor: “turned sour.”

16. Define imagery. _____

17. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this word: “foreward.” _____

18. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this word: “depend.” _____



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 29–32

Directions: Place the capital letter(s) that best matches to the left of the number.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| ___ 1. roll | A. A single separate person or thing |
| ___ 2. trans | B. Small, lightly sweetened biscuits |
| ___ 3. port | C. To explain the meaning of something |
| ___ 4. scones | D. Across |
| ___ 5. twilight | E. To move something by turning it over and over |
| ___ 6. individual | AB. Carry |
| ___ 7. interpret | AC. The period of soft light from sunset to dark |

Directions: Place the capital letter(s) that best matches to the left of the number.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| ___ 8. rock | A. Extreme pain or worry |
| ___ 9. super | B. A person who |
| ___ 10. (i)or | C. Higher in quality |
| ___ 11. distress | D. A problem that requires discussion or action |
| ___ 12. courageous | E. To bring in or make a part of |
| ___ 13. involve | AB. Brave or unafraid |
| ___ 14. issue | AC. To move gently from side to side |

Directions: Write complete sentences, using context clues to show the meaning of the following.

15. Write a sentence using the imagery of taste. _____

16. Write a sentence using visual imagery. _____

17. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this word: “transport.” _____

18. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this word: “superior.” _____



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 33–36

Directions: Place the capital letter(s) that best matches to the left of the number.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| ___ 1. punch | A. Hard, physical work |
| ___ 2. semi | B. A small, powerful boat used for towing larger vessels |
| ___ 3. annu(al) | C. Something related to the law |
| ___ 4. tugboat | D. Year |
| ___ 5. require | E. A tool for making holes |
| ___ 6. labor | AB. To make necessary |
| ___ 7. legal | AC. Half |

Directions: Place the capital letter(s) that best matches to the left of the number.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| ___ 8. play | A. Give |
| ___ 9. anti | B. Something serious or important |
| ___ 10. dot(e) | C. To make laws |
| ___ 11. criminal | D. To challenge the truth or reject something or someone |
| ___ 12. deny | E. A dramatic work for the stage |
| ___ 13. legislate | AB. Against |
| ___ 14. major | AC. A person involved in a crime |

Directions: Write complete sentences, using context clues to show the meaning of the following.

15. Write a sentence or two showing the meaning of this adage: “Do as I say, not as I do.”

16. Write a sentence or two showing the meaning of this adage: “A ship in port is safe, but that is not what ships are built for.”

17. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this word: “semiannual.” _____

18. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this word: “antidote.” _____



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 37–40

Directions: Place the capital letter(s) that best matches to the left of the number.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| ___ 1. ring | A. Something or someone seen as worthy or of high value |
| ___ 2. mid | B. To happen or take place |
| ___ 3. term | C. To support and motivate |
| ___ 4. respect | D. To surround in a circle |
| ___ 5. encourage | E. End |
| ___ 6. method | AB. Middle |
| ___ 7. occur | AC. A technique or approach |

Directions: Place the capital letter(s) that best matches to the left of the number.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| ___ 8. park | A. A certain length of time or history |
| ___ 9. under | B. A public garden or play area |
| ___ 10. stat(e) | C. Medicine that destroys or slows the spread of germs |
| ___ 11. antibiotics | D. Close to but not the actual amount |
| ___ 12. approximate | E. Less than or beneath |
| ___ 13. percent | AB. Position |
| ___ 14. period | AC. A part of every hundred |

Directions: Write complete sentences, using context clues to show the meaning of the following.

15. Write a sentence or two showing the meaning of this adage: “A picture is worth a thousand words.” _____

16. Write a sentence using the *V* alliteration: _____

17. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this word: “midterm.” _____

18. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this word: “understate.” _____



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 41–44

Directions: Place the capital letter(s) that best matches to the left of the number.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| ___ 1. mean | A. The middle point between two ends or numbers |
| ___ 2. audi | B. Process or result |
| ___ 3. tion | C. A radio or television message that sells a product or service |
| ___ 4. commercial | D. A basic idea, belief, or value |
| ___ 5. ancient | E. Of or belonging to the very distant past |
| ___ 6. policy | AB. A plan or standard way of doing things |
| ___ 7. principle | AC. Hear |

Directions: Place the capital letter(s) that best matches to the left of the number.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| ___ 8. light | A. three |
| ___ 9. tri | B. Correct for or good for the situation |
| ___ 10. dent | C. To deal with or figure out |
| ___ 11. comedy | D. To move ahead |
| ___ 12. appropriate | E. Entertainment intended to make an audience laugh |
| ___ 13. proceed | AB. tooth |
| ___ 14. process | AC. Not weighing very much |

Directions: Write complete sentences, using context clues to show the meaning of the following.

15. Write a sentence using the /h/ alliteration. _____

16. Write a sentence using the /s/ alliteration. _____

17. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this word: “audition.” _____

18. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this word: “trident.” _____



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 45–48

Directions: Place the capital letter(s) that best matches to the left of the number.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| ___ 1. fall | A. The season after summer and before winter |
| ___ 2. counter | B. To make necessary for a particular purpose |
| ___ 3. claim | C. The study of diet and health |
| ___ 4. nutrition | D. Careful investigation and study of some area of knowledge |
| ___ 5. gulp | E. Against |
| ___ 6. require | AB. Shout |
| ___ 7. research | AC. To take in food or drink quickly in large mouthfuls |

Directions: Place the capital letter(s) that best matches to the left of the number.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| ___ 8. bowl | A. An actor's part in a play or movie |
| ___ 9. a | B. To knock over with a ball |
| ___ 10. void | C. Not |
| ___ 11. courtesy | D. Politeness in attitude and behavior |
| ___ 12. counterfeit | E. To reply or answer |
| ___ 13. respond | AB. A copy of something valuable meant to trick or steal |
| ___ 14. role | AC. Empty |

Directions: Write complete sentences, using context clues to show the meaning of the following.

15. Write a sentence or two showing the meaning of this proverb: "One rotten apple spoils the whole barrel." _____

16. Write a sentence or two showing the meaning of this proverb: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." _____

17. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this word: "exclaim." _____

18. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this word: "avoid." _____



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 49–52

Directions: Place the capital letter(s) that best matches to the left of the number.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| ___ 1. mouse | A. A tool used to move the cursor on a computer |
| ___ 2. post | B. A mix of oxygen and fuel that creates burning |
| ___ 3. pon(e) | C. A piece or part of a whole |
| ___ 4. fire | D. After |
| ___ 5. cooperate | E. An area or region that is separate from others |
| ___ 6. section | AB. To work with others to achieve a common goal |
| ___ 7. sector | AC. Put |

Directions: Place the capital letter(s) that best matches to the left of the number.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| ___ 8. train | A. Important or worthy of attention |
| ___ 9. di | B. To give evidence or reasons in support of an idea |
| ___ 10. sect | C. To prepare or instruct |
| ___ 11. chisel | D. Cut |
| ___ 12. argue | E. Two |
| ___ 13. significant | AB. A metal tool to cut or shape |
| ___ 14. similar | AC. Being the same or close to the same as something or someone else |

Directions: Write complete sentences, using context clues to show the meaning of the following.

15. Write a sentence or two showing the meaning of this proverb: “All work and no play make Jack a dull boy.” _____

16. Identify the words using onomatopoeia in the following sentence: I hear the bird chirp happily and rustle of the leaves in the tree. _____

17. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this word: “postpone.” _____

18. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this word: “dissect.” _____



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 53–56

Directions: Place the capital letter(s) that best matches to the left of the number.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| ___ 1. does | A. Out or away |
| ___ 2. e | B. A group of female deer |
| ___ 3. merge | C. Something clearly defined, detailed, or identified |
| ___ 4. tragedy | D. The place where something begins |
| ___ 5. gobble | E. An event causing terrible suffering, damage, or destruction |
| ___ 6. source | AB. To eat quickly and noisily |
| ___ 7. specific | AC. Dip or dive |

Directions: Place the capital letter(s) that best matches to the left of the number.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| ___ 8. wind | A. From or off |
| ___ 9. ab | B. Removal for a specific length of time |
| ___ 10. rupt | C. To move or twist into a spiral |
| ___ 11. suspension | D. A general idea developed by a proven hypothesis |
| ___ 12. neglect | E. To fail to care for or look after |
| ___ 13. structure | AB. A building or object constructed from smaller parts |
| ___ 14. theory | AC. Break |

Directions: Write complete sentences, using context clues to show the meaning of the following.

15. Identify the words using onomatopoeia in the following sentence: The door creaked closed and shuffled back to my chair in front of the television. _____
16. Identify the words using onomatopoeia in the following sentence: I heard him sigh and say, “I wish they would turn off that sleeping car alarm.” _____
17. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this word: “emerge.” _____
- _____
18. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this word: “abrupt.” _____
- _____



Vocabulary Test Answers

Lessons 1–4	Lessons 5–8	Lessons 9–12	Lessons 13–16
1. AB	1. C	1. AC	1. D
2. AC	2. D	2. E	2. B
3. D	3. AB	3. A	3. AB
4. B	4. A	4. B	4. AC
5. E	5. E	5. AB	5. A
6. C	6. AC	6. C	6. E
7. A	7. B	7. D	7. C
8. AC	8. E	8. A	8. AC
9. E	9. A	9. AC	9. E
10. B	10. D	10. B	10. AB
11. AB	11. AC	11. AB	11. A
12. A	12. C	12. D	12. D
13. D	13. B	13. E	13. C
14. C	14. AB	14. C	14. B



Vocabulary Test Answers: Figures of Speech, Greek and Latin Word Parts

Lessons 1–4

15. “A lot on my plate” means you have a lot of things to do.
16. “Get your ducks in a row” means to get organized and prepared.
17. The word *unable* means not able to do something.
18. The word *resent* means to feel upset about how you have been treated.

Lessons 5–8

15. “Get your feet wet” means to try something new.
16. “Did an about face” means to change your mind about something.
17. The word *insane* means a mental illness.
18. The word *discredit* means to not believe someone or something.

Lessons 9–12

15. “Put it on the backburner” means to delay action until a later time.
16. To “call it a day” means to finish or stop until a later time.
17. The word *endure* means to handle something difficult.
18. The word *attract* means to pull in or toward.

Lessons 13–16

15. To have “egg on your face” means to be completely safe and not threatening.
16. To be “as white as a ghost” means to be frightened to the extreme.
17. The word *insist* means to not take no for an answer.
18. The word *overact* means to exaggerate, to try too hard.



Vocabulary Test Answers

Lessons 17–20	Lessons 21–24	Lessons 25–28	Lessons 29–32
1. C	1. A	1. E	1. E
2. A	2. D	2. AC	2. D
3. AB	3. AC	3. A	3. AB
4. E	4. B	4. D	4. B
5. AC	5. E	5. AB	5. AC
6. B	6. C	6. B	6. A
7. D	7. AB	7. C	7. C
8. AC	8. AB	8. D	8. AC
9. B	9. D	9. E	9. C
10. D	10. E	10. AC	10. B
11. AB	11. C	11. A	11. A
12. A	12. A	12. AB	12. AB
13. C	13. AC	13. C	13. E
14. E	14. B	14. B	14. D



Vocabulary Test Answers: Figures of Speech, Greek and Latin Word Parts

Lessons 17–20

15. Someone who “eats like a bird” means that the person eats very little or is picky about what is eaten.
16. To be “as plain as day” means to be very clear.
17. The word *misquote* means to take or use someone’s words the wrong way.
18. The word *suburb* means the residential areas outside a city.

Lessons 21–24

15. Someone described as “not an angel” is someone who behaves poorly.
16. A “heated argument” compares rising temperatures to an angry argument.
17. The word *predict* means to make a guess about something before it happens.
18. The word *intercept* means to take possession of something before it reaches its destination.

Lessons 25–28

15. Something that “turned sour” compares something that has gone wrong to something with a sour taste.
16. Imagery is descriptive language which especially appeals to the senses.
17. The word *forward* means the direction that one is facing.
18. The word *depend* means to rely on another for assistance.

Lessons 29–32

15. Any sentence is correct which uses the sense of taste.
16. Any sentence is correct which uses the sense of sight.
17. The word *transport* means to carry something from one place to another.
18. The word *superior* means a person of higher rank or authority.



Vocabulary Test Answers

Lessons 33–36	Lessons 37–40	Lessons 41–44	Lessons 45–48
1. E	1. D	1. A	1. A
2. AC	2. AB	2. AC	2. E
3. D	3. E	3. B	3. AB
4. B	4. A	4. C	4. C
5. AB	5. C	5. E	5. AC
6. A	6. AC	6. AB	6. B
7. C	7. B	7. D	7. D
8. E	8. B	8. AC	8. B
9. AB	9. E	9. A	9. C
10. A	10. AB	10. AB	10. AC
11. AC	11. C	11. E	11. D
12. D	12. D	12. E	12. AB
13. C	13. AC	13. D	13. E
14. B	14. A	14. C	14. A



Vocabulary Test Answers: Figures of Speech, Greek and Latin Word Parts

Lessons 33–36

15. “Do as I say, not as I do” means to obey someone even though that someone may wrongly do that same thing.
16. “A ship in port is safe, but that is not what ships are built for” means that you have to take some risks in life.
17. The word *semiannual* means twice per year.
18. The word *antidote* means the medicine taken to counteract a poison.

Lessons 37–40

15. “A picture is worth a thousand words” means that it is easier to understand something seen rather than heard.
16. Any sentence is correct with at least three words beginning with /l/.
17. The word *midterm* means the midpoint of a period of time.
18. The word *understate* means to describe something as being less important than it actually is.

Lessons 41–44

15. Any sentence is correct with at least three words beginning with /h/.
16. Any sentence is correct with at least three words beginning with /s/.
17. The word *audition* means to watch or listen to someone try out for a role or part.
18. The word *trident* means a three-pronged spear.

Lessons 45–48

15. “One rotten apple spoils the whole barrel” means that something or someone that is bad will negatively affect the rest.
16. “An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure” means that good preparation limits mistakes and problems later.
17. The word *exclaim* means to shout out.
18. The word *avoid* means to keep away from.



Vocabulary Test Answers

Lessons 49–52	Lessons 53–56
1. A	1. B
2. D	2. A
3. AC	3. AC
4. B	4. E
5. AB	5. AB
6. C	6. D
7. E	7. C
8. C	8. C
9. E	9. A
10. D	10. AC
11. AB	11. B
12. B	12. E
13. A	13. AB
14. AC	14. D

penningtonpublishing.com



Vocabulary Test Answers: Figures of Speech, Greek and Latin Word Parts

Lessons 49–52

15. “All work and no play make Jack a dull boy” means that it is important to have a balance of work and play.

16. Answers: “chirped”... “rustle”

17. The word *postpone* means to put something off until a later time.

18. The word *dissect* means to cut something in two.

Lessons 53–56

15. Answers: “creaked”... “shuffled”

16. Answers: “sigh”... “beeping”

17. The word *emerge* means to move out into the open.

18. The word *abrupt* means a sudden or unexpected break.

penningtonpublishing.com



Syllable Blending, Syllable Division, and Derivatives

Syllable Worksheets

The Syllable Worksheets help students practice structural analysis, blending, pronunciation, accent placement, and syllable division.

1. Display the Syllable Words and read the corresponding Syllable Rule. Direct students to copy the syllables from the display and complete the Syllable Worksheet. Students can complete the Syllable Worksheet in class or for homework.
2. When students have finished, display the Syllable Words Answers and tell students to self-correct. Direct students to edit the syllable and accent marks in another color pen or pencil. Reference the Syllable Rule for challenging words.

Note that syllables may be divided by syllable rule or by morphological division (prefix, base, and suffix). Dictionaries vary in terms of their approaches to syllabication. In the *Teaching the Language Strand* program, Syllable Words Answers are divided by syllable rules.

Derivative Worksheets

The Derivative Worksheet builds knowledge of language structure and vocabulary.

1. Select two spelling words from the weekly Spelling Patterns Test which have both base words (a complete base such as *read*) and related words which use the same base word. For example, if the selected spelling word is *children*, the base word is *child* and a related word would be *childish*. The words *children* and *childish* are derivatives of *child*. A *derivative* is any related word which uses the same base word.
2. Direct students to read the directions and complete the Derivative Worksheet. Students can complete the Derivative Worksheet in class or for homework.
3. Collect and grade when students have completed each Derivative Worksheet.



Closed Syllable Division

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. napkin | 2. pencil | 3. fidget |
| 4. picnic | 5. contest | 6. bandit |
| 7. atlas | 8. invented | 9. insult |
| 10. plastic | 11. sandwich | 12. hundred |
| 13. monster | 14. trumpet | 15. insect |
| 16. fantastic | 17. splendid | 18. cactus |
| 19. magnet | 20. canyon | 21. actress |
| 22. quintet | 23. kidnap | 24. locker |
| 25. pumpkin | 25. subtract | 27. frantic |

Closed Syllable Rule: A vowel before a syllable-ending consonant (VC) is usually short. This pattern is called a *closed syllable*. The syllable following begins with a consonant. **Examples:** mas-cot, bas-ket.



Closed Syllable Division Worksheet

Directions: Print the Closed Syllable Division words in the spaces provided. Carefully divide the words into syllables with / marks. Then, write the accent mark (') above the primary vowel accent.

Closed Syllable Rule: A vowel before a syllable-ending consonant (VC) is usually short. This pattern is called a *closed syllable*. The syllable following begins with a consonant.

Examples: mas-cot, bas-ket.

1. _____	2. _____	3. _____
4. _____	5. _____	6. _____
7. _____	8. _____	9. _____
10. _____	11. _____	12. _____
13. _____	14. _____	15. _____
16. _____	17. _____	18. _____
19. _____	20. _____	21. _____
22. _____	23. _____	24. _____
25. _____	26. _____	27. _____



Closed Syllable Division Answers

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. náp/kin | 2. pén/cil | 3. fíd/get |
| 4. píc/nic | 5. cón/test | 6. bán/dít |
| 7. át/las | 8. in/vén/ted | 9. ín/sult |
| 10. plás/tic | 11. sánd/wich | 12. hún/dred |
| 13. món/ster | 14. trúm/pet | 15. ín/sect |
| 16. fan/tás/tic | 17. splén/díd | 18. cás/tus |
| 19. mág/net | 20. cás/yon | 21. ác/tress |
| 22. quin/tét | 23. kíd/nap | 24. lóc/ker |
| 25. púmp/kin | 26. sub/tráct | 27. frán/tic |

Closed Syllable Rule: A vowel before a syllable-ending consonant (VC) is usually short. This pattern is called a *closed syllable*. The syllable following begins with a consonant. **Examples:** mas-cot, bas-ket.



Derivatives Worksheet

Directions: Use a dictionary to find the assigned words and complete the following tasks in the spaces provided. For each assigned word write the word, its base word, and the definition of that base word. Next, find two related entry words which use the same base word and list these derivatives and their parts of speech. Then use each of these derivatives in complete sentences.

Assigned Word _____	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____
Base Word _____ ()	Base Word Definition: _____	
	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____

Assigned Word _____	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____
Base Word _____ ()	Base Word Definition: _____	
	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____



Open Syllable Division

- | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. lazy | 2. photo | 3. freebie |
| 4. ego | 5. ivy | 6. hobo |
| 7. tepee | 8. decay | 9. spicy |
| 10. slowly | 11. payee | 12. gravy |
| 13. zero | 14. pastry | 15. solo |
| 16. cocoa | 17. slimy | 18. cutie |
| 19. reply | 20. halo | 21. repay |
| 22. shady | 23. deny | 24. veto |
| 25. tasty | 25. below | 27. trophy |

Open Syllable Rule: A vowel at the end of a syllable (CV) usually has a long vowel sound. This pattern is called an *open syllable*. The syllable following begins with a consonant. **Example:** be-low.



Open Syllable Division Worksheet

Directions: Print the Open Syllable Division words in the spaces provided. Carefully divide the words into syllables with / marks. Then, write the accent mark (') above the primary vowel accent.

Open Syllable Rule: A vowel at the end of a syllable (CV) usually has a long vowel sound. This pattern is called an *open syllable*. The syllable following begins with a consonant.

Example: be-low.

1. _____	2. _____	3. _____
4. _____	5. _____	6. _____
7. _____	8. _____	9. _____
10. _____	11. _____	12. _____
13. _____	14. _____	15. _____
16. _____	17. _____	18. _____
19. _____	20. _____	21. _____
22. _____	23. _____	24. _____
25. _____	26. _____	27. _____



Open Syllable Division Answers

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. lá/zy | 2. phó/to | 3. frée/bie |
| 4. é/go | 5. í/vy | 6. hó/bo |
| 7. té/pee | 8. de/cáy | 9. sp/cy |
| 10. slów/ly | 11. pa/yée | 12. grá/vy |
| 13. zé/ro | 14. pá/stry | 15. só/lo |
| 16. có/coa | 17. slí/my | 18. cú/tie |
| 19. re/plý | 20. há/lo | 21. re/páy |
| 22. shá/dy | 23. de/ný | 24. vé/to |
| 25. tá/sty | 26. be/lów | 27. tró/phy |

Open Syllable Rule: A vowel at the end of a syllable (CV) usually has a long vowel sound. This pattern is called an *open syllable*. The syllable following begins with a consonant. **Example:** be-low.



Derivatives Worksheet

Directions: Use a dictionary to find the assigned words and complete the following tasks in the spaces provided. For each assigned word write the word, its base word, and the definition of that base word. Next, find two related entry words which use the same base word and list these derivatives and their parts of speech. Then use each of these derivatives in complete sentences.

Assigned Word _____	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____
Base Word _____ ()	Base Word Definition: _____	
	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____

Assigned Word _____	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____
Base Word _____ ()	Base Word Definition: _____	
	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____



Final *e* Syllable Division

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. basement | 2. obese | 3. fading |
| 4. scenery | 5. hateful | 6. compete |
| 7. lively | 8. decode | 9. enshrine |
| 10. lonely | 11. glided | 12. misquoted |
| 13. release | 14. muting | 15. salesman |
| 16. misused | 17. female | 18. bakery |
| 19. received | 20. supremely | 21. dining |
| 22. bridegroom | 23. midwife | 24. dispute |
| 25. compote | 25. excitement | 27. dislocated |

Silent Final *e* Syllable Rule: The silent final *e* makes the vowel before a long sound, if only one consonant sound is between the two (VCe). The syllable following the silent final *e* begins with a consonant. **Example:** *lately*.



Final e Syllable Division Worksheet

Directions: Print the Silent Final *e* Division words in the spaces provided. Carefully divide the words into syllables with / marks. Then, write the accent mark (^ˊ) above the primary vowel accent.

Silent Final *e* Syllable Rule: The silent final *e* makes the vowel before a long sound, if only one consonant sound is between the two (VCe). The syllable the silent final *e* begins with a consonant. **Example:** lately.

1. _____	2. _____	3. _____
4. _____	5. _____	6. _____
7. _____	8. _____	9. _____
10. _____	11. _____	12. _____
13. _____	14. _____	15. _____
16. _____	17. _____	18. _____
19. _____	20. _____	21. _____
22. _____	23. _____	24. _____
25. _____	26. _____	27. _____



Final e Syllable Division Answers

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. báse/ment | 2. o/bése | 3. fá/ding |
| 4. scé/ner/y | 5. háte/ful | 6. com/pete |
| 7. líve/ly | 8. de/códe | 9. en/shríne |
| 10. lóne/ly | 11. glí/ded | 12. mis/quó/ted |
| 13. re/leáse | 14. mú/ting | 15. sáles/man |
| 16. mis/úsed | 17. fé/male | 18. bá/ker/y |
| 19. re/céived | 20. su/préme/ly | 21. dí/ning |
| 22. bríde/groom | 23. míd/wife | 24. dis/púte |
| 25. cóm/pote | 26. ex/cíte/ment | 27. dí/s/lo/ca/ted |

Silent Final e Syllable Rule: The silent final *e* makes the vowel before a long sound, if only one consonant sound is between the two (VCe). The syllable following the silent final *e* begins with a consonant. **Example:** lately.



Derivatives Worksheet

Directions: Use a dictionary to find the assigned words and complete the following tasks in the spaces provided. For each assigned word write the word, its base word, and the definition of that base word. Next, find two related entry words which use the same base word and list these derivatives and their parts of speech. Then use each of these derivatives in complete sentences.

Assigned Word _____	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____
Base Word _____ ()	Base Word Definition: _____	
	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____

Assigned Word _____	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____
Base Word _____ ()	Base Word Definition: _____	
	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____



Vowel Teams Syllable Division

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. ownership | 2. throughout | 3. awful |
| 4. eyebrows | 5. ointment | 6. cautiousness |
| 7. howling | 8. weighty | 9. afterthought |
| 10. roughly | 11. receipt | 12. boastful |
| 13. rooster | 14. cheapskate | 15. undergoes |
| 16. wooden | 17. between | 18. rainfall |
| 19. greatest | 20. mischief | 21. spraying |
| 22. deathlike | 23. friendship | 24. sleighing |
| 25. fruitful | 25. fewest | 27. keystroke |

Vowel Teams Syllable Rule: Usually keep vowel teams together in the same syllable. **Example:** beau-ty.



Vowel Teams Syllable Division Worksheet

Directions: Print the Vowel Team Division words in the spaces provided. Carefully divide the words into syllables with / marks. Then, write the accent mark (') above the primary vowel accent.

Vowel Teams Syllable Rule: Usually keep vowel teams together in the same syllable.
Example: beau-ty.

1. _____	2. _____	3. _____
4. _____	5. _____	6. _____
7. _____	8. _____	9. _____
10. _____	11. _____	12. _____
13. _____	14. _____	15. _____
16. _____	17. _____	18. _____
19. _____	20. _____	21. _____
22. _____	23. _____	24. _____
25. _____	26. _____	27. _____



Vowel Teams Syllable Division Answers

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. ów/ner/ship | 2. through/óut | 3. áw/ful |
| 4. éye/brows | 5. óint/ment | 6. cáu/tious/ness |
| 7. hów/ling | 8. wéigh/ty | 9. áf/ter/thought |
| 10. róugh/ly | 11. re/céipt | 12. bóast/ful |
| 13. róo/ster | 14. chéap/skate | 15. un/der/góes |
| 16. wóo/den | 17. be/twéén | 18. ráin/fall |
| 19. gréa/test | 20. mís/chief | 21. spráy/ing |
| 22. déath/like | 23. friend/ship | 24. sléigh/ing |
| 25. frúit/ful | 25. féw/est | 27. káy/stroke |

Vowel Teams Syllable Rule: Usually keep vowel teams together in the same syllable. **Example:** beau-ty.



Derivatives Worksheet

Directions: Use a dictionary to find the assigned words and complete the following tasks in the spaces provided. For each assigned word write the word, its base word, and the definition of that base word. Next, find two related entry words which use the same base word and list these derivatives and their parts of speech. Then use each of these derivatives in complete sentences.

Assigned Word _____	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____
Base Word _____ ()	Base Word Definition: _____	
	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____

Assigned Word _____	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____
Base Word _____ ()	Base Word Definition: _____	
	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____



***r* – controlled Syllable Division**

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. argument | 2. artistic | 3. burglar |
| 4. perspiration | 5. erratic | 6. admirer |
| 7. circumvent | 8. directly | 9. tornado |
| 10. format | 11. corporation | 12. firmly |
| 13. absurdity | 14. uranium | 15. sulfur |
| 16. erroneous | 17. cigarette | 18. murmur |
| 19. urgently | 20. tolerate | 21. certify |
| 22. inspire | 23. virtual | 24. aspirin |
| 25. enormous | 25. immortality | 27. uncertainty |

***r*–controlled Vowels Syllable Rule:** Keep the *r*-controlled vowels (ar, er, ir, or, and ur) in the same syllable and adjust the pronunciation of the word as needed. **Examples:** star, her, fir, for, fur



r – controlled Vowels Syllable Division Worksheet

Directions: Print the *r*-controlled Vowel Syllable Division words in the spaces provided. Carefully divide the words into syllables with / marks. Then, write the accent mark (') above the primary vowel accent.

r-controlled Vowels Syllable Rule: Keep the *r-controlled* vowels (ar, er, ir, or, and ur) in the same syllable and adjust the pronunciation of the word as needed.

Examples: star, her, fir, for, fur

1. _____	2. _____	3. _____
4. _____	5. _____	6. _____
7. _____	8. _____	9. _____
10. _____	11. _____	12. _____
13. _____	14. _____	15. _____
16. _____	17. _____	18. _____
19. _____	20. _____	21. _____
22. _____	23. _____	24. _____
25. _____	26. _____	27. _____



***r*-controlled Syllable Division Answers**

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. ár/gu/ment | 2. ár/tis/tic | 3. búr/clar |
| 4. per/spir/á/tion | 5. er/rá/tic | 6. ad/mír/er |
| 7. cír/cum/vent | 8. dir/éct/ly | 9. tor/ná/do |
| 10. fór/mat | 11. cor/por/á/tion | 12. fír/m/ly |
| 13. ab/súr/di/ty | 14. ur/á/ni/um | 15. súl/fur |
| 16. er/ró/ne/ous | 17. cíg/ar/ette | 18. múr/mur |
| 19. úr/gent/ly | 20. tó/ler/ate | 21. cér/ti/fy |
| 22. in/spíre | 23. m/ir/tu/al | 24. ás/pir/in |
| 25. e/nór/mous | 26. mor/tál/i/ty | 27. un/cér/tain/ty |

***r*-controlled Vowels Syllable Rule:** Keep the *r*-controlled vowels (ar, er, ir, or, and ur) in the same syllable and adjust the pronunciation of the word as needed. **Examples:** star, her, fir, for, fur



Derivatives Worksheet

Directions: Use a dictionary to find the assigned words and complete the following tasks in the spaces provided. For each assigned word write the word, its base word, and the definition of that base word. Next, find two related entry words which use the same base word and list these derivatives and their parts of speech. Then use each of these derivatives in complete sentences.

Assigned Word _____	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____
Base Word _____ ()	Base Word Definition: _____	
	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____

Assigned Word _____	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____
Base Word _____ ()	Base Word Definition: _____	
	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____



Double Consonant Syllable Division

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. extended | 2. stopping | 3. stutter |
| 4. sincerely | 5. typhoid | 6. sluggishly |
| 7. important | 8. permitted | 9. forgotten |
| 10. starvation | 11. substantial | 12. readmitted |
| 13. bookworm | 14. seamstress | 15. kidnapped |
| 16. starring | 17. imprinted | 18. astonishing |
| 19. discussed | 20. splitting | 21. fitness |
| 22. madness | 23. gladden | 24. stirring |
| 25. shipment | 26. presentation | 27. hiccupped |

Double Consonant Syllable Rule: When there are two consonants between two vowels in a word, divide the syllable between the consonants. Exceptions: Don't divide between the consonants of a digraph (*ch, sh, wh, th*). Usually keep blends together such as *bl, br, or sw*. Only separate ending "ed" suffixes from their bases when the bases end in *d* or *t*.

Examples: **din-ner, com-mit-ted, latch-key con-fessed.**



Double Consonant Syllable Division Worksheet

Directions: Print the Double Consonant Division words in the spaces provided. Carefully divide the words into syllables with / marks. Then, write the accent mark (') above the primary vowel accent.

Double Consonant Syllable Rule: When there are two consonants between two vowels in a word, divide the syllable between the consonants. Exceptions: Don't divide between the consonants of a digraph (*ch, sh, wh, th*). Usually keep blends together such as *bl, br,* or *sw*. Only separate ending "ed" suffixes from their bases when the bases end in *d* or *t*.

Examples: *din-ner, com-mit-ted, latch-key, con-fessed.*

1. _____	2. _____	3. _____
4. _____	5. _____	6. _____
7. _____	8. _____	9. _____
10. _____	11. _____	12. _____
13. _____	14. _____	15. _____
16. _____	17. _____	18. _____
19. _____	20. _____	21. _____
22. _____	23. _____	24. _____
25. _____	26. _____	27. _____



Double Consonant Syllable Division

Answers

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. ex/tén/ded | 2. stóp/ping | 3. stút/ter |
| 4. sin/cére/ly | 5. tý/phoid | 6. slúg/gish/ly |
| 7. im/pór/tant | 8. per/mít/ted | 9. fó/gót/ten |
| 10. star/vá/tion | 11. sub/stán/tial | 12. re/ad/mít/ted |
| 13. bóok/worm | 14. séam/stress | 15. kíd/napped |
| 16. stár/ring | 17. im/prín/ted | 18. as/tó/ni/shing |
| 19. dis/cússed | 20. spít/ring | 21. fít/ness |
| 22. mád/ness | 23. glád/den | 24. stír/ring |
| 25. shíp/ment | 26. pre/sen/tá/tion | 27. híc/cupped |

Double Consonant Syllable Rule: When there are two consonants between two vowels in a word, divide the syllable between the consonants. Exceptions: Don't divide between the consonants of a digraph (*ch, sh, wh, th*). Usually keep blends together such as *bl, br, or sw*. Only separate ending "ed" suffixes from their bases when the bases end in *d* or *t*.

Examples: **din-ner, com-mit-ted, latch-key con-fessed.**



Derivatives Worksheet

Directions: Use a dictionary to find the assigned words and complete the following tasks in the spaces provided. For each assigned word write the word, its base word, and the definition of that base word. Next, find two related entry words which use the same base word and list these derivatives and their parts of speech. Then use each of these derivatives in complete sentences.

Assigned Word _____	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____
Base Word _____ ()	Base Word Definition: _____	
	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____

Assigned Word _____	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____
Base Word _____ ()	Base Word Definition: _____	
	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____



Inflected Endings Syllable Division

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. radios | 2. feminine | 3. virtuous |
| 4. rodeos | 5. possessed | 6. undoubtedly |
| 7. superheroes | 8. undertaking | 9. bereavement |
| 10. midwives | 11. written | 12. national |
| 13. buries | 14. microcosm | 15. repulsion |
| 16. monkeys | 17. Hinduism | 18. musician |
| 19. eyelashes | 20. activist | 21. capable |
| 22. couches | 23. inventor | 24. visible |
| 25. infatuated | 26. amphibian | 27. terrarium |

Inflections Rule: Inflected endings change the grammar or function of the word. English has very few inflected endings compared to most other languages.

Examples: slow, slower, slowest, slowly



Inflected Endings Syllable Division Worksheet

Directions: Print the Inflected Endings Syllable Division words in the spaces provided. Carefully divide the words into syllables with / marks. Then, write the accent mark (') above the primary vowel accent.

Inflections Rule: Inflected endings change the grammar or function of the word. English has very few inflected endings compared to most other languages. **Examples:** slow, slower, slowest, slowly.

1. _____	2. _____	3. _____
4. _____	5. _____	6. _____
7. _____	8. _____	9. _____
10. _____	11. _____	12. _____
13. _____	14. _____	15. _____
16. _____	17. _____	18. _____
19. _____	20. _____	21. _____
22. _____	23. _____	24. _____
25. _____	26. _____	27. _____



Inflected Endings Syllable Division

Answers

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. rá/di/os | 2. fé/mi/nine | 3. vír/tu/ous |
| 4. ró/de/os | 5. pos/séssed | 6. un/dóub/ted/ly |
| 7. sú/per/he/roes | 8. ún/der/ta/king | 9. be/réave/ment |
| 10. míd/wives | 11. wrít/ten | 12. ná/tio/nal |
| 13. bú/ries | 14. mí/cro/co/sm | 15. re/púl/sion |
| 16. món/keys | 17. Hín/du/i/sm | 18. mu/sí/cian |
| 19. éye/la/shes | 20. ac/ti/vist | 21. cá/pa/ble |
| 22. cóu/ches | 23. in/vén/tor | 24. vís/i/ble |
| 25. in/fá/tu/a/ted | 26. am/phí/bi/an | 27. ter/rá/ri/um |

Inflections Rule: Inflected endings change the grammar or function of the word. English has very few inflected endings compared to most other languages.

Examples: slow, slower, slowest, slowly



Derivatives Worksheet

Directions: Use a dictionary to find the assigned words and complete the following tasks in the spaces provided. For each assigned word write the word, its base word, and the definition of that base word. Next, find two related entry words which use the same base word and list these derivatives and their parts of speech. Then use each of these derivatives in complete sentences.

Assigned Word _____	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____
Base Word _____ ()	Base Word Definition: _____	
	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____

Assigned Word _____	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____
Base Word _____ ()	Base Word Definition: _____	
	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____

Consonant – “le” Syllable Division

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. handle | 2. hassled | 3. trickled |
| 4. muscle | 5. humble | 6. cattleman |
| 7. single | 8. purple | 9. rifle |
| 10. paddling | 11. measles | 12. ticklish |
| 13. circling | 14. bottle | 15. settlement |
| 16. toggle | 17. sample | 18. stifle |
| 19. cradle | 20. waffling | 21. unbuckled |
| 22. cubicle | 23. fabled | 24. gentlemen |
| 25. icicle | 25. triangle | 27. reshuffle |

Consonant – “le” Syllable Rule: A suffix syllable ending with a consonant-“le” has a short *schwa* sound (a nasal short ŭ) between the consonant and the “le” ending. The *e* is silent. **Example:** circle



Consonant – “le” Syllable Division Worksheet

Directions: Print the Consonant-“le” Syllable Division words in the spaces provided. Carefully divide the words into syllables with / marks. Then, write the accent mark (/) above the primary vowel accent.

Consonant-“le” Syllable Rule: A suffix syllable ending with a consonant-“le” has a short *schwa* sound (a nasal short ũ) between the consonant and the “le” ending. The *e* is silent.

Example: circle

1. _____	2. _____	3. _____
4. _____	5. _____	6. _____
7. _____	8. _____	9. _____
10. _____	11. _____	12. _____
13. _____	14. _____	15. _____
16. _____	17. _____	18. _____
19. _____	20. _____	21. _____
22. _____	23. _____	24. _____
25. _____	26. _____	27. _____



Consonant – “le” Syllable Division

Answers

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. hán/dle | 2. hás/sled | 3. tríc/kled |
| 4. mú/scle | 5. húm/ble | 6. cut/tle/man |
| 7. sín/gle | 8. púr/ple | 9. rí/fle |
| 10. pád/dling | 11. méa/sles | 12. tíc/klis |
| 13. cír/cling | 14. bóttle | 15. sét/tle/ment |
| 16. tóg/gle | 17. sámp/ple | 18. stí/fle |
| 19. crá/dle | 20. wáffling | 21. un/búc/kled |
| 22. cú/bi/cle | 23. fá/bled | 24. gén/tle/men |
| 25. í/ci/cle | 26. trí/an/gle | 27. re/shúf/fle |

Consonant – “le” Syllable Rule: A suffix syllable ending with a consonant-“le” has a short *schwa* sound (a nasal short ũ) between the consonant and the “le” ending. The *e* is silent. **Example:** circle



Derivatives Worksheet

Directions: Use a dictionary to find the assigned words and complete the following tasks in the spaces provided. For each assigned word write the word, its base word, and the definition of that base word. Next, find two related entry words which use the same base word and list these derivatives and their parts of speech. Then use each of these derivatives in complete sentences.

Assigned Word _____	Derivative _____ () Part of Speech / Sentence _____ _____
Base Word _____ ()	Base Word Definition: _____ _____
	Derivative _____ () Part of Speech / Sentence _____ _____

Assigned Word _____	Derivative _____ () Part of Speech / Sentence _____ _____
Base Word _____ ()	Base Word Definition: _____ _____
	Derivative _____ () Part of Speech / Sentence _____ _____



Vowel Pronunciation Shift Syllable Division

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. compete | 2. competitive | 3. competition |
| 4. repeating | 5. repetitive | 6. repetitious |
| 7. hypnotize | 8. hypnotic | 9. hypnosis |
| 10. metal | 11. metallic | |
| 12. extremity | 13. extreme | |
| 14. local | 15. locality | |
| 16. dining | 17. dinner | |
| 18. insanity | 19. insane | |
| 20. pleasant | 21. pleasing | |
| 22. presume | 23. presumption | |
| 24. defining | 25. definition | |
| 26. recitation | 27. recite | |

Vowel Pronunciation Rule: Vowel sounds sometimes change pronunciation between related words.

Examples: equal and equality



Vowel Pronunciation Syllable Division Worksheet

Directions: Print the Vowel Pronunciation Shift Syllable Division words in the spaces provided. Carefully divide the words into syllables with / marks. Then, write the accent mark (') above the primary vowel accent.

Vowel Pronunciation Rule: Vowel sounds sometimes change pronunciation between related words. **Examples:** equal and equality

1. _____	2. _____	3. _____
4. _____	5. _____	6. _____
7. _____	8. _____	9. _____
10. _____	11. _____	
12. _____	13. _____	
14. _____	15. _____	
16. _____	17. _____	
18. _____	19. _____	
20. _____	21. _____	
22. _____	23. _____	
24. _____	25. _____	
26. _____	27. _____	



Vowel Pronunciation Shift Syllable Division Answers

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. com/péte | 2. com/pé/ti/tive | 3. com/pe/tí/tion |
| 4. re/péa/ting | 5. re/pé/ti/tive | 6. re/pe/tí/tious |
| 7. hýp/no/tize | 8. hyp/nó/tic | 9. hyp/nó/sis |
| 10. mé/tal | 11. me/tál/lic | |
| 12. ex/tré/mi/ty | 13. ex/tréme | |
| 14. ló/cal | 15. lo/cál/ty | |
| 16. dí/ning | 17. dí/nner | |
| 18. in/sá/ni/ty | 19. in/sáne | |
| 20. pléa/sant | 21. pléa/sing | |
| 22. pre/súme | 23. pre/súmp/tion | |
| 24. de/fí/ning | 25. dé/fi/ni/tion | |
| 26. re/ci/tá/tion | 27. re/cíte | |

Vowel Pronunciation Rule: Vowel sounds sometimes change pronunciation between related words.

Examples: equal and equality



Derivatives Worksheet

Directions: Use a dictionary to find the assigned words and complete the following tasks in the spaces provided. For each assigned word write the word, its base word, and the definition of that base word. Next, find two related entry words which use the same base word and list these derivatives and their parts of speech. Then use each of these derivatives in complete sentences.

Assigned Word _____	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____
Base Word _____ ()	Base Word Definition: _____	
	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____

Assigned Word _____	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____
Base Word _____ ()	Base Word Definition: _____	
	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____



Consonant Pronunciation Shift Syllable Division

- | | | |
|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. critic | 2. criticize | 3. critique |
| 4. medicine | 5. medical | 6. medicinal |
| 7. politics | 8. politician | 9. policy |
| 10. resign | 11. signature | |
| 12. election | 13. elect | |
| 14. vehicle | 15. vehicular | |
| 16. condemn | 17. condemnation | |
| 18. benefit | 19. beneficial | |
| 20. divide | 21. division | |
| 22. magic | 23. magician | |
| 24. college | 25. collegial | |
| 26. practical | 27. practice | |

Consonant Pronunciation Shift Rule: Consonant sounds sometimes change pronunciation among related words.

Examples: music and musician



Consonant Pronunciation Syllable Division Worksheet

Directions: Print the Consonant Pronunciation Shift Syllable Division words in the spaces provided. Carefully divide the words into syllables with / marks. Then, write the accent mark (') above the primary vowel accent.

Consonant Pronunciation Rule: Consonant sounds sometimes change pronunciation between related words. **Examples:** music and musician

1. _____	2. _____	3. _____
4. _____	5. _____	6. _____
7. _____	8. _____	9. _____
10. _____	11. _____	
12. _____	13. _____	
14. _____	15. _____	
16. _____	17. _____	
18. _____	19. _____	
20. _____	21. _____	
22. _____	23. _____	
24. _____	25. _____	
26. _____	27. _____	



Consonant Pronunciation Shift Syllable Division Answers

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. crí/tic | 2. crí/ti/cize | 3. cri/tí/cue |
| 4. mé/di/cine | 5. mé/di/cal | 6. me/dí/ci/nal |
| 7. pó/i/tics | 8. pol/i/tí/cian | 9. pó/i/cy |
| 10. re/sígn | 11. síg/na/ture | |
| 12. e/léc/tion | 13. e/léct | |
| 14. vé/hi/cle | 15. ve/hí/cu/ar | |
| 16. con/démn | 17. con/dem/ná/tion | |
| 18. bén/e/fit | 19. ben/e/fí/cial | |
| 20. di/víde | 21. di/ví/sion | |
| 22. má/gic | 23. ma/gí/cian | |
| 24. cól/lege | 25. col/lé/gi/al | |
| 26. prác/ti/cal | 27. prác/tice | |

Consonant Pronunciation Shift Rule: Consonant sounds sometimes change pronunciation among related words.

Examples: music and musician



Derivatives Worksheet

Directions: Use a dictionary to find the assigned words and complete the following tasks in the spaces provided. For each assigned word write the word, its base word, and the definition of that base word. Next, find two related entry words which use the same base word and list these derivatives and their parts of speech. Then use each of these derivatives in complete sentences.

Assigned Word _____	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____
Base Word _____ ()	Base Word Definition: _____	
	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____

Assigned Word _____	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____
Base Word _____ ()	Base Word Definition: _____	
	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____



Schwa Syllable Division

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. about | 2. preparatory | 3. mountain |
| 4. kitten | 5. cemetery | 6. mischievous |
| 7. easily | 8. engineer | 9. vehicle |
| 10. galloping | 11. welcome | 12. porpoises |
| 13. applicable | 14. representative | 15. natural |
| 16. mathematic | 17. diagram | 18. persecute |
| 19. discovery | 20. imaginary | 21. invisible |
| 22. wonderful | 23. sophomore | 24. melody |
| 25. deliberately | 25. symphony | 27. traveling |

Schwa Syllable Rule: Unaccented vowel sounds frequently have the *schwa* sound, especially when there is only one letter in the syllable. All vowels can have the *schwa* sound. **Examples:** about, select, definition, enough



Schwa Syllable Division Worksheet

Directions: Print the Schwa Syllable Division words in the spaces provided. Carefully divide the words into syllables with / marks. Then, write the accent mark (') above the primary vowel accent.

Schwa Syllable Rule: Unaccented vowel sounds frequently have the *schwa* sound, especially when there is only one letter in the syllable. All vowels can have the *schwa* sound.

Examples: about, select, definition, enough

1. _____	2. _____	3. _____
4. _____	5. _____	6. _____
7. _____	8. _____	9. _____
10. _____	11. _____	12. _____
13. _____	14. _____	15. _____
16. _____	17. _____	18. _____
19. _____	20. _____	21. _____
22. _____	23. _____	24. _____
25. _____	26. _____	27. _____



Schwa Syllable Division Answers

- | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. a/bóut | 2. pré/par/a/to/ry | 3. móun/tain |
| 4. kít/ten | 5. cé/m/e/te/ry | 6. mís/che/vous |
| 7. éa/si/ly | 8. en/gi/néer | 9. vé/ni/cle |
| 10. gál/lo/ping | 11. wél/come | 12. pór/poi/ses |
| 13. ap/plí/ca/ble | 14. rep/re/sén/tá/tive | 15. ná/tu/ral |
| 16. math/e/má/tic | 17. dí/a/gran | 18. pér/se/cute |
| 19. dis/cóv/er/y | 20. i/má/gi/nar/y | 21. in/vís/i/ble |
| 22. wón/der/ful | 23. sóph/o/more | 24. méll/o/dy |
| 25. de/lí/ber/ate/ly | 25. sým/pho/ny | 27. trá/v/el/ing |

Schwa Syllable Rule: Unaccented vowel sounds frequently have the *schwa* sound, especially when there is only one letter in the syllable. All vowels can have the *schwa* sound. **Examples:** about, select, definition, enough



Derivatives Worksheet

Directions: Use a dictionary to find the assigned words and complete the following tasks in the spaces provided. For each assigned word write the word, its base word, and the definition of that base word. Next, find two related entry words which use the same base word and list these derivatives and their parts of speech. Then use each of these derivatives in complete sentences.

Assigned Word _____	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____
Base Word _____ ()	Base Word Definition: _____	
	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____

Assigned Word _____	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____
Base Word _____ ()	Base Word Definition: _____	
	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____



Accent Shift Syllable Division

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. moment | 2. momentous |
| 3. abstraction | 4. abstract |
| 5. biological | 6. biology |
| 7. electric | 8. electricity |
| 9. allergy | 10. allergic |
| 11. conserve | 12. conservation |
| 13. magnet | 14. magnetic |
| 15. tranquil | 16. tranquility |
| 17. photography | 18. photograph |
| 19. recede | 20. recession |
| 21. injurious | 22. injury |
| 23. democrat | 24. democracy |

Accent Shift Rule: Accent placements sometimes change between related words. All words have one syllable that has a primary accent on its vowel sound.

Examples: preserve and preservation



Accent Shift Syllable Division Worksheet

Directions: Print the Accent Shift Syllable Division words in the spaces provided. Carefully divide the words into syllables with / marks. Then, write the accent mark (') above the primary vowel accent.

Accent Shift Rule: Accent placements sometimes change between related words. All words have one syllable that has a primary accent on its vowel sound.

Examples: preserve and preservation

1. _____	2. _____
3. _____	4. _____
5. _____	6. _____
7. _____	8. _____
9. _____	10. _____
11. _____	12. _____
13. _____	14. _____
15. _____	16. _____
17. _____	18. _____
19. _____	20. _____
21. _____	22. _____
23. _____	24. _____



Accent Shift Syllable Division Answers

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. mó/ment | 2. mo/mén/tous |
| 3. ab/strác/tion | 4. áb/stract |
| 5. bi/o/lóg/i/cal | 6. bi/ól/o/gy |
| 7. e/léc/tric | 8. e/lec/tríc/i/ty |
| 9. ál/ler/gy | 10. al/lér/gic |
| 11. con/sérve | 12. con/ser/vá/tion |
| 13. mág/net | 14. mag/nét/ic |
| 15. trán/quil | 16. tran/quíl/i/ty |
| 17. pho/tóg/ra/phy | 18. phó/to/graph |
| 19. re/céde | 20. re/cés/sion |
| 21. in/júr/i/ous | 22. ín/jur/y |
| 23. dém/o/cra | 24. de/mó/cra/cy |

Accent Shift Rule: Accent placements sometimes change between related words. All words have one syllable that has a primary accent on its vowel sound.

Examples: preserve and preservation



Derivatives Worksheet

Directions: Use a dictionary to find the assigned words and complete the following tasks in the spaces provided. For each assigned word write the word, its base word, and the definition of that base word. Next, find two related entry words which use the same base word and list these derivatives and their parts of speech. Then use each of these derivatives in complete sentences.

Assigned Word _____	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____
Base Word _____ ()	Base Word Definition: _____	
	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____

Assigned Word _____	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____
Base Word _____ ()	Base Word Definition: _____	
	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____



Prefix Syllable Division

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. antidote | 2. community | 3. engage |
| 4. inactive | 5. resurgence | 6. emphatic |
| 7. immobile | 8. energetic | 9. nonsense |
| 10. superman | 11. understand | 12. illegal |
| 13. irritant | 14. definitely | 15. foreword |
| 16. middle | 17. prescription | 18. overview |
| 19. unsanitary | 20. semicircle | 21. transport |
| 22. cooperate | 23. distinguish | 24. prosper |
| 25. convention | 25. misleading | 27. collects |

Prefix Syllable Rule: *Prefixes* are word parts at the beginning of a word that change the meaning of the base word or incomplete base. Some words have two prefixes.

Example: in ex plicable



Prefix Syllable Division Worksheet

Directions: Print the Prefix Syllable Division words in the spaces provided. Carefully divide the words into syllables with / marks. Then, write the accent mark (') above the primary vowel accent.

Prefix Syllable Rule: *Prefixes* are word parts at the beginning of a word that change the meaning of the base word or incomplete base. Some words have two prefixes.

Example: in ex plicable

1. _____	2. _____	3. _____
4. _____	5. _____	6. _____
7. _____	8. _____	9. _____
10. _____	11. _____	12. _____
13. _____	14. _____	15. _____
16. _____	17. _____	18. _____
19. _____	20. _____	21. _____
22. _____	23. _____	24. _____
25. _____	26. _____	27. _____



Prefix Syllable Division Answers

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. án/ti/dote | 2. com/mún/i/ty | 3. en/gáge |
| 4. in/ác/tive | 5. re/súr/gence | 6. em/phat/ic |
| 7. im/mó/bile | 8. en/er/gét/ic | 9. nón/sense |
| 10. sú/per/man | 11. un/der/stánd | 12. il/lé/gal |
| 13. ír/ri/tant | 14. déf/i/nite/ly | 15. fóre/word |
| 16. míd/dle | 17. pre/scrip/tion | 18. ó/ver/view |
| 19. un/sán/i/tar/y | 20. sé/ní/cir/cle | 21. trás/port |
| 22. co/óp/er/ate | 23. dis/tín/guish | 24. prós/per |
| 25. con/vén/tion | 26. mis/léad/ing | 27. col/lécts |

Prefix Syllable Rule: *Prefixes* are word parts at the beginning of a word that change the meaning of the base word or incomplete base. Some words have two prefixes.

Example: in ex plicable



Derivatives Worksheet

Directions: Use a dictionary to find the assigned words and complete the following tasks in the spaces provided. For each assigned word write the word, its base word, and the definition of that base word. Next, find two related entry words which use the same base word and list these derivatives and their parts of speech. Then use each of these derivatives in complete sentences.

Assigned Word _____	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____
Base Word _____ ()	Base Word Definition: _____	
	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____

Assigned Word _____	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____
Base Word _____ ()	Base Word Definition: _____	
	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____



Suffix Syllable Division

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. disable | 2. terrific | 3. envelope |
| 4. automobile | 5. expensive | 6. marrying |
| 7. eventful | 8. tentative | 9. basement |
| 10. immunity | 11. competitive | 12. reviewer |
| 13. rarity | 14. pedestrians | 15. onion |
| 16. adventurous | 17. researches | 18. nation |
| 19. courteous | 20. targeted | 21. creation |
| 22. cautious | 23. family | 24. ambition |
| 25. relational | 25. careless | 27. profess |

Suffix Syllable Rule: *Suffixes* are word parts at the ending of a word that change the meaning of the base word or incomplete base, change the grammar, or change the function of the word. Some words have two suffixes.

Example: care ful ly



Suffix Syllable Division Worksheet

Directions: Print the Suffix Syllable Division words in the spaces provided. Carefully divide the words into syllables with / marks. Then, write the accent mark (') above the primary vowel accent.

Suffix Syllable Rule: *Suffixes* are word parts at the ending of a word that change the meaning of the base word or incomplete base, change the grammar, or change the function of the word. Some words have two suffixes. **Example:** care ful ly

1. _____	2. _____	3. _____
4. _____	5. _____	6. _____
7. _____	8. _____	9. _____
10. _____	11. _____	12. _____
13. _____	14. _____	15. _____
16. _____	17. _____	18. _____
19. _____	20. _____	21. _____
22. _____	23. _____	24. _____
25. _____	26. _____	27. _____



Suffix Syllable Division Answers

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. dis/a/ble | 2. ter/rif/ic | 3. en/ve/lope |
| 4. au/to/mo/bile | 5. ex/pen/sive | 6. mar/ry/ing |
| 7. e/vent/ful | 8. ten/ta/tive | 9. base/ment |
| 10. im/mun/i/ty | 11. com/pet/i/tive | 12. re/view/er |
| 13. rar/i/ty | 14. pe/des/tri/ans | 15. on/ion |
| 16. ad/ven/tur/ous | 17. re/search/es | 18. na/tion |
| 19. cour/te/ous | 20. tar/get/ed | 21. cre/a/tion |
| 22. cau/tious | 23. fam/i/ly | 24. am/bi/tion |
| 25. re/la/tion/al | 26. care/less | 27. pro/fess |

Suffix Syllable Rule: *Suffixes* are word parts at the ending of a word that change the meaning of the base word or incomplete base, change the grammar, or change the function of the word. Some words have two suffixes.

Example: care ful ly



Derivatives Worksheet

Directions: Use a dictionary to find the assigned words and complete the following tasks in the spaces provided. For each assigned word write the word, its base word, and the definition of that base word. Next, find two related entry words which use the same base word and list these derivatives and their parts of speech. Then use each of these derivatives in complete sentences.

Assigned Word _____	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____
Base Word _____ ()	Base Word Definition: _____	
	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____

Assigned Word _____	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____
Base Word _____ ()	Base Word Definition: _____	
	Derivative _____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence _____



Context Clues Strategies and Worksheets

Using context clues to figure out the meaning of unknown words as you read will help build your vocabulary and increase your reading comprehension. The **FP'S BAG SALE STRATEGIES** will improve your ability to use context clues.

When you come to an unknown word, first apply these steps: **FP'S BAG**.

Finish the sentence.

See how the word fits into the whole sentence.

Pronounce the word out loud.

Sometimes hearing the word will give you a clue to meaning.

Syllables—Examine each word part.

Word parts can be helpful clues to meaning.

Before—Read the sentence before the unknown word.

The sentence before can hint at what the word means.

After—Read the sentence after the unknown word.

The sentence after can define, explain, or provide an example of the word.

Grammar—Determine the part of speech.

Pay attention to where the word is placed in the sentence, the ending of the word, and its grammatical relationship to other known words for clues to meaning.

Next search for surrounding word clues which identify one of the **SALE** (Synonym, Antonym, Logic, Example) context clues categories. Knowing the category the unknown word belongs to will help you define the unknown word.

Synonym—Sometimes an unknown word is defined by the use of a word that is similar in meaning. *Synonyms may appear in apposition, in which case commas, dashes, or parentheses are used.*

Example: The **wardrobe**, or closet, was filled with clothes.

Often a sentence will have two clauses with one clause listing the word and the other clause defining it.

Example: Spaghetti is a **carbohydrate**, a rich source to provide energy.

Antonym—Sometimes an unknown word is defined by the use of word that is different or opposite in meaning. *Antonym clues will often use Transition Words e.g. however, not, but, in contrast, etc.*

Example: He signaled a **looney**, not a right turn.

Logic—Sometimes an unknown word is explained by the use of other words. *Your own knowledge about the content and text structure may provide clues to meaning.*

Example: He petted the **canine**, and then made her sit up and beg for a bone.

Example—Sometimes an unknown word is defined by example words or is used as part of list of similar examples. *Example clues will often use Transition Words e.g. for example.*

Example: Adventurous, **rowdy**, and crazy pioneers all found their way out West.

Put together the **FP'S BAG SALE** clues to guess the meaning of the unknown word.



Context Clues Worksheet

Directions: After each unknown word, write the definition of the word in the first blank and the **SALE** context clues category which best informs your choice of the definition in the second blank. Answers are provided for the first unknown word to get you started.

SALE Context Clues

Synonym—Sometimes an unknown word is defined by the use of a word that is similar in meaning.

Antonym—Sometimes an unknown word is defined by the use of a word that is different or opposite in meaning.

Logic—Sometimes an unknown word is explained by the use of other words.

Example—Sometimes an unknown word is defined by example words or is used as part of a list of similar examples.

Take Me out to the Mofftof

“Get your ice-cold **youngol!** _____ soda _____ **Example** _____ the vendor shouted. All 50,000 fans were lucky to have tickets and were just thrilled to be sitting in the coratong _____ for the final game of the play-offs. I was amazed to see how well-kept the **goper** _____ remained after all these years. The grass was cut evenly, the mound shaped to perfection, and the baselines were chalked without error. Our excellent seats were right behind the third base **bonxite** _____ where the players watch the game.

The **hozejoy**, _____ not the visiting team was favored to win the series. With the fastest **munzer** _____ in the league on the mound, the Tigers liked their chances.

The first **ockham** _____ of the game hit a deep homer into the left field grandstand. We had to leave early after only four of nine **verwasps** _____ because we had the baby with us.



Context Clues Worksheet Answers

Correction Note: Many times a combination of context clue categories may help readers find the meaning of unknown words. Students may wish to share why they identified a different **SALE** context clues category.

SALE Context Clues

Synonym—Sometimes an unknown word is defined by the use of a word that is similar in meaning.

Antonym—Sometimes an unknown word is defined by the use of word that is different or opposite in meaning.

Logic—Sometimes an unknown word is explained by the use of other words.

Example—Sometimes an unknown word is defined by example words or is used as part of list of similar examples.

Take Me out to the Mofftof

“Get your ice-cold **youngol!**” soda Example the vendor shouted. All 50,000 fans were lucky to have tickets and were just thrilled to be sitting in the coratong stadium Logic for the final game of the play-offs. I was amazed to see how well-kept the **goper** field Example remained after all these years. The grass was cut evenly, the mound shaped to perfection, and the baselines were chalked without error. Our excellent seats were right behind the third base **bonxite** dugout, Synonym where the players watch the game.

The **hozejoy**, visitors, Antonym not the home team was favored to win the series. With the fastest **munzer** pitcher Example in the league on the mound, the Tigers liked their chances.

The first **ockham** batter Logic of the game hit a deep homer into the left field grandstand. We had to leave early after only four of nine **verwasps** innings Example because we had the baby with us.



Context Clues Worksheet

Directions: After each unknown word, write the definition of the word in the first blank and the **SALE** context clues category which best informs your choice of the definition in the second blank. Answers are provided for the first unknown word to get you started.

SALE Context Clues

Synonym—Sometimes an unknown word is defined by the use of a word that is similar in meaning.

Antonym—Sometimes an unknown word is defined by the use of a word that is different or opposite in meaning.

Logic—Sometimes an unknown word is explained by the use of other words.

Example—Sometimes an unknown word is defined by example words or is used as part of a list of similar examples.

The Laurho Dinner Party

Last **Ertoke** _____ December _____, _____ **Synonym** _____ just before Christmas, I had the extreme pleasure of boarding Air Force One and flying across the Atlantic to attend an important government dinner in a distant **laurho** _____. What a party it was with delicious **swenjusa** _____ and festive drinks! The dining room was beautifully decorated and tinsel, lights, and bulbs hung splendidly on the twenty-foot Christmas **terraza** _____.

The dress was **yontuk** _____, _____ not formal, and the ladies enjoyed wearing their floor-length **goreds** _____. After dinner a young **vesty** _____, _____ Princess Styvault, sang a wonderful medley of show tunes and folk songs, accompanied by the brilliant Monsieur Pierrot, who tinkled the ivories on the **soto** _____.



Context Clues Worksheet Answers

Correction Note: Many times a combination of context clue categories may help readers find the meaning of unknown words. Students may wish to share why they identified a different **SALE** context clues category.

SALE Context Clues

Synonym—Sometimes an unknown word is defined by the use of a word that is similar in meaning.

Antonym—Sometimes an unknown word is defined by the use of word that is different or opposite in meaning.

Logic—Sometimes an unknown word is explained by the use of other words.

Example—Sometimes an unknown word is defined by example words or is used as part of list of similar examples.

The Laurho Dinner Party

Last **Ertoke** December, Synonym just before Christmas, I had the extreme pleasure of boarding Air Force One and flying across the Atlantic to attend an important government dinner in a distant **laurho** country Logic. What a party it was with delicious **swenjusa** food Example and festive drinks! The dining room was beautifully decorated and tinsel, lights, and bulbs hung splendidly on the twenty-foot Christmas **terraza** tree Example.

The dress was **yontuk** casual, Antonym not formal, and the ladies enjoyed wearing their floor-length **goreds** gowns Logic. After dinner a young **vesty** woman, Synonym Princess Styvault, sang a wonderful medley of show tunes and folk songs, accompanied by the brilliant Monsieur Pierrot, who tinkled the ivories on the **soto** piano Example.



Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Resources

CCSS Language Standards 4.0, 5.0, 6.0

Greek and Latin Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes Resource Lists

- A one-page student reference tool of the most common Greek and Latin prefixes and bases.
- A comprehensive list with practice connecting known words to the Greek and Latin word parts.

Vocabulary Review Games

These games will help your students review vocabulary words from the CCV Vocabulary Worksheets and the Greek and Latin Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes Resource Lists.

Context Clues Practice

- The FP'S BAG SALE context clue strategy will help your students determine the meaning of unknown words.
- Context Clues Worksheets.

Vocabulary Steps

Some vocabulary words only require a *basic understanding*; others require *full understanding*. Teach your students a vocabulary strategy to teach Tier II and Tier III vocabulary in depth.

Semantic Spectrums

Teach your students a vocabulary strategy to explore the connotative meanings of words.



Greek and Latin Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes Resource List

Most Commonly-Used Prefixes

This list has the 20 most frequently-used prefixes, comprising 97% of all prefixed words. White, Sowell, and Yanagihara

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Prefix</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Prefix</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1.	un	not	11.	pre	before
2.	re	again	12.	inter	between
3.	in, im, il, ir	not	13.	fore	in front
4.	dis	away from	14.	de	apart from
5.	en, em	in	15.	trans	across
6.	non	not	16.	super	above
7.	in, im	in	17.	semi	half
8.	over	above	18.	anti	against
9.	mis	not	19.	mid	middle
10.	sub	under	20.	under	too little

Frequently-Used Bases

Adapted from Stahl, S.A. and Shiel, T.G.

<u>Root</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Origin</u>	<u>Example</u>	<u>Root</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Origin</u>	<u>Example</u>
aud	hear	Latin	auditorium	mis	send	Latin	mission
astro	star	Greek	astrology	ped	foot	Latin	pedal
bio	life	Greek	biology	phon	sound	Greek	telephone
dict	say	Latin	predict	port	carry	Latin	import
geo	earth	Greek	geography	scrib,	write	Latin	scribble
meter	measure	Greek	thermometer	scrip	write	Latin	scripture
min	little, small	Latin	minimum	spect	see	Latin	inspect
mit	send	Latin	transmit	struct	build, form	Latin	instruct

Fifteen Power Words

These fifteen words have prefixes or bases that are part of over 15,000 words.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. inaudible (not, hear) | 8. offer (against, carry) |
| 2. dismiss (away from, send) | 9. inspect (in, see) |
| 3. transport (across, carry) | 10. epilogue (upon, word) |
| 4. unsubscribe (not, under, write) | 11. antigen (against, people) |
| 5. predict (before, say) | 12. empathy (in, feeling) |
| 6. remit (again, send) | 13. intermediate (between, middle) |
| 7. encounter (in, against) | 14. destruction (apart from, build) |
| 15. superimpose (over, in, put) | |



Greek and Latin Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes Resource List

Prefixes of negation

ob against antidote

of against offense

op against oppose

of position

ult beyond ultimate

acro high acrobat

alle other parallel

as toward aspect

cata down catacomb

infra beneath infrared

retro backward retrospect

of size or number

uni, mono one unicorn,
monopoly

du, bi two duct, bicycle

tri three tricycle

pent five pentagon

oct eight octopus

cent hundred centigram

milli thousand millimeter

mini small miniature

magn great magnificent

omni all omnivore

Common Word Examples

			_____	_____
			_____	_____
			_____	_____
			_____	_____
			_____	_____
			_____	_____
			_____	_____
			_____	_____
			_____	_____
			_____	_____
			_____	_____
			_____	_____
			_____	_____
			_____	_____
			_____	_____
			_____	_____
			_____	_____
			_____	_____
			_____	_____
			_____	_____
			_____	_____

Bases**Common Word Examples**

act	to do	actor	_____	_____
alter	change	alternate	_____	_____
annu	year	annual	_____	_____
anthropo	man	anthropologist	_____	_____
aqu	water	aquatics	_____	_____
athlon	contest	pentathlon	_____	_____
bas	low	basic	_____	_____
bat	to beat	combat	_____	_____
bell	war	rebellion	_____	_____
biblio	book	bibliography	_____	_____
brev	short	abbreviate	_____	_____
cal	hot	scalding	_____	_____
cand	bright	candle	_____	_____
capt	to imprison	captive	_____	_____
carn	flesh	carnivore	_____	_____
cas	to fall	cascade	_____	_____
cept	to agree	accept	_____	_____
chari	kindness	charity	_____	_____
cid	to fall	accident	_____	_____
claim	to shout	proclaim	_____	_____
cogn	to know	recognize	_____	_____
corp	body	corporation	_____	_____
cosm	world	cosmic	_____	_____



Bases**Common Word Examples**

cracy	ruling	democracy	_____	_____
cred	to believe	credit	_____	_____
crit	separate	critical	_____	_____
cycl	wheel	cycle	_____	_____
dem	people	democracy	_____	_____
derm	skin	dermatologist	_____	_____
dit	to give	tradition	_____	_____
doc	to teach	document	_____	_____
domin	master	dominate	_____	_____
don	to give	donate	_____	_____
dur	hard	endurance	_____	_____
dyna	power	dynamite	_____	_____
err	to wander	error	_____	_____
ev	age	medieval	_____	_____
fen	to strike	offend	_____	_____
flu	to flow	fluid	_____	_____
form	to shape	transform	_____	_____
fort	luck	fortune	_____	_____
fort	strong	comfort	_____	_____
fal	to deceive	false	_____	_____
fid	faith	confidence	_____	_____
flu	to flow	fluid	_____	_____
gen	type	generic	_____	_____



Bases**Common Word Examples**

gnos	to know	diagnose	_____	_____
grav	heavy	gravity	_____	_____
greg	to herd	segregate	_____	_____
it	to go	orbit	_____	_____
jud	judge	judicial	_____	_____
junct	to join	junction	_____	_____
juv	young	juvenile	_____	_____
hydr	water	hydrant	_____	_____
labor	work	elaborate	_____	_____
lat	carried	relate	_____	_____
leg	law	legislature	_____	_____
lev	to lift	elevate	_____	_____
lib	free	liberty	_____	_____
loc	place	local	_____	_____
lum	light	illuminate	_____	_____
man	to remain	permanent	_____	_____
mand	order	command	_____	_____
mor	custom	moral	_____	_____
nat	to be born	native	_____	_____
null	nothing	nullify	_____	_____
oc	eye	binocular	_____	_____
onym	name	antonym	_____	_____
oper	work	operate	_____	_____



Bases**Common Word Examples**

ora	speak	orally	_____	_____
ord	order	coordinate	_____	_____
ortho	straight	orthodontist	_____	_____
pel	drive forward	propel	_____	_____
pend	hang	pendant	_____	_____
phil	love	philosophy	_____	_____
phob	fear	phobia	_____	_____
poli	city	politics	_____	_____
psych	mind	psychology	_____	_____
pyr	fire	pyromaniac	_____	_____
rog	to ask	interrogate	_____	_____
sanc	holy	sanctuary	_____	_____
scend	to climb	descendant	_____	_____
seq(c)u	to follow	sequence	_____	_____
sid	to sit	president	_____	_____
simi(u)l	at the time	similar	_____	_____
solu	to loosen	solution	_____	_____
solv	to loosen	solve	_____	_____
soph	wise	sophisticated	_____	_____
spir	breath	inspiration	_____	_____
spond(s)	to pledge	sponsor	_____	_____
stat	position	status	_____	_____
strict	to tighten	constrict	_____	_____



Bases**Common Word Examples**

struct	to build	structure	_____	_____
tain	to hold	contain	_____	_____
temp	time	temporary	_____	_____
ten	hold	tension	_____	_____
tens	stretch	tension	_____	_____
terr	earth	territory	_____	_____
tort	to twist	torture	_____	_____
trib	give	contribute	_____	_____
ver	true	convert	_____	_____
vers	turn	reverse	_____	_____
vest	to cover	invest	_____	_____
via	way	trivial	_____	_____
vid	see	video	_____	_____
vita	alive	vitamin	_____	_____
viv(t)	alive	survivor	_____	_____
void	empty	avoid	_____	_____

penningtonpublishing.com



Suffixes**Common Word Examples**

age	condition	teenage	_____	_____
en	to make	wooden	_____	_____
hood	condition	neighborhood	_____	_____
kin	little	munchkin	_____	_____
less	without	careless	_____	_____
ose	marked by	comatose	_____	_____
ship	art or skill of	worship	_____	_____
some	full of	lonesome	_____	_____
ule	little	granule	_____	_____
ure	result	pressure	_____	_____
ward	direction	toward	_____	_____
wright	worker	playwright	_____	_____

penningtonpublishing.com



Vocabulary Review Games

These games will help your students review vocabulary words from the CCV Vocabulary Worksheets and the Greek and Latin Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes Resource List.

Spell and Define Challenge Bowl

Divide your students into two groups and select one student as the host. Give the vocabulary review list to the host for reference. Students stand next to their desks. The host flips a coin to determine which group goes first. The host says any word part chosen at random and the first student must first spell then define the word part. If the student is unsure of either the spelling or definition, he or she may use a “lifeline” to ask another group member for assistance, but only once per game. If the student gets both the spelling and definition correct, he or she remains standing; if incorrect, the student takes a seat and the next word goes to the opposing team. The team with the last student standing wins.

Baseball

The teacher needs to assign each word or word part according to difficulty, from easy to hard, as a single, double, triple, or home run. Hint: Have many more singles cards than the others. Divide your students into two teams and establish four bases. When in the field, students sit in seats; when “up,” the students stand in line waiting their turn to bat. Teacher selects a single, double, triple, or home run card. Then, the teacher announces the word part and the batter must give the definition within five seconds or the batter is out. Mix it up by giving definitions and having students come up with the matching word part. Three outs per each team per inning. Select a student to serve as scorekeeper, and have that student keep the team scores on the board.

Inventive Vocabulary Writing

Referencing the Greek and Latin prefixes, bases, and suffixes that students have already practiced, ask students to invent words that use each Greek and Latin word part in a sentence that uses context clues to show the meaning of each nonsense word. Encourage students to use “real” word parts to combine with each targeted word part to form multi-syllabic words. Award extra points for words used from prior week’s words. For variety, require students to write in different genre. Examples: brief narratives, classified ads, game directions, how-to paragraphs, dialogues, journals, advice columns.

Figures of Speech Brain-teasers

Referencing the idioms learned from their CCV Vocabulary Worksheets, students use pictures, symbols, and parts of words to represent these expressions on the front of a 3 x 5 card. On the rear of the card, translate the idiomatic expression and use the expression in a context clue sentence to show its meaning.



Put-Togethers

Have students create vocabulary flashcards for the Greek and Latin prefixes, bases, and suffixes which students have already practiced with the word part on the front and the definition on the back. Upon the teacher's signal, students spread out their flashcards, word part side up. The object of the game is to put together these word parts into real words within a given time period. Students can use connecting vowels. Students are awarded points as follows:

- 1 point for each prefix—root combination
- 1 point for each root—suffix combination
- 2 points for a prefix—root combination that no one else in the group has
- 2 points for a root—suffix combination that no one else in the group has
- 3 points for each prefix—root—suffix combination
- 5 points for a prefix—root—suffix combination that no one else has.

Word Part Monsters

This three-day activity works well before Halloween or Open House. Tell your students that they will create their own Word Part Monsters from the Greek and Latin Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes found on their CCV Vocabulary Worksheets and the Greek and Latin Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes Resource List.

Directions:

Day 1

1. Quick draw, in pencil, two rough-draft monsters, using at least three prefixes, bases, or suffixes from the Greek and Latin Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes list.
2. Write the name of your monsters, using the word parts, at the bottom of each drawing. Feel free to use connecting vowels to tie together the word parts.

Day 2

3. Choose one of your quick-draw monsters and neatly draw and color it on construction paper.
4. Write the monsters' name in word parts on the back. Turn in your monster to the teacher.

Day 3

5. The teacher has numbered all of the monsters and posted them around the room. Number a sheet of binder paper and write down all of the monster's names next to the correct number.
 - Option A (challenging)—Choose from the monster names that the teacher has written on the board.
 - Option B (very challenging)—Choose from the monster names that the teacher has written on the board and use the definitions to write a sentence, describing what the monster is like.
 - Option C (very, very challenging)—The teacher does not write down the monster names on the board. You have to figure them out based upon the drawings alone.
6. The winner(s) are the students who identify the most monsters correctly.

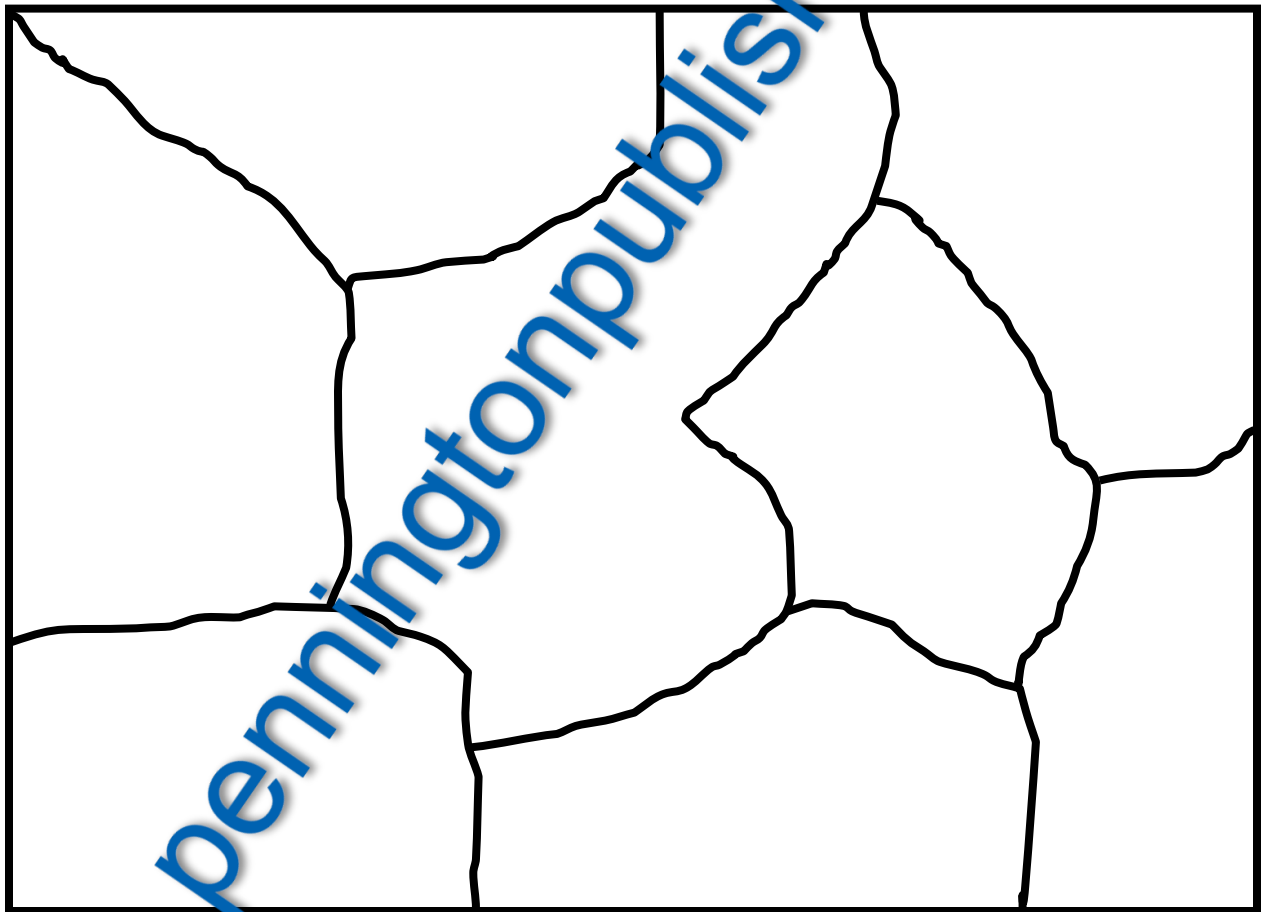


Word Part Puzzles

Pass out construction paper, rulers, and scissors to each student. Tell your students that they will use the Greek and Latin Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes list to make a jigsaw puzzle with word parts and their definitions.

Directions:

1. Draw jigsaw puzzle lines on one side of light color construction paper so that you can fit the word parts and their definitions. Avoid small puzzle pieces.
2. Print the word part in dark pen or pencil at the edge of one puzzle piece and its matching definition at the edge of another puzzle piece that touches it, just like the model shows. Finish labeling the puzzle.
3. Cut out the puzzle pieces and place the word parts and their matching definitions face down on your desk. Put together the puzzle.
4. Label another set of word parts and their definitions on the back side of the puzzle. You now have created two separate Word Part Puzzles.



Vocabulary Steps

Directions: Some vocabulary words require a *basic understanding*; others require *full understanding*. Study the example to see how completing the Sentence Frames helps deepen your understanding of the Vocabulary Word. Then complete the sentence frames to define a word that your teacher assigns.

Sentence Frames

Vocabulary Word: **democracy**

full understanding

It's important _____ it's what our levels of

because... _____ government practice

It's different than _____ a republic because a

_____ **because...** _____ republic has a Constitution

It's the same as _____ a republic because both have citizens

_____ because... _____ who are allowed to vote

Examples of it _____ direct democracy like a club, representative

would be... _____ democracy like Student Council

It's an example of the _____ way decisions are made in governments and

following... _____ organizations.

basic understanding

Sentence Frames

Vocabulary Word: _____

full understanding

It's important _____

because... _____

It's different than _____

_____ **because...** _____

It's the same as _____

_____ because... _____

Examples of it _____

would be... _____

It's an example of the _____

following... _____

basic understanding

Semantic Spectrums

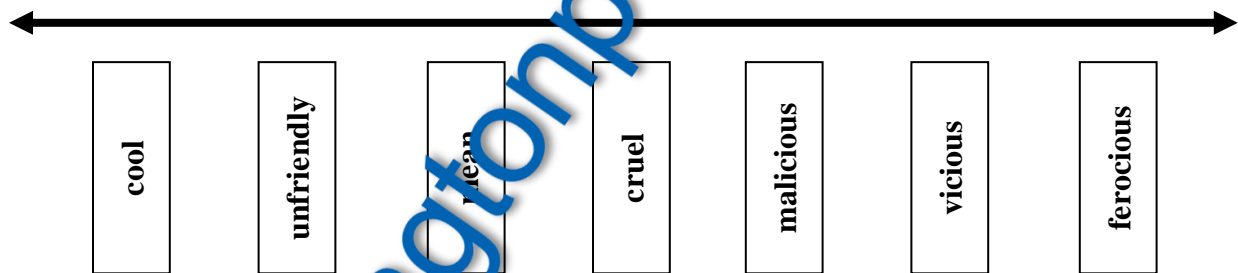
Words have both *denotative* meanings, such as the dictionary definition, and *connotative* meanings, such as the shades of meaning between similar definitions. Brainstorming the connotative meanings of words with similar definitions can help develop a deeper understanding of exactly what a word means and how it is used.

Directions: Follow the model and example below to complete the spectrum, placing the vocabulary word that is assigned by your teacher in the appropriate location. Try to keep the same parts of speech as the vocabulary word for most of your words.

Model

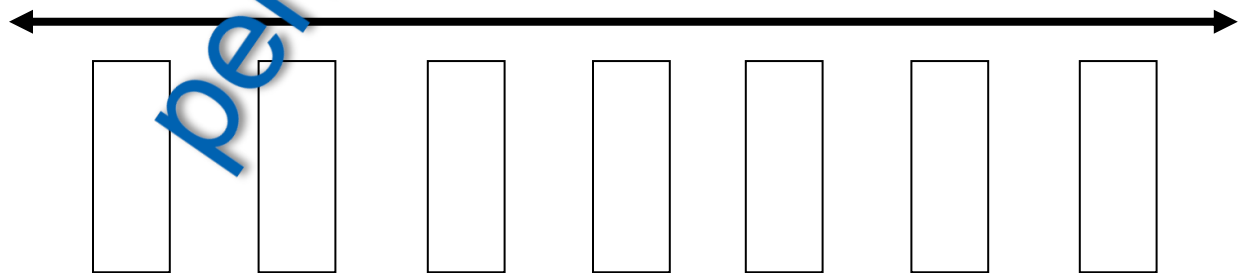


Example: Vocabulary Word *vicious*



Practice

Vocabulary Word _____



Comprehensive Vocabulary Grade 4 Scope and Sequence

	Multiple Meanings L.4.a	Greek and Latin Morphology L.4.a.c.d.	Word Relationships L.4.a.	Figures of Speech L.5.a.	Connotations L.5.c.	Academic Language L.6.0
1	spell	un- able		Idioms		
2			Synonyms: conclude finish		colossal enormous	analyze approach
3	staff	re- sent		Idioms		
4			Synonyms: gather collect		curious inset	assess assume
5	work	in- san(e)		Idioms		
6			Antonyms: lazy energetic		exhausted weary	authority available
7	track	dis- cred- it		Idioms		
8			Antonyms: selfish generous		adore admire	benefit concept
9	ruler	en- dur(e)		Idioms		
10			Part to Whole: sole zipper		joyous elated	consist constitute
11	rose	at- tract		Idioms		
12			Part to Whole: trunk bark		mumble whisper	context contract
13	right	in- sist		Idioms		
14			Degree: worried anxious		scorching lukewarm	data derive
15	match	over- act		Similes		
16			Degree: spicy mild		sniffle sob	distribute economy
17	bright	mis- quot(e)		Similes		
18			Item to Category: hurricane weather		scrawny obese	environment establish



Comprehensive Vocabulary Grade 4 Scope and Sequence

	Multiple Meanings L.4.a	Greek and Latin Morphology L.4.a.c.d.	Word Relationships L.4.a.	Figures of Speech L.5.a.	Connotations L.5.c.	Academic Language L.6.0
19	box	suburb		Similes		
20			Item to Category: pudding dessert		dull fascinating	estimate evident
21	block	predict		Metaphors		
22			Character to Location: athlete Olympics		recommend approve	export factor
23	bark	intercept		Metaphors		
24			Character to Location: groom wedding		probable certain	finance formula
25	trip	forward		Metaphors		
26			Object to its Use: broom sweep		plead request	function identify
27	star	depend		Imagery		
28			Object to its Use: vehicle transport		master succeed	income indicate
29	roll	transport		Imagery		
30			Source and its Object: bakery scones		dawn twilight	individual interpret
31	rock	superior		Imagery		
32			Source and its Object: distress panic		courageous cowardly	involve issue



Comprehensive Vocabulary Grade 4 Scope and Sequence

	Multiple Meanings L.4.a	Greek and Latin Morphology L.4.a.c.d.	Word Relationships L.4.a.	Figures of Speech L.5.a.	Connotations L.5.c.	Academic Language L.6.0
33	punch	semi ann(ual)		Adages		
34			Worker to Work: captain tugboat		require demand	labor legal
35	play	par don		Adages		
36			Worker to Work: criminal prison		deny refuse	legislate major
37	ring	med(i) an		Adage		
38			Problem to Solution: rude respect		encourage inspire	method occur
39	park	under stat(e)		Alliteration		
40			Problem to Solution: infection antibiotics		approximate accurate	percent period
41	mean	audi tion		Alliteration		
42			Defining Characteristic: commercial advertise		ancient modern	policy principle
43	light	tri dent		Alliteration		
44			Defining Characteristic: comedy humor		appropriate fitting	proceed process
45	fall	ex claim		Proverbs		
46			Lack of to Object: calories nutrition		gulp sip	require research

Boldface denotes Introductory Standard for Fourth Grade Level.



Comprehensive Vocabulary Grade 4 Scope and Sequence

	Multiple Meanings L.4.a	Greek and Latin Morphology L.4.a.c.d.	Word Relationships L.4.a.	Figures of Speech L.5.a.	Connotations L.5.c.	Academic Language L.6.0
47	bowl	a void		Proverbs		
48			Lack of to Object: manners courtesy		counterfeit phony	respond role
49	mouse	post pon(e)		Proverbs		
50			Tool to Worker: match fire		cooperate defect	section sector
51	train	bi sect		Onomatopoeia		
52			Tool to Worker: wrench plumber		argue chat	significant similar
53	does	e merge		Onomatopoeia		
54			Cause-Effect: tragedy depression		gobble nibble	source specific
55	wind	ab rupt		Onomatopoeia		
56			Cause-Effect: misbehavior suspension		neglect notice	structure theory

Boldface denotes Introductory Standard for Fourth Grade Level.



Teacher Directions: Greek and Latin Morphology Walls

Prefixes	Bound Bases	Free Bases	Suffixes
(Placed before a base. Spell 'em; don't say 'em.)	(Needs prefix or suffix to make a word)	(Stands alone as a word)	(Placed after the base. Spell 'em; don't say 'em.)
un re in dis en at in over mis sub pre for de trans semi under tri ex a post bi e ab	san cred dur tract sist quot urb dict cept ward pend ann par don med stat aud dent pon	able sent it act port super claim void sect merge	or an

More Words

inter rupt tion

To move word parts: Rightclick, copy, paste, drag. To align textboxes: Hold shift, click two or more, Arrange, Align.

Connectors

a e i o u e

Prior to each vocabulary test, share the slide (or print copy) with your students. Students drag and drop or write previously-learned and new words in this section. Copy and paste the word parts and “Connectors” to be able to re-use them.



Lessons 1-4 Review: Greek and Latin Morphology Walls

Prefixes	Bound Bases	Free Bases	Suffixes
<p>(Placed before a base. Spell 'em; don't say 'em.)</p> <p>un re</p>	<p>(Needs prefix or suffix to make a word)</p>	<p>(Stands alone as a word)</p> <p>able sent</p>	<p>(Placed after the base. Spell 'em; don't say 'em.)</p>

More Words

To move word parts: Right click, copy, paste, drag. To align textboxes: Hold shift, click two or more, Arrange, Align.

Connectors

a e i o u e

penningtonpublishing.com



Lessons 5–8 Review: Greek and Latin Morphology Walls

Prefixes	Bound Bases	Free Bases	Suffixes
<p>(Placed before a base. Spell 'em; don't say 'em.)</p> <p>un re in dis</p>	<p>(Needs prefix or suffix to make a word)</p> <p>san cred</p>	<p>(Stands alone as a word)</p> <p>able sent it</p>	<p>(Placed after the base. Spell 'em; don't say 'em.)</p>

More Words

To move word parts: Right click, copy, paste, drag. To align textboxes: Hold shift, click two or more, Arrange, Align.

Connectors

a e i o u e

Lessons 9–12 Review: Greek and Latin Morphology Walls

Prefixes	Bound Bases	Free Bases	Suffixes
<p>(Placed before a base. Spell 'em; don't say 'em.)</p> <p>un re in dis en at</p>	<p>(Needs prefix or suffix to make a word)</p> <p>san cred dur tract</p>	<p>(Stands alone as a word)</p> <p>able sent it</p>	<p>(Placed after the base. Spell 'em; don't say 'em.)</p>

More Words

To move word parts: Right click, copy, paste, drag. To align textboxes: Hold shift, click two or more, Arrange, Align.

Connectors

a e i o u e

Lessons 13–16 Review: Greek and Latin Morphology Walls

Prefixes	Bound Bases	Free Bases	Suffixes
<p>(Placed before a base. Spell 'em; don't say 'em.)</p> <p>un re in dis en</p> <p>at in over</p>	<p>(Needs prefix or suffix to make a word)</p> <p>san cred dur tract</p> <p>sist</p>	<p>(Stands alone as a word)</p> <p>able sent it act</p>	<p>(Placed after the base. Spell 'em; don't say 'em.)</p>

More Words

To move word parts: Right click, copy, paste, drag. To align textboxes: Hold shift, click two or more, Arrange, Align.

Connectors

a e i o u e

Lessons 17–20 Review: Greek and Latin Morphology Walls

Prefixes	Bound Bases	Free Bases	Suffixes
<p>(Placed before a base. Spell 'em; don't say 'em.)</p> <p>un re in dis en</p> <p>at in over mis sub</p>	<p>(Needs prefix or suffix to make a word)</p> <p>san cred dur tract</p> <p>sist quot urb</p>	<p>(Stands alone as a word)</p> <p>able sent it act</p>	<p>(Placed after the base. Spell 'em; don't say 'em.)</p>

More Words

To move word parts: Right click, copy, paste, drag. To align textboxes: Hold shift, click two or more, Arrange, Align.

Connectors

a e i o u e

Lessons 21–24 Review: Greek and Latin Morphology Walls

Prefixes	Bound Bases	Free Bases	Suffixes
(Placed before a base. Spell 'em; don't say 'em.)	(Needs prefix or suffix to make a word)	(Stands alone as a word)	(Placed after the base. Spell 'em; don't say 'em.)
un re in dis en at in over mis sub pre inter	san cred dur tract sist quot urb dict cept	able sent it act	

More Words

To move word parts: Right click, copy, paste, drag. To align textboxes: Hold shift, click two or more, Arrange, Align.

Connectors

a e i o u e

Lessons 25–28 Review: Greek and Latin Morphology Walls

Prefixes	Bound Bases	Free Bases	Suffixes
(Placed before a base. Spell 'em; don't say 'em.)	(Needs prefix or suffix to make a word)	(Stands alone as a word)	(Placed after the base. Spell 'em; don't say 'em.)
un re in dis en	san cred dur tract	able sent it act	
at in over mis sub	sist quot urb dict		
pre inter for de	cept ward pend		

More Words

To move word parts: Right click, copy, paste, drag. To align textboxes: Hold shift, click two or more, Arrange, Align.

Connectors

a e i o u e

Lessons 29–32 Review: Greek and Latin Morphology Walls

Prefixes	Bound Bases	Free Bases	Suffixes
(Placed before a base. Spell 'em; don't say 'em.)	(Needs prefix or suffix to make a word)	(Stands alone as a word)	(Placed after the base. Spell 'em; don't say 'em.)
un re in dis en at in over mis sub pre inter for de trans	san cred dur tract sist quot urb dict cept ward pend	able sent it act port super	or

More Words

To move word parts: Right click, copy, paste, drag. To align textboxes: Hold shift, click two or more, Arrange, Align.

Connectors

a e i o u e

Lessons 33–36 Review: Greek and Latin Morphology Walls

Prefixes	Bound Bases	Free Bases	Suffixes
(Placed before a base. Spell 'em; don't say 'em.)	(Needs prefix or suffix to make a word)	(Stands alone as a word)	(Placed after the base. Spell 'em; don't say 'em.)
un re in dis en at in over mis sub pre inter for de trans semi	san cred dur tract sist quot urb dict cept ward pend ann par don	able sent it act port super	or

More Words

To move word parts: Right click, copy, paste, drag. To align textboxes: Hold shift, click two or more, Arrange, Align.

Connectors

a e i o u e

Lessons 37–40 Review: Greek and Latin Morphology Walls

Prefixes	Bound Bases	Free Bases	Suffixes
<p>(Placed before a base. Spell 'em; don't say 'em.)</p> <p>un re in dis en</p> <p>at in over mis sub</p> <p>pre inter for de</p> <p>trans semi under</p>	<p>(Needs prefix or suffix to make a word)</p> <p>san cred dur tract</p> <p>sist quot urb dict</p> <p>cept ward pend</p> <p>ann par don med</p> <p>stat</p>	<p>(Stands alone as a word)</p> <p>able sent it act</p> <p>port super</p>	<p>(Placed after the base. Spell 'em; don't say 'em.)</p> <p>or an</p>

More Words

To move word parts: Right click, copy, paste, drag. To align textboxes: Hold shift, click two or more, Arrange, Align.

Connectors

a e i o u e

Lessons 41–44 Review: Greek and Latin Morphology Walls

Prefixes	Bound Bases	Free Bases	Suffixes
<p>(Placed before a base. Spell 'em; don't say 'em.)</p> <p>un re in dis en at in over mis sub pre inter for de trans semi under tri</p>	<p>(Needs prefix or suffix to make a word)</p> <p>san cred dur tract sist quot urb dict cept ward pend ann par don med stat aud dent</p>	<p>(Stands alone as a word)</p> <p>able sent it act port super</p>	<p>(Placed after the base. Spell 'em; don't say 'em.)</p> <p>or an tion</p>

More Words

To move word parts: Right click, copy, paste, drag. To align textboxes: Hold shift, click two or more, Arrange, Align.

Connectors

a e i o u e



Lessons 45–48 Review: Greek and Latin Morphology Walls

Prefixes	Bound Bases	Free Bases	Suffixes
<p>(Placed before a base. Spell 'em; don't say 'em.)</p> <p>un re in dis en</p> <p>at in over mis sub</p> <p>pre inter for de</p> <p>trans semi under</p> <p>tri ex a</p>	<p>(Needs prefix or suffix to make a word)</p> <p>san cred dur tract</p> <p>sist quot urb dict</p> <p>cept ward pend</p> <p>ann par don med</p> <p>stat aud dent</p>	<p>(Stands alone as a word)</p> <p>able sent it act</p> <p>port super claim</p> <p>void</p>	<p>(Placed after the base. Spell 'em; don't say 'em.)</p> <p>or an tion</p>

More Words

To move word parts: Right click, copy, paste, drag. To align textboxes: Hold shift, click two or more, Arrange, Align.

Connectors

a e i o u e



Lessons 49–52 Review: Greek and Latin Morphology Walls

Prefixes	Bound Bases	Free Bases	Suffixes
<p>(Placed before a base. Spell 'em; don't say 'em.)</p> <p>un re in dis en</p> <p>at in over mis sub</p> <p>pre inter for de</p> <p>trans semi under</p> <p>tri ex a post</p> <p>bi</p>	<p>(Needs prefix or suffix to make a word)</p> <p>san cred dur tract</p> <p>sist quot urb dict</p> <p>cept ward pend</p> <p>ann par don med</p> <p>stat aud dent pon</p>	<p>(Stands alone as a word)</p> <p>able sent it act</p> <p>port super claim</p> <p>void sect</p>	<p>(Placed after the base. Spell 'em; don't say 'em.)</p> <p>or an tion</p>

More Words

To move word parts: Right click, copy, paste, drag. To align textboxes: Hold shift, click two or more, Arrange, Align.

Connectors

a e i o u e

Lessons 53–56 Review: Greek and Latin Morphology Walls

Prefixes	Bound Bases	Free Bases	Suffixes
<p>(Placed before a base. Spell 'em; don't say 'em.)</p> <p>un re in dis en</p> <p>at in over mis sub</p> <p>pre inter for de</p> <p>trans semi under</p> <p>tri ex a post</p> <p>bi e ab</p>	<p>(Needs prefix or suffix to make a word)</p> <p>san cred dur tract</p> <p>sist quot urb dict</p> <p>cept ward pend</p> <p>ann par don med</p> <p>stat aud dent pon</p> <p>rupt</p>	<p>(Stands alone as a word)</p> <p>able sent it act</p> <p>port super claim</p> <p>void sect merge</p>	<p>(Placed after the base. Spell 'em; don't say 'em.)</p> <p>or an tion</p>

More Words

To move word parts: Right click, copy, paste, drag. To align textboxes: Hold shift, click two or more, Arrange, Align.

Connectors

a e i o u e



Lessons 53–56 Review: Greek and Latin Morphology Walls

Prefixes	Bound Bases	Free Bases	Suffixes
<p>(Placed before a base. Spell 'em; don't say 'em.)</p> <p>un re in dis en</p> <p>at in over mis sub</p> <p>pre inter for de</p> <p>trans semi under</p> <p>tri ex a post</p> <p>bi e ab</p>	<p>(Needs prefix or suffix to make a word)</p> <p>san cred dur tract</p> <p>sist quot urb dict</p> <p>cept ward pend</p> <p>ann par don med</p> <p>stat aud dent pon</p> <p>rupt</p>	<p>(Stands alone as a word)</p> <p>able sent it act</p> <p>port super claim</p> <p>void sect merge</p>	<p>(Placed after the base. Spell 'em; don't say 'em.)</p> <p>or an tion</p>

More Words

To move word parts: Right click, copy, paste, drag. To align textboxes: Hold shift, click two or more, Arrange, Align.

Connectors

a e i o u e

