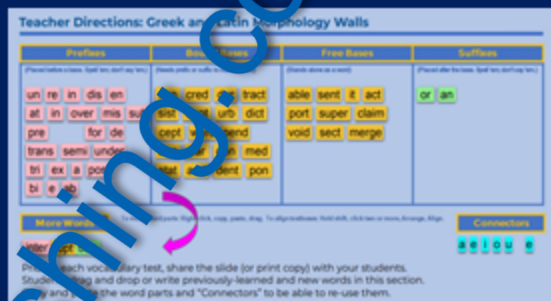


Comprehensive Vocabulary

Grade 6



Slices of the Vocabulary Pie



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



Visual Watermark

Comprehensive Vocabulary Grade 6

Mark Pennington

Pennington Publishing
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Visual Watermark

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Comprehensive Vocabulary

Grade 6

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https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1GEyjgad2dlA_vm2BadqlNAMGRF3lugaZT3SDEEBilpg/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 6 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 6 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/1GEyjgad2dlA_vm2BadqlNAMGRF31ugaZT3SDEEBilpg/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 of 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 syllables, 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 (ˈ) accent mark over the stressed vowel or last vowel in a vowel team for the Greek and Latin vocabulary words. For example, a/bóút. 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 sentences below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- | | |
|------------|----------------------------------|
| border (n) | 1. The outside edge or boundary. |
| border (v) | 2. To be almost like another. |

The actions of the two doctors border ____ on heroism as they travel across the border ____ to attend to the tornado victims.

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

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

Prefix	Root	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
auto			self	_____
	crat		rule	_____
autocrat _____				

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.

autocrat () _____

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 sentence, interpret or explain the meaning of this idiom:
“Don’t hold your breath.” I know he promised to return, but he often doesn’t keep his promises.
So don’t hold your breath.



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
------------------	-------------

fate (n)	Events destined to happen that are beyond a person's control.
destiny (n)	The unchangeable events of a person's future.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
------------------	-------------

enthusiastic (adj)	Showing intense joy or excitement.
fanatical (adj)	Extreme support of a thing or idea.

← detached involved →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: text (n) Definition: Printed or written words.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: tradition (n) Definition: Belief or custom passed from generation to generation.	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 sentences below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- brush (n) 1. A bristled tool used for cleaning or painting.
brush (v) 2. To touch lightly.

The painter used a brush ____, instead of a roller, to complete the job. Just as she finished, I saw her elbow accidentally brush ____ up against the freshly painted door.

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

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

Prefix	Root	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
	grat(e)		please	_____
		ful	full of	_____

grateful _____

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.

grateful () _____

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 sentence, interpret or explain the meaning of this idiom: "Take a rain check." I would love to hang out with you, but I have an appointment. Maybe another time? Can I take a rain check?



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

descendant (n) One who is related to a person who lived before.
ancestor (n) A family member from long ago.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

ordinary (adj) Commonly seen or found; that which is usual.
extraordinary (adj) Something very special that is far above the usual.

← _____ uncommon _____ unusual _____ →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: alternative (n) Definition: An option or different approach.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: circumstance (n) Definition: A fact relating to an event or situation.	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 sentences below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

table (v)

1. To postpone.

table (n)

2. A graph of facts or figures containing rows and columns.

After distributing a table ____ showing recent gains in sales, the manager decided to table ____ the discussion about cutting production costs.

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

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

Prefix	Root	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
	circum		around	_____
	vent		come	_____
circumvent _____				

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.

circumvent () _____

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

Inflected Form _____ Inflected Form _____

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: "take it up a notch." We did pretty well for our first debate, but next time we will have to do better. We will definitely have to take it up a notch.



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

employee (n) Someone who works for a person, business, or organization.
employer (n) The person, business, or organization that pays a person to do work.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

pebble (n) A small stone made smooth by weather and water.
boulder (n) A very large stone made smooth by weather and water.

←————— stone ————— rock —————→

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: comment (n) Definition: Something said or written about a topic.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: compensate (v) Definition: To pay people for their work.	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

staple (n, adj)

1. A basic or required product.

staple (n)

2. A thin metal wire used to fasten paper products.

The contractor's staple ____ gun was a staple ____ in his tool belt, along with his hammer, screwdriver, measuring tape, and pliers.

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

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

Prefix	Root	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
com			with	_____
	mit		send	_____
commit				_____

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.

commit () _____

Directions: Consult the 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: "faintest idea." I've never even heard of quadratic equations. I don't have the faintest idea about how to solve them.



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
------------------	-------------

assist (v)	To help with the achievement of a job.
hinder (v)	To delay or prevent the achievement of a job.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
------------------	-------------

optimistic (adj)	Hoping for the best and believing that events will turn out well.
pessimistic (adj)	Expecting the worst and believing that events will turn out badly.

← _____ doubtful _____ hopeful _____ →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: component (n) Definition: A key part of a larger system.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: consent (n) Definition: One's permission or agreement.	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

- overhead (n) 1. The cost of running a business.
overhead (adj, adv) 2. Something above head level.

The flight attendant closed the overhead ____ bins, checked the seatbelts, passed out peanuts, and served the drinks. He wondered how his airline could make a profit with such high overhead ____.

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

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

Prefix	Root	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
	sent(i)		feeling	_____
		ment	action or result	_____
sentiment _____				

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.

sentiment () _____

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: “a shot in the arm.” Adding the all-star to the team late in the season was a shot in the arm to the team as they fought for a playoff spot.



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**

gem (n) Any precious stone cut and polished for use as jewelry.
emerald (n) A bright green precious stone.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words **Definitions**

mature (adj) Having the characteristics of a fully grown person or thing.
juvenile (adj) Relating to young people.

← infantile childish →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: considerable (adj) Definition: Large in size or amount.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: constant (adj) Definition: Persistent, unchanging over time.	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 sentence below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- skirt (n) 1. A woman's clothing that hangs from the waist down over the legs.
skirt (v) 2. To go around something rather than directly through it.

The woman in the plaid skirt ____ presented her business plan at the meeting. The plan was impressive, but tended to skirt ____ some basic questions.

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

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

Prefix	Root	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
	pseudo		false	_____
	nym		name	_____
pseudonym _____				

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.

pseudonym () _____

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: "like a dog without a bone." The injured baseball player sat on the bench in the dugout like a dog without a bone.



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**

burglar (n) A thief who steals from a home or business.

criminal (n) A person who commits a crime.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words **Definitions**

fatal (adj) Deadly.

vital (adj) Lively or necessary.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: constrain (v) Definition: To limit or restrict.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: contribute (v) Definition: To add a part to a larger project.	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 sentences below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- | | |
|----------|---|
| soil (n) | 1. The surface level of the earth in which plants grow. |
| soil (v) | 2. To stain or make something dirty. |

The boys always soil ____ their jeans when they roll down that grassy hill. But those stains are easy to remove, unlike those stains left by the red soil ____ in our backyard.

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

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

Prefix	Root	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
	civ		citizen	_____
		il	relating to	_____
civil				_____

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.

civil () _____

Directions: Consult the 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 sentence, interpret or explain the meaning of this simile: "as harmless as doves." All parents think their own children are as harmless as doves.



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
peaceful (adj)	Free of conflict or disturbance.
tranquil (adj)	Undisturbed or calm.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
obvious (adj)	Something that is noticeable or easy to spot.
mysterious (adj)	Something that is hidden or difficult to identify.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: convene (v) Definition: To get together for a meeting or activity.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:
Vocabulary Word: coordinate (v) Definition: To determine how the parts of a whole can best work together.	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

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|
| novel (n) | 1. A long story forming a book. |
| novel (adj) | 2. Something new or unusual. |

The novel ____ idea that everybody in our family should all be reading the same novel ____ at the same time led to some wonderful book discussions.

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

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

Prefix	Root	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
	mim		same	_____
		ic	resembling	_____
mimic	_____			

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.

mimic () _____

Directions: Consult the 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 sentences, interpret or explain the meaning of this metaphor: “night owl.” She was a self-proclaimed night owl. She did her most creative work late at night when most of us were sound asleep.



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
goal (n)	The aim or end result of a person's efforts.
objective (n)	Something a person aims to achieve.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
formal (adj)	Following traditional rules or procedures.
casual (adj)	Relaxed and informal.

← regulated _____ unplanned →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: core (n) Definition: The necessary or most important part of something.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: corporate (adj) Definition: Relating to a business owned by shareholders.	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 sentences below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- súb-ject (n) 1. A person or topic being discussed or examined.
sub-jéct (v) 2. To make someone or something experience something unpleasant.

Her favorite subject ____ of discussion came up frequently in the class, and she always took the opportunity to subject ____ her classmates to the same old argument.

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

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

Prefix	Root	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
	mot		movement	_____
		ive	causing	_____
motive				_____

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.

motive () _____

Directions: Consult the 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: "end of the trail." When each old hiker arrives at the end of the trail, we hope each will believe that his hike has been worth the effort and his path has been well-chosen.



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

priest (n) A person who performs religious duties in a church.
 religion (n) A system of faith and worship of a supernatural being.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

idolize (v) To love or admire someone as being perfect.
 disdain (n) Regarding someone or something as unworthy or worthless.

← _____ dislike _____ admire _____ →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: correspond (v) Definition: To communicate with another person by exchanging letters.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: criteria (n) Definition: A test or standard by which something is judged.	Similar to...
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 sentences below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- ób-ject (n) 1. Something physical that can be seen or touched.
ob-jéct (v) 2. To oppose or take issue with.

I strongly object ____ to your treatment of the child. You have made that troubled girl the
object ____ of your anger for far too long.

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

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

Prefix	Root	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
uni			one	_____
	son		sound	_____
unison				_____

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.

unison () _____

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: As used in the following sentence, explain the meaning of “goosebumps tingled” and how the language appeals to the senses in the following sentence: Her goosebumps tingled as she opened the creaky door to the old house.



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
------------------	-------------

crochet (n)	A patterned fabric made with yarn and needle.
-------------	---

craft (n)	A special skill or art involving making things by hand.
-----------	---

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
------------------	-------------

polite (adj)	Having good manners; being courteous.
--------------	---------------------------------------

rude (adj)	Impolite.
------------	-----------

← obnoxious _____ disrespectful _____ →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: deduce (v) Definition: To draw a logical conclusion from available evidence.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: demonstrate (v) Definition: To show or explain by using examples.	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 sentence below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| ín-va-lid (n) | 1. One who is weak and sickly. |
| in-vál-id (adj) | 2. Not supported by reason or fact. |

Your fears about your future medical condition are simply invalid _____. You have no reason to suppose that you will be an invalid _____ for the rest of your life.

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

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

Prefix	Root	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
pro			in favor of	_____
	ject		thro	_____
project				_____

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.

project () _____

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: As used in the following sentence, explain the meaning of “the overwhelming fragrance” and how the language appeals to the senses in the following sentence: I walked into the kitchen and the overwhelming fragrance of mother’s fresh bread baking in her oven.



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

infant (n) A very young child or baby.
nursery (n) A place where babies or young children are cared for.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

crucial (adj) Of great value to the success or failure of a project.
trivial (adj) Of little value or importance.

← _____ unimportant important _____ →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: document (n) Definition: A printed, written, or electronic resource.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: dominate (v) Definition: To control or rule over.	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 sentence below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| ín-cense (n) | 1. Something burned to produce a pleasant odor. |
| in-cénse (v) | 2. To make someone very angry. |

The overpowering odor of the raspberry incense ____ filled the apartment and seemed to calm the younger man, but incense ____ the older gentleman.

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

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

Prefix	Root	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
	homo		the same	_____
	graph		writing	_____
homograph _____				

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.

homograph () _____

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 bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.” You may be tempted to wait for a better offer on the car you are selling, but “a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.”



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**

physician (n) A medical doctor.

clinic (n) A place where trained specialists offer medical care.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words **Definitions**

mansion (n) A large, luxurious home.

shelter (n) A simple place of safety that protects one from danger or the weather.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: emphasis (n) Definition: Stress or focus on one part.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: ensure (v) Definition: To make sure that something will happen.	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

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| implement (n) | 1. A tool or instrument used for a specific job. |
| implement (v) | 2. To put something into place and make it work. |

The teacher got to implement ____ a new unit of study using artifacts from the local museum.

Last Monday students got to study an implement ____ for hunting from prehistoric Stone Age.

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

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

Prefix	Root	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
	fin		end	_____
		ite	belonging to	_____

finite _____

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.

finite () _____

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

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

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

Directions: As used in the following sentences, explain the meaning of this adage: “Two wrongs don’t make a right.” I know what she said about you was cruel, but you don’t have to respond. After all, “two wrongs don’t make a right.”



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

calendar (n) A system used to keep track of the days, weeks, and months in a year.
organize (v) To arrange things in an orderly way.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

reckless (adj) Acting without considering the consequences.
cautious (adj) Acting carefully to avoid danger.

← irresponsible _____ guarded →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: exclude (v) Definition: To reject or leave something out.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: framework (n) Definition: A structure used to support or hold something together.	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

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| cóm-pound (n) | 1. A mixture of two or more different elements. |
| com-poúnd (v) | 2. To make bigger or make something worse. |

To compound ____ the problem, the student tried to create the compound ____ from memory without referring to her notes.

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

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

Prefix	Root	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
dia			toward	_____
	log(ue)		speak	_____
dialogue				_____

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.

dialogue () _____

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: "There's no such thing as a free lunch." When the offer sounds too good to be true, we probably need to remember that "there's no such thing as a free lunch."



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**

thermometer (n) A tool used to measure degrees of heat.

temperature (n) How much heat is in an object.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words **Definitions**

incredible (adj) Hard to believe or too unusual to be possible.

doubtful (adj) Unlikely or uncertain.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: fund (n) Definition: A supply of money set aside for a particular purpose.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: Illustrate (v) Definition: To explain or make something clear by using examples.	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

dé-fect (n)

1. A fault or imperfection.

de-féct (v)

2. To leave one's allegiance for that of the opposition.

The Olympic athlete announced her intention to defect ____ from her country to live in the country holding the Olympics. Her request was denied because of a defect ____ in her character.

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

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

Prefix	Root	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
ap			toward	_____
	peal		ask	_____
appeal	_____	_____	_____	_____

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.

appeal () _____

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

Synonym _____ Synonym _____

Alliteration (repetition of beginning consonant sounds)

Directions: Identify the words using alliteration in the following sentence: The bubbly boy sitting on the weathered bench began singing a familiar tune.



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

award (n) A prize given to recognize an achievement.
celebration (n) A party to honor an important event or occasion.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

recognition (n) Acceptance and appreciation of achievement.
prestige (n) Reputation based on a person's accomplishments.

← humility _____ honor →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: immigrate (v) Definition: To arrive in a foreign country and settle there permanently.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: imply (v) Definition: To suggest an idea without obviously stating it.	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 sentences below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

interest (n or v)

1. A feeling brought about by curiosity or concern.

interest (n)

2. Profit earned from loaning money.

“It may interest ____ you to know that our bank pays the highest rate of interest ____ in town,”
said the bank manager.

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

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

Prefix	Root	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
	ora		speak	_____
		(t)ory	relating to	_____
				oratory _____

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.

oratory () _____

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: Her sorrowful serenade fit the sad occasion.



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
moisture (n)	A small amount of wetness.
humidity (n)	The amount of wetness in the air.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
wary (adj)	Being extremely cautious about an action or decision.
prudent (adj)	Thinking carefully before acting or making a decision.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: initial (adj) Definition: The first step or phase of a project or process.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: instance (n) Definition: An example or case.	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
------------------	-------------

in-clíne (v)	1. To lean or tend toward.
ín-cline (n)	2. A slope or hill.

The steep incline ____ made the backpackers reconsider their route up the mountain. Their recent experiences incline ____ them to choose a longer, but easier trail.

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

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

Prefix	Root	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
	pent		five	_____
	athlon		contest	_____
pentathlon _____				

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.

pentathlon () _____

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: Winter watched in agony as spring waited for her chance.



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
------------------	-------------

guide (n)	Someone who helps or shows the way to others.
expedition (n)	A journey of exploration and discovery.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
------------------	-------------

disaster (n)	An event causing great suffering and destruction.
calamity (n)	An event that causes great damage or loss of life.

← setback misfortune →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: interact (v) Definition: To have dealings with other people.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: justify (v) Definition: To argue the benefits of an issue, idea, or action.	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 sentences below.

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
------------------	-------------

moderate (adj)

1. Average in degree; not extreme.

moderate (v)

2. To lead a discussion in which opposing views are shared.

The news anchor was chosen to moderate ____ the televised debate. The first Senatorial candidate shared her moderate ____ point of view regarding the issue of gun control.

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

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

Prefix	Root	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
	the		God	_____
		ism	the belief in	_____
			theism	_____

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.

theism () _____

Directions: Consult the 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: "A burden of one's own choice is not felt." Her volunteer work with the city homeless was time-consuming and took away from her leisure time, but "a burden of one's own choice is not felt."



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
contractor (n)	A licensed builder.
construction (n)	The process of building something.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
dedicate (v)	To set aside resources for a specific purpose.
devote (v)	To commit a lot of one's time or resources to a specific purpose.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: layer (n) Definition: A single thickness of a material.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: link (n) Definition: A connection between two things.	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 sentences below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

blunt (adj)

1. A dull or worn down point or edge.

blunt (adj)

2. Acting or speaking in a direct, but insensitive way.

His speech was blunt ____, but his audience understood his point. Like a blunt ____ knife, his words dug deep but left a jagged wound.

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

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

Prefix	Root	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
	pot		power	_____
		ent	one, no	_____
potent	_____	_____	_____	_____

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.

potent () _____

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: "A tree is known by its fruit." She claims that she is working on her anger problem, but I just heard her yelling at her mom again. "A tree is known by its fruit."



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
------------------	-------------

infection (n)	Body tissue contaminated with disease-causing organisms.
---------------	--

antibiotic (n)	A medicine that destroys disease-causing organisms.
----------------	---

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
------------------	-------------

offensive (adj)	Insulting; causing others to feel hurt or angry.
-----------------	--

appalling (adj)	Something horrifying or very disturbing.
-----------------	--

← complimentary pleasing →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

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

Vocabulary Word: Maximize (v) Definition: To make as large as possible.	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 sentences below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

current (n)	1. The flow of water in one direction.
current (adj)	2. Relating to the present.

These current ____ events lead me to believe that the river current ____ is leading our boat into some very troubling waters.

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

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

Prefix	Root	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
	reg		rule	_____
		ular	resembling	_____
regular	_____	_____	_____	_____

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.

regular () _____

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: "A chain is no stronger than its weakest link." The coach gave examples about why every member of the team needs to know all of the plays, saying "A chain is no stronger than its weakest link."



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
poverty (n)	The condition of being poor.
employment (n)	A person's work or occupation.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
resentful (adj)	Extremely hurt or bitter at being treated badly.
vengeful (adj)	Seeking revenge for being wronged.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: minor (adj) Definition: Something of lesser importance.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: negate (v) Definition: To deny or make ineffective.	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

- figure (n) 1. The outline, shape, or form of something.
figure (v) 2. To solve or work something out.

The plumber was able to figure ____ out that the leak in the pipes had caused the flooding.

The figure ____ of the plumber knee-deep in our backyard lake was memorable.

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

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

Prefix	Root	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
	spir		soul	_____
		it	product of	_____
spirit	_____	_____	_____	_____

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.

spirit () _____

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

Inflected Form _____ Inflected Form _____

Onomatopoeia (words spelled like their objects or actions sound)

Directions: Identify the words using onomatopoeia in the following sentence: The children quietly whisper while the teacher mumbles something about an upcoming dance.



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**

improvise (v) To make something up on the spot without planning.

jazz (n) A form of American popular music.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words **Definitions**

exaggerate (v) To overstate something as greater than it really is.

magnify (v) To increase the apparent size of an object, as with a microscope.

← underestimate minimize →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: outcome (n) Definition: The end result or the way something turns out.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: partner (n) Definition: Someone who teams with another person or group.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:



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

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| o-ver-loók (v) | 1. To miss or not notice something. |
| ó-ver-look (n) | 2. A place with an impressive view. |

It's easy to overlook ____ some of the hidden scenic treasures on that highway if you don't know where to stop. The scenic overlook ____ south of Butte Mountain should not be missed.

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

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

Prefix	Root	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
	cert		sure	_____
		(t)ain	hold	_____
certain	_____			

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.

certain () _____

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 words using onomatopoeia in the following sentences: The groups of animals talked forever, interrupting with an oink here, a bark or two, more than one meow, and a rare moo. But the constant chirping and quacking drove me crazy.



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
logic (n)	Careful reasoning used to support one's conclusions.
emotion (n)	The range of human feelings.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
tragic (adj)	Something that causes misfortune or sadness.
distressing (adj)	Something that causes extreme pain or worry.

← sad _____ catastrophic →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: philosophy (n) Definition: Study of thinking, human conduct, and nature of the universe.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: physical (adj) Definition: Relating to matter and the natural world.	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 sentences below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| refrain (n) | 1. A verse or section of music repeated regularly. |
| refrain (v) | 2. To hold back or keep oneself from doing something. |

“Could you kindly refrain ____ from singing that irritating refrain ____ over and over again?”

A few dozen times was more than enough.”

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

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

Prefix	Root	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
se			separate	_____
	lect		read or choose	_____
				select _____

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.

select () _____

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

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

Symbolism (an object or act which represents an idea)

Directions: As used in the following sentence, explain the symbolism of “doves”: At the opening of the Olympics Summer Games they released 205 doves—one for each nation.



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

anxious (adj) Feeling worried or uneasy about something.
carefree (adj) Free from worry.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

chaotic (adj) Extreme confusion or lack of order.
systematic (adj) A planned way of doing things or keeping order.

← _____ unplanned _____ planned _____ →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: proportion (n) Definition: The size or relationship of a part to a whole.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: public (adj) Definition: Something open or made known to all people.	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 sentence below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| stall (v) | 1. To obstruct or delay something's progress. |
| stall (n) | 2. A stand or booth used in a marketplace for the sale of goods. |

I sold fresh vegetables at a stall ____ at our town's farmer's market. The supermarket manager tried to stall ____ the expansion of my business because I was stealing his customers.

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

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

Prefix	Root	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
	ambul		walk or move	_____
		ance	state or condition	_____
ambulance _____				

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.

ambulance () _____

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

Inflected Form _____ Inflected Form _____

Symbolism (an object or act which represents an idea)

Directions: As used in the following sentence, explain the symbolism of the "bald eagle": At the top of the flag of the United States of America, a bronze bald eagle is fixed.



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
------------------	-------------

trust (n)	Belief in the honesty or reliability of another person.
jealousy (n)	Resentment of others for their advantages or success.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
------------------	-------------

cherish (v)	To love and treat as special.
admire (v)	To regard with respect and approval.

← approve _____ appreciate _____ →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: react (v) Definition: To respond to someone or something.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: register (v) Definition: To enlist or sign up for something.	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 sentences below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- | | |
|------------|--|
| hamper (v) | 1. To prevent something from achieving success. |
| hamper (n) | 2. A container where dirty laundry is kept before washing. |

“Don’t hamper ____ the boy’s adventurous spirit. Children are meant to play and play hard.

Just throw his dirty clothes in the ____ hamper and wash them clean again.”

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

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

Prefix	Root	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
	imag		likeness	_____
		ery	the action or process	_____
imagery _____				

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.

imagery () _____

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

Inflected Form _____ Inflected Form _____

Personification (words using human characteristics for non-humans)

Directions: Identify the personification and interpret its use in the following sentence: The corn lilies guarded the path to the lake.



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

loom (n) A machine used to weave materials into cloth.
weaver (n) A person who makes different kinds of cloth.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

despise (v) To strongly dislike someone or something.
loathe (v) To feel extreme disgust for another person or thing.

← dislike hate →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: rely (v) Definition: To depend on someone or something.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: remove (v) Definition: To eliminate or take something away.	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 sentences below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

cón-vict (n)

1. Someone serving a prison sentence.

cõn-víct (v)

2. To prove or find someone guilty of a crime.

The testimony of the convict ____ provided crucial evidence in the trial. The jury found it easy to convict ____ the defendant of her crimes.

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

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

Prefix	Root	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
	brev		short	_____
		ity	state or condition	_____

brevity _____

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.

brevity () _____

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

Inflected Form _____ Inflected Form _____

Personification (words using human characteristics for non-humans)

Directions: Identify the personification and interpret its use in the following sentence: They say that justice is blind, but the defendant prays that it is not deaf as well.



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

- wrench (n) 1. A tool used to loosen or tighten bolts.
plumber (n) 2. One who builds or repairs pipes and fixtures in a water supply system.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- unity (n) Being in harmony or agreement.
division (n) Separation into smaller parts or different views.

← argument _____ compromise _____ →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: scheme (n) Definition: A specific plan to achieve a goal.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: sequence (n) Definition: The order in which events or steps happen.	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

- | | |
|------------|--|
| impact (n) | 1. The result of one object colliding with another. |
| impact (v) | 2. To have a significant effect on someone or something. |

The impact ____ of the collision caused the airbags to deploy on both vehicles. Although both drivers were unhurt, the accident would impact ____ the finances of both families.

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

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

Prefix	Root	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
ac			toward	_____
	cess		to go	_____
access				_____

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.

access () _____

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

Inflected Form _____ Inflected Form _____

Colloquialisms (informal language characteristics of a group of people)

Directions: Identify and explain the colloquialism in the following sentence: That new guy has some pretty nice kicks. I bet those shoes cost his mom a paycheck.



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
------------------	-------------

affect (v)	To influence or change something.
result (n)	The consequence or outcome of something.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
------------------	-------------

bitter (adj)	Resentful or angry.
jubilant (adj)	Extremely happy.

← _____ happy mad _____ →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: shift (v) Definition: To move from one place to another.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: specify (v) Definition: To single out or clearly identify.	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 sentence below.

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
------------------	-------------

pro-duce (v)	1. To make or manufacture.
pró-duce (n)	2. Farm produced crops, especially fruits and vegetables.

If manufacturers could produce ____ reliable and affordable electric trucks, farmers would be able to ship their produce ____ to market at much less cost.

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

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

Prefix	Root	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
	cogn		knowledge	_____
		itive	having the nature of	_____
				cognitive _____

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.

cognitive () _____

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

Synonym _____ Synonym _____

Colloquialisms (informal language characteristics of a group of people)

Directions: Identify and explain the colloquialism in the following sentence: That girl is my frenemy. Sometimes she and I get along, but sometimes we don't.



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
grief (n)	Extreme sorrow.
depression (n)	Intense sadness and hopelessness felt over a period of time.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
misfortune (n)	Bad luck.
catastrophe (n)	An event causing massive damage and suffering.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: sufficient (adj) Definition: Enough or an adequate amount.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: task (n) Definition: A job to be done.	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, and/or antonyms; 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.

*Dictionaries differ in how they divide syllables (most divide based upon pronunciation; some divide based upon morphological meaning).

**Dictionaries also differ in their definitions.

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

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

border: 2, 1; áu/to/crat (n); The word *autocrat* means one who rules with total power. “Don’t hold your breath” means you should not expect something to happen.

Vocabulary Worksheet #2

detached-involved-enthusiastic-fanatical

Vocabulary Worksheet #3

brush: 1, 2; gráte/ful (adj); The word *grateful* means full of kindness and appreciation. “Take a rain check” means to schedule a repeated opportunity at a later date.

Vocabulary Worksheet #4

ordinary-uncommon-unusual-extraordinary



Vocabulary Worksheet #5

table: 2, 1; cir/cum/vént (v); The word *circumvent* means to find a way around.
“Take it up a notch” means to increase the effort or expectations.

Vocabulary Worksheet #6

pebble-stone-rock-boulder

Vocabulary Worksheet #7

staple: 2, 1; com/mít (v); The word *commit* means to send or refer a person or thing.
“Faintest idea” means to know nothing at all about something.

Vocabulary Worksheet #8

pessimistic-doubtful-hopeful-optimistic

Vocabulary Worksheet #9

overhead: 2, 1; sént/i/ment (n); The word *sentiment* means a feeling or emotion.
“A shot in the arm” means a boost or encouragement.

Vocabulary Worksheet #10

infantile-childish-juvenile-mature

Vocabulary Worksheet #11

skirt: 1, 2; pséu/do/nym (n); The word *pseudonym* means a false name.
“Like a dog without a bone” means to lack hope or be uncomfortable.

Vocabulary Worksheet #12

fatal-inactive-energetic-vital

Vocabulary Worksheet #13

soil: 2, 1; cív/il (adj); The word *civil* means relating to the affairs of citizenship.
“As harmless as doves” means to be completely safe and not threatening.

Vocabulary Worksheet #14

obvious-clear-mysterious-puzzling

Vocabulary Worksheet #15

novel: 2, 1; mím/ic (v); The word *mimic* means to imitate another’s actions or words.
“Night owl” means someone who tends to stay up late.

Vocabulary Worksheet #16

regulated-formal-casual-unplanned

Vocabulary Worksheet #17

subject: 1, 2; mó/tive (n); The word *motive* means the cause or reason for an action.
“End of the trail” means that a process has come to its end.



Vocabulary Worksheet #18

disdain-dislike-admire-idolize

Vocabulary Worksheet #19

object: 2, 1; ú/ni/son (n); The word *unison* means two or more instruments or voices creating the same sound.

“Goosebumps tingled” means to get the chills due to excitement, fear, or cold weather.

Vocabulary Worksheet #20

obnoxious-rude-disrespectful-polite

Vocabulary Worksheet #21

invalid: 2, 1; pró/jéct (v) or pró/jéct (n); The word *project* means to throw or move outward. The imagery of “the overwhelming fragrance of mother’s fresh bread baking in her oven” appeals to the sense of smell.

Vocabulary Worksheet #22

trivial-unimportant-important-crucial

Vocabulary Worksheet #23

incense: 1, 2; hó/mo/graph (n); The word *homograph* means two words written the same (but not necessarily pronounced the same) that have different meanings.

“A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush” means that it is better to have something that is certain than the possibility of something else that may not happen.

Vocabulary Worksheet #24

shelter-home-mansion-palace

Vocabulary Worksheet #25

implement: 2, 1; fí/nite (adj); The word *finite* means something has limits; there’s an end to it.

“Two wrongs don’t make a right” means that doing something wrong for a good reason is never acceptable or right.

Vocabulary Worksheet #26

reckless-irresponsible-cautious-guarded

Vocabulary Worksheet #27

compound: 2, 1; dí/a/logue (n); The word *dialogue* means a conversation between two or more people.

“There’s no such thing as a free lunch” means that everything has a cost or consequence.

Vocabulary Worksheet #28

truthful-believable-doubtful-incredible



Vocabulary Worksheet #29

defect: 2, 1; ap/péal (n); The word *appeal* means to ask for something urgently.

Answers: “bubbly boy”... “bench began”

Vocabulary Worksheet #30

humility-recognition-prestige-honor

Vocabulary Worksheet #31

interest: 1, 2; ór/a/to/ry (n); The word *oratory* means the act of speaking in public.

Answers: “sorrowful serenade”... “sad”

Vocabulary Worksheet #32

wary-prudent-careful-careless

Vocabulary Worksheet #33

incline: 2, 1; pent/áth/lon (n); The word *pentathlon* means an athletic contest consisting of five events.

Answers: “Winter watched”... “waited”

Vocabulary Worksheet #34

setback-misfortune-disaster-calamity

Vocabulary Worksheet #35

moderate: 2, 1; thé/i/sm (n); The word *theism* means the belief that there is a god.

“A burden of one’s own choice is not felt” means that a chosen responsibility or task is better than ones that have been assigned.

Vocabulary Worksheet #36

involve-commit-dedicate-devote

Vocabulary Worksheet #37

blunt: 2, 1; pó/tent (n); The word *potent* means having great strength or power.

“A tree is known by its fruit” means that your actions reflect the kind of person you are.

Vocabulary Worksheet #38

complimentary-pleasing-offensive-appalling

Vocabulary Worksheet #39

current: 2, 1; rég/u/lar (adj); The word *regular* means something that happens frequently.

“A chain is no stronger than its weakest link” means that a small flaw or a single weakness can cause failure or ruin the whole.

Vocabulary Worksheet #40

hurt-mistreated-resentful-vengeful



Vocabulary Worksheet #41

figure: 2, 1; spír/it (n); The word *spirit* means the nonphysical part of a person—the soul.
Answers: “whisper”... “mumbles”

Vocabulary Worksheet #42

underestimate-minimize-magnify-exaggerate

Vocabulary Worksheet #43

overlook: 1, 2; cér/tain (adj); The word *certain* means to be know something for sure.
Answers: “oink”... “bark”... “meow”... “moo”... “chirping”... “quacking”...

Vocabulary Worksheet #44

sad-distressing-tragic-catastrophic

Vocabulary Worksheet #45

refrain: 2, 1; se/léct (v); The word *select* means to choose.
“Doves” symbolize peace.

Vocabulary Worksheet #46

chaotic-unplanned-planned-systematic

Vocabulary Worksheet #47

stall: 2, 1; ám/bu/lance (n); The word *ambulance* means a vehicle for moving sick and injured people to and from the hospital.
The “bald eagle” traditionally symbolizes freedom as our national symbol. Other sources indicate courage or liberty.

Vocabulary Worksheet #48

approve-admire-appreciate-cherish

Vocabulary Worksheet #49

hamper: 1, 2; í/ma/gery (v); The word *imagery* means visually descriptive language.
“The corn lilies guarded the path to the lake” means that many corn lilies lined the path and prevented people from walking off the path.

Vocabulary Worksheet #50

dislike-hate-despise-loathe

Vocabulary Worksheet #51

convict: 1, 2; bréy/í/y (n); The word *brevity* means brief, not wordy, writing or speaking.
“Justice is blind” means that outside influences or one’s own opinions should not affect basic fairness in the courts.

Vocabulary Worksheet #52

argument-division-compromise-unity



Vocabulary Worksheet #53

impact: 1, 2; ácc/ess (n); The word *access* means to get into or enter a place.
“Kicks” means sneakers and “paycheck” means a lot of money.

Vocabulary Worksheet #54

jubilant-happy-mad-bitter

Vocabulary Worksheet #55

produce: 1, 2; cóg/ni/tive (adj); The word *cognitive* means describing an intellectual activity.
The colloquialism “frenemy” means an enemy who acts sometimes like a friend.

Vocabulary Worksheet #56

misfortune-distress-tragedy-catastrophe

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.



Vocabulary Study Cards #1 and #2

border	the outside edge or boundary	border	To be almost like another
auto	self	crat	rule
fate	events destined to happen that are beyond a person's control	destiny	The unchangeable events of a person's future
enthusiastic	showing intense joy or excitement	fanatical	Extreme support of a thing or idea
text	printed or written words	tradition	belief or custom passed from generation to generation



Vocabulary Study Cards #3 and #4

brush	a bristled tool used for cleaning or painting	brush	to touch lightly
grate(e)	please	ful	full of
descendant	one who is related to a person who lived before	ancestor	a family member from long ago
ordinary	commonly seen or found; that which is usual	extraordinary	something very special that is far above the usual
alternative	an option or different approach	circumstance	a fact relating to an event or situation



Vocabulary Study Cards #5 and #6

table	to postpone	table	a graph of facts or figures containing rows and columns
circum	around	vent	come
employee	someone who works for a person, business, or organization	employer	the person, business, or organization that pays a person to do work
pebble	a small stone made smooth by weather and water	boulder	a very large stone made smooth by weather and water
comment	something said or written about a topic	compensate	to pay people for their work



Vocabulary Study Cards #7 and #8

staple	A basic or required product	staple	a thin metal wire used to fasten paper products
com	with	mit	send
assist	to help with the achievement of a job	hinder	to delay or prevent the achievement of a job
optimistic	hoping for the best and believing that events will turn out well	pessimistic	expecting the worst and believing that events will turn out badly
component	a key part of a larger system	consent	one's permission or agreement



Vocabulary Study Cards #9 and #10

overhead	the cost of running a business	overhead	something above head level
sent(i)	feeling	ment	action or result
gem	any precious stone cut and polished for use as jewelry	emerald	a bright green precious stone
mature	having the characteristics of a fully grown person or thing	juvenile	relating to young people
considerable	large in size or amount	constant	persistent, unchanging over time



Vocabulary Study Cards #11 and #12

skirt	a woman's clothing that hangs from the waist down over the legs	skirt	to go around something rather than directly through it
pseudo	false	nym	name
burglar	a thief who steals from a home or business	criminal	a person who commits a crime
fatal	deadly	vital	lively or necessary
constrain	to limit or restrict	contribute	to add a part to a larger project



Vocabulary Study Cards #13 and #14

soil	the surface level of the earth in which plants grow	soil	to stain or make something dirty
civ	citizen	ir	relating to
peaceful	free of conflict or disturbance	tranquil	undisturbed or calm
obvious	something that is noticeable or easy to spot	mysterious	something that is hidden or difficult to identify
convene	to get together for a meeting or activity	coordinate	to determine how the parts of a whole can best work together



Vocabulary Study Cards #15 and #16

novel	a long story forming a book	novel	something new or unusual
mimic	same	iconic	resembling
goal	the aim or end result of a person's efforts	objective	something a person aims to achieve
formal	following traditional rules or procedures	casual	relaxed and informal
core	the necessary or most important part of something	corporate	relating to a business owned by shareholders



Vocabulary Study Cards #17 and #18

subject	a person or topic being discussed or examined	subject	to make someone or something experience something unpleasant
mot	movement	ive	causing
priest	a person who performs religious duties in a church	religion	a system of faith and worship of a supernatural being
idolize	to love or admire someone as being perfect	disdain	regarding someone or something as unworthy or worthless
correspond	to communicate with another person by exchanging letters	criteria	a test or standard by which something is judged



Vocabulary Study Cards #19 and #20

object	something physical that can be seen or touched	object	to oppose or take issue with
uni	one	son	sound
crochet	a patterned fabric made with yarn and needle	craft	a special skill or art involving making things by hand
polite	having good manners; being courteous	rude	impolite
deduce	to draw a logical conclusion from available evidence	demonstrate	to show or explain by using examples



Vocabulary Study Cards #21 and #22

invalid	one who is weak and sickly	invalid	not supported by reason or fact
pro	in favor of	ject	throw
infant	a very young child or baby	nursery	a place where babies or young children are cared for
crucial	of great value to the success or failure of a project	trivial	of little value or importance
document	a printed, written, or electronic resource	dominate	to control or rule over



Vocabulary Study Cards #23 and #24

incense	something burned to produce a pleasant odor	incense	to make someone very angry
homo	the same	graph	writing
physician	a medical doctor	clinic	a place where trained specialists offer medical care
mansion	a large, luxurious home	shelter	a simple place of safety that protects one from danger or the weather
emphasis	stress or focus on one part	ensure	to make sure that something will happen



Vocabulary Study Cards #25 and #26

implement	a tool or instrument used for a specific job	implement	to put something into place and make it work
fin	end	ite	belonging to
calendar	a system used to keep track of the days, weeks, and months in a year	organize	to arrange things in an orderly way
reckless	acting without considering the consequences	cautious	acting carefully to avoid danger
exclude	to reject or leave something out	framework	a structure used to support or hold something together



Vocabulary Study Cards #27 and #28

compound	a mixture of two or more different elements	compound	to make bigger or make something worse
dia	toward	log(ue)	speak
thermometer	a tool used to measure degrees of heat	temperature	how much heat is in an object
incredible	hard to believe or too unusual to be possible	doubtful	unlikely or uncertain
fund	a supply of money set aside for a particular purpose	illustrate	to explain or make something clear by using examples



Vocabulary Study Cards #29 and #30

defect	a fault or imperfection	defect	to leave one's allegiance for that of the opposition
ap	toward	peal	ask
award	a prize given to recognize an achievement	celebration	a party to honor an important event or occasion
recognition	acceptance and appreciation of achievement	prestige	reputation based on a person's accomplishments
immigrate	to arrive in a foreign country and settle there permanently	imply	to suggest an idea without obviously stating it



Vocabulary Study Cards #31 and #32

interest	a feeling brought about by curiosity or concern	interest	profit earned from loaning money
ora	speak	tory	relating to
moisture	a small amount of wetness	humidity	the amount of wetness in the air
wary	being extremely cautious about an action or decision	prudent	thinking carefully before acting or making a decision
initial	the first step or phase of a project or process	instance	an example or case



Vocabulary Study Cards #33 and #34

incline	to lean or tend toward	incline	a slope or hill
pent	five	athlon	contest
guide	someone who helps or shows the way to others	expedition	a journey of exploration and discovery
disaster	an event causing great suffering and destruction	calamity	an event that causes great damage or loss of life
interact	to have dealings with other people	justify	to argue the merits of an issue, idea, or action



Vocabulary Study Cards #35 and #36

moderate	average in degree; not extreme	moderate	to lead a discussion in which opposing views are shared
the	god	ism	the belief in
contractor	a licensed builder	construction	the process of building something
dedicate	to set aside resources for a specific purpose	devote	to commit a lot of one's time or resources to a specific purpose
layer	a single thickness of a material	link	a connection between two things



Vocabulary Study Cards #37 and #38

blunt	a dull or worn down point or edge	blunt	acting or speaking in a direct, but insensitive way
pot	power	ent	one who
infection	body tissue contaminated with disease-causing organisms	antibiotic	a medicine that destroys disease-causing organisms
offensive	insulting; causing others to feel hurt or angry	appalling	something horrifying or very disturbing
locate	to determine the exact position of something	maximize	to make as large as possible



Vocabulary Study Cards #39 and #40

current	the flow of water in a one direction	current	relating to the present
reg	rule	ular	resembling
poverty	the condition of being poor	employment	a person's work or occupation
resentful	extremely hurt or bitter at being treated badly	vengeful	seeking revenge for being wronged
minor	something of lesser importance	negate	to deny or make ineffective



Vocabulary Study Cards #41 and #42

figure	the outline, shape, or form of something	figure	to solve or work something out
spir	soul	it	product of
improvise	to make something up on the spot without planning	jazz	a form of American popular music
exaggerate	to overstate something as greater than it really is	magnify	to increase the apparent size of an object, as with a microscope
outcome	the end result or the way something turns out	partner	someone who teams with another person or group



Vocabulary Study Cards #43 and #44

overlook	to miss or not notice something	overlook	a place with an impressive view
cert	sure	(t)ain	hold
logic	careful reasoning used to support one's conclusions	emotion	the range of human feelings
tragic	something that causes misfortune or sadness	distressing	something that causes extreme pain or worry
philosophy	study of thinking, human conduct, and nature of the universe	physical	relating to matter and the natural world



Vocabulary Study Cards #45 and #46

refrain	a verse or section of music repeated regularly	refrain	to hold back or keep oneself from doing something
se	separate	select	read or choose
anxious	feeling worried or uneasy about something	carefree	free from worry
chaotic	extreme confusion or disorder	systematic	a planned way of doing things or keeping order
proportion	the size or relationship of a part to a whole	public	something open or made known to all people



Vocabulary Study Cards #47 and #48

stall	to obstruct or delay something's progress	stall	a stand or booth used in a marketplace for the sale of goods
ambulate	walk or move	ancestry	state or condition
trust	belief in the honesty or reliability of another person	jealousy	resentment of others for their advantages or success
cherish	to love and treat as special	admire	to regard with respect and approval
react	to respond to someone or something	register	to enlist or sign up for something



Vocabulary Study Cards #49 and #50

hamper	to prevent something from achieving success	hamper	a container where dirty laundry is kept before washing
image	likeness	imaging	the action or process
loom	a machine used to weave materials into cloth	weaver	a person who makes different kinds of cloth
despise	to strongly dislike someone or something	loathe	to feel extreme disgust for another person or thing
rely	to depend on someone or something	remove	to eliminate or take something away



Vocabulary Study Cards #51 and #52

convict	someone serving a prison sentence	convict	to prove or find someone guilty of a crime
brev	short	ity	state or condition
wrench	a tool used to loosen or tighten bolts	plumber	one who builds or repairs pipes and fixtures in a water supply system
unity	being in harmony or agreement	division	separation into smaller parts or different views
scheme	a specific plan to achieve a goal	sequence	the order in which events or steps happen



Vocabulary Study Cards #53 and #54

impact	the result of one object colliding with another	impact	to have a significant effect on someone or something
ac	toward	cess	go
affect	to influence or change something	result	the consequence or outcome of something
bitter	revengeful or angry	jubilant	extremely happy
shift	to move from one place to another	specify	to single out or clearly identify



Vocabulary Study Cards #55 and #56

produce	to make or manufacture	produce	farm produced crops, especially fruits and vegetables
cogn	knowledge	itive	having the nature of
grief	extreme sorrow	depression	intense sadness and hopelessness felt over a period of time
misfortune	bad luck	catastrophe	an event causing massive damage and suffering
sufficient	enough or an adequate amount	task	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. border | A. Belief or custom passed from generation to generation |
| ___ 2. auto | B. The unchangeable events of a person's future |
| ___ 3. crat | C. Printed or written words |
| ___ 4. destiny | D. Rule |
| ___ 5. fanatical | E. Extreme support of a thing or idea |
| ___ 6. text | AB. The outside edge or boundary |
| ___ 7. tradition | AC. Self |

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

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| ___ 8. brush | A. Commonly seen or found; that which is usual |
| ___ 9. grat(e) | B. Full of |
| ___ 10. ful | C. A fact relating to an event or situation |
| ___ 11. descendant | D. An option or different approach |
| ___ 12. ordinary | E. Please |
| ___ 13. alternative | AB. One who is related to a person who lived before |
| ___ 14. circumstance | AC. To touch lightly |

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

15. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this idiom: “don’t hold your breath.”

16. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this idiom: “take a rain check.”

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

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



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 5–8

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

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| ___ 1. table | A. Someone who works for a person, business, or organization |
| ___ 2. circum | B. To pay someone for their work |
| ___ 3. vent | C. To postpone |
| ___ 4. employee | D. Around |
| ___ 5. pebble | E. A small stone made smooth by weather and water |
| ___ 6. comment | AB. Come |
| ___ 7. compensate | AC. Something said or written about a topic |

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

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| ___ 8. staple | A. With |
| ___ 9. com | B. A key part or element of a larger system |
| ___ 10. mit | C. Hoping for the best and believing that events will turn out well |
| ___ 11. assist | D. Send |
| ___ 12. optimistic | E. An essential product or element |
| ___ 13. component | AB. One's permission or agreement |
| ___ 14. consent | AC. To help with the achievement of a task |

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

15. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this idiom: “take it up a notch.” _____

16. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this idiom: “faintest idea.” _____

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

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



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 9–12

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

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| ___ 1. overhead | A. Action or result |
| ___ 2. sent(i) | B. Any precious stone cut and polished for use as jewelry |
| ___ 3. ment | C. Large in size or amount |
| ___ 4. gem | D. Persistent, unchanging over time |
| ___ 5. mature | E. Feeling |
| ___ 6. considerable | AB. Having the characteristics of a fully grown person or thing |
| ___ 7. constant | AC. The cost of running a business |

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

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| ___ 8. skirt | A. To go around something rather than directly through it |
| ___ 9. pseudo | B. Name |
| ___ 10. nym | C. To add a part to a larger project |
| ___ 11. burglar | D. Relating to the very distant past |
| ___ 12. ancient | E. To limit or restrict |
| ___ 13. constrain | AB. A thief who steals from a home or business |
| ___ 14. contribute | AC. False |

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 shot in the arm.” _____

16. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this simile: “like a dog without a bone.”

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

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



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 13–16

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

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| ___ 1. soil | A. Something that is noticeable or easy to spot |
| ___ 2. civ | B. Citizen |
| ___ 3. il | C. To determine how the parts of a whole can best work together |
| ___ 4. tranquil | D. To stain or make something dirty |
| ___ 5. obvious | E. To get together for a meeting or activity |
| ___ 6. convene | AB. Relating to |
| ___ 7. coordinate | AC. An undisturbed or calm state |

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

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| ___ 8. novel | A. Something a person aims to achieve |
| ___ 9. mim | B. Relating to a business owned by shareholders |
| ___ 10. ic | C. The essential or most important part of something |
| ___ 11. objective | D. Following traditional rules or procedures |
| ___ 12. formal | E. Same |
| ___ 13. core | AB. Resembling |
| ___ 14. corporate | AC. Something new or unusual |

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

15. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this simile: “as harmless as doves.”

16. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this metaphor: “night owl.”

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

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



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 17–20

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

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| ___ 1. subject | A. Movement |
| ___ 2. mot | B. To communicate with another person by exchanging letters |
| ___ 3. ive | C. To make someone or something endure something unpleasant |
| ___ 4. priest | D. A test or standard by which something is judged |
| ___ 5. idolize | E. A person who performs religious duties in a church |
| ___ 6. correspond | AB. Causing |
| ___ 7. criteria | AC. To love or admire excessively |

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

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| ___ 8. object | A. Having good manners; being courteous |
| ___ 9. uni | B. One |
| ___ 10. son | C. To draw a logical conclusion from available evidence |
| ___ 11. craft | D. Sound |
| ___ 12. polite | E. To show or explain by using examples |
| ___ 13. deduce | AB. A special skill or art involving making things by hand. |
| ___ 14. demonstrate | AC. To oppose or take issue with |

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

15. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this metaphor: “end of the trail.” _____

16. Write a sentence using imagery showing the meaning of this imagery: “goosebumps tingled.” _____

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

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



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 21–24

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

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| ___ 1. invalid | A. Not supported by reason or fact |
| ___ 2. pro | B. A place where babies or young children are cared for |
| ___ 3. ject | C. A printed, written, or electronic resource |
| ___ 4. nursery | D. In favor of |
| ___ 5. trivial | E. Of little value or importance |
| ___ 6. document | AB. To control or rule over |
| ___ 7. dominate | AC. Throw |

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

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| ___ 8. incense | A. A large, luxurious home |
| ___ 9. homo | B. To make sure that something will happen |
| ___ 10. graph | C. A medical doctor |
| ___ 11. physician | D. The same |
| ___ 12. mansion | E. Writing |
| ___ 13. emphasis | AB. To make someone very angry |
| ___ 14. ensure | AC. Stress or focus on one part |

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

15. Write a sentence using the sense of smell as imagery. _____

16. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this adage: “A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.” _____

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

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



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 25–28

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

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| ___ 1. implement | A. Belonging to |
| ___ 2. fin | B. To reject or leave something out |
| ___ 3. ite | C. A structure used to support or hold something together |
| ___ 4. organize | D. To arrange things in an orderly, systematic way |
| ___ 5. reckless | E. To put something into place and make work |
| ___ 6. exclude | AB. Acting without considering the consequences |
| ___ 7. framework | AC. End |

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

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| ___ 8. compound | A. How much heat is in an object |
| ___ 9. dia | B. To explain or make something clear by using examples |
| ___ 10. log(ue) | C. A supply of money set aside for a particular purpose |
| ___ 11. temperature | D. To make bigger or make something worse |
| ___ 12. incredible | E. Toward |
| ___ 13. fund | AB. Hard to believe or too unusual to be possible |
| ___ 14. illustrate | AC. Speak |

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

15. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this adage: “Two wrongs don’t make a right.” _____

16. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this adage: “There's no such thing as a free lunch.”

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

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



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 29–32

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

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| ___ 1. defect | A. To arrive in a foreign country and settle there permanently |
| ___ 2. ap | B. A prize given to recognize an achievement |
| ___ 3. peal | C. To suggest an idea without obviously stating it |
| ___ 4. award | D. Toward |
| ___ 5. prestige | E. To leave one's allegiance for that of the opposition |
| ___ 6. immigrate | AB. Ask |
| ___ 7. imply | AC. Reputation based on a person's accomplishments |

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

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| ___ 8. interest | A. The amount of water vapor in the air |
| ___ 9. ora | B. Relating to |
| ___ 10. (t)ory | C. Speak |
| ___ 11. humidity | D. An example or case |
| ___ 12. wary | E. The first step or phase of a project or process |
| ___ 13. initial | AB. Being extremely cautious about an action or decision |
| ___ 14. instance | AC. Profit earned from loaning money |

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

15. Write a sentence using the /b/ alliteration: _____

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

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

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



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 33–36

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

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| ___ 1. incline | A. To have dealings with other people |
| ___ 2. pent | B. A journey of exploration and discovery |
| ___ 3. athlon | C. To argue the benefits of an issue, idea, or action |
| ___ 4. expedition | D. Contest |
| ___ 5. calamity | E. To lean or tend toward |
| ___ 6. interact | AB. An event that causes great damage or loss of life |
| ___ 7. justify | AC. Five |

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

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| ___ 8. moderate | A. The belief in |
| ___ 9. the | B. A connection between two things |
| ___ 10. ism | C. A single thickness of a substance |
| ___ 11. contractor | D. To set aside resources for a specific purpose |
| ___ 12. dedicate | E. Average in degree, not extreme |
| ___ 13. layer | AB. God |
| ___ 14. link | AC. A licensed builder |

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

15. Write a sentence using the /w/ alliteration: _____

16. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this proverb: “A burden of one’s own choice is not felt.” _____

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

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



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 37–40

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

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| ___ 1. blunt | A. Body tissue contaminated with disease-causing organisms |
| ___ 2. pot | B. To make as large as possible |
| ___ 3. ent | C. Something horrifying or very disturbing |
| ___ 4. infection | D. A dull or worn down point or edge |
| ___ 5. appalling | E. One who |
| ___ 6. locate | AB. Power |
| ___ 7. maximize | AC. To determine the exact position of something |

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

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| ___ 8. current | A. To deny or make ineffective |
| ___ 9. reg | B. Relating to the present |
| ___ 10. ular | C. The condition of being poor |
| ___ 11. poverty | D. Seeking revenge for being wronged |
| ___ 12. vengeful | E. Rule |
| ___ 13. minor | AB. Resembling |
| ___ 14. negate | AC. Something of lesser importance |

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

15. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this proverb: “A tree is known by its fruit.”

16. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this proverb: “A chain is no stronger than its weakest link.”

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

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



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 41–44

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

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| ___ 1. figure | A. The outline, shape, or form of something |
| ___ 2. spir | B. Product of |
| ___ 3. it | C. To make something up on the spot without planning |
| ___ 4. improvise | D. Someone who teams with another person or group |
| ___ 5. exaggerate | E. To overstate something as greater than it really is |
| ___ 6. outcome | AB. The end result or the way something turns out |
| ___ 7. partner | AC. Soul |

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

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| ___ 8. overlook | A. Sure |
| ___ 9. cert | B. Something that causes profound misfortune or sadness |
| ___ 10. (t)ain | C. Relating to matter and the natural world |
| ___ 11. logic | D. Study of thinking, human conduct, and nature of the universe |
| ___ 12. tragic | E. Careful reasoning used to support one's conclusions |
| ___ 13. philosophy | AB. Hold |
| ___ 14. physical | AC. To miss or not notice something |

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

15. Define onomatopoeia: _____

16. Use *bark* to demonstrate your understanding of onomatopoeia. _____

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

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



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 45–48

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

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| ___ 1. refrain | A. To hold back or keep oneself from doing something |
| ___ 2. se | B. The size or relationship of a part to a whole |
| ___ 3. lect | C. Feeling worried or uneasy about something |
| ___ 4. anxious | D. Sometime open or made know to all people |
| ___ 5. chaotic | E. Separate |
| ___ 6. proportion | AB. Read or choose |
| ___ 7. public | AC. Extreme confusion or disorder |

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

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| ___ 8. stall | A. To enlist or sign up for something |
| ___ 9. ambul | B. To obstruct or delay something's progress |
| ___ 10. ance | C. Walk or move |
| ___ 11. trust | D. Belief in the honesty or reliability of another person |
| ___ 12. admire | E. To respond to someone or something |
| ___ 13. react | AB. To regard with respect and approval |
| ___ 14. register | AC. State or condition |

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

15. Define symbolism: _____

16. Identify the symbolism in this sentence: The ship flew a black flag with a picture of a skull and crossbones.

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

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



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 49–52

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

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| ___ 1. hamper | A. To obstruct or get in the way of something to prevent its success |
| ___ 2. imag | B. A person who makes different kinds of cloth |
| ___ 3. ery | C. To depend on someone or something |
| ___ 4. weaver | D. Likeness |
| ___ 5. despise | E. To eliminate or take something away |
| ___ 6. rely | AB. To strongly dislike someone or something |
| ___ 7. remove | AC. The action or process |

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

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| ___ 8. convict | A. A specific plan to achieve a goal |
| ___ 9. ex | B. Being in harmony or agreement |
| ___ 10. cept | C. To prove or find someone guilty of a crime |
| ___ 11. wrench | D. Take or hold |
| ___ 12. unity | E. Out |
| ___ 13. scheme | AB. A tool used to loosen or tighten bolts |
| ___ 14. sequence | AC. The order in which events or steps occur |

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

15. Define personification: _____

16. Explain the personification in this sentence: The ocean waves roared out its angry reply.

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

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



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 53–56

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

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| ___ 1. impact | A. Toward |
| ___ 2. ac | B. To have a significant effect on someone or something |
| ___ 3. cess | C. To single out or clearly identify |
| ___ 4. affect | D. To move from one place to another |
| ___ 5. bitter | E. To influence or change something |
| ___ 6. shift | AB. Resentful or angry |
| ___ 7. specify | AC. Go |

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

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| ___ 8. produce | A. Again |
| ___ 9. re | B. Extreme sorrow |
| ___ 10. flect | C. Farm produced crops, especially fruits and vegetables |
| ___ 11. grief | D. A job to be done |
| ___ 12. catastrophe | E. An event causing massive damage and suffering |
| ___ 13. sufficient | AB. Enough or an adequate amount |
| ___ 14. task | AC. Bend |

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

15. Define colloquialism. _____
- _____
16. Write a sentence using your own example of a colloquialism. _____
- _____
17. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this word: “access.” _____
- _____
18. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this word: “reflect.” _____
- _____



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. “Don't hold your breath” means you should not expect something to happen.
- 16. “Take a rain check” means to schedule a repeated opportunity at a later date.
- 17. The word *autocrat* means one who rules with total power.
- 18. The word *grateful* means full of kindness and appreciation.

Lessons 5–8

- 15. “Take it up a notch” means to increase the effort or expectations.
- 16. “Faintest idea” means to know nothing at all about something.
- 17. The word *circumvent* means to find a way around.
- 18. The word *commit* means to send or refer a person or thing.

Lessons 9–12

- 15. “A shot in the arm” means a boost or encouragement.
- 16. “Like a dog without a bone” means to lack hope or be uncomfortable.
- 17. The word *sentiment* means a feeling or emotion.
- 18. The word *pseudonym* means a false name.

Lessons 13–16

- 15. “As harmless as doves” means to be completely safe and not threatening.
- 16. “Night owl” means someone who tends to stay up late.
- 17. The word *civil* means relating to the affairs of citizenship.
- 18. The word *mimic* means to imitate another's actions or words.



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. “End of the trail” means that a process has come to its end.
- 16. “Goosebumps tingled” means to get the chills due to excitement, fear, or cold weather.
- 17. The word *motive* means the cause or reason for an action.
- 18. The word *unison* means two or more instruments or voices creating the same sound.

Lessons 21–24

- 15. Any sentence is correct showing the sense of smell as imagery.
- 16. “A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush” means that it is better to have something that is certain than the possibility of something else that may not happen.
- 17. The word *project* means to throw or move outward.
- 18. The word *homograph* means two words written the same (but not necessarily pronounced the same) that have different meanings.

Lessons 25–28

- 15. “Two wrongs don't make a right” means that doing something wrong for a good reason is never acceptable or right.
- 16. “There's no such thing as a free lunch” means that everything has a cost or consequence.
- 17. The word *finite* means something has limits; there's an end to it.
- 18. The word *dialogue* means a conversation between two or more people.

Lessons 29–32

- 15. Any sentence is correct with at least three words beginning with /b/.
- 16. Any sentence is correct with at least three words beginning with /s/.
- 17. The word *appeal* means to ask for something urgently.
- 18. The word *oratory* means the act of speaking in public.



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. Any sentence is correct with at least three words beginning with /w/.
- 16. “A burden of one's own choice is not felt” means that a chosen responsibility or task is better than ones that have been assigned.
- 17. The word *pentathlon* means an athletic contest consisting of five events.
- 18. The word *theism* means the belief that there is a god.

Lessons 37–40

- 15. “A tree is known by its fruit” means that your actions reflect the kind of person you are.
- 16. “A chain is no stronger than its weakest link” means that a small flaw or a single weakness can cause failure or ruin the whole.
- 17. The word *potent* means having great strength or power.
- 18. The word *regular* means something that happens frequently.

Lessons 41–44

- 15. Onomatopoeia means that words are spelled like their objects or actions sound.
- 16. Any sentence is correct which uses “bark” as the sound of a dog.
- 17. The word *spirit* means the nonphysical part of a person - the soul.
- 18. The word *certain* means to be know something for sure.

Lessons 45–48

- 15. Symbolism is an object or act which represents an idea.
- 16. The black flag with a skull and crossbones symbolizes a pirate ship.
- 17. The word *select* means to choose.
- 18. The word *ambulance* means a vehicle for moving sick and injured people to and from the hospital.



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



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

Lessons 49–52

- 15. Personification means words using human characteristics for non-humans.
- 16. The waves are given the human characteristics of “roaring” and “anger.”
- 17. The word *imagery* means visually descriptive language.
- 18. The word *except* means to leave something out.

Lessons 53–56

- 15. Colloquialism means the informal language characteristics of a group of people.
- 16. Any sentence is correct that uses means the informal language characteristics of a group of people.
- 17. The word *access* means to get into or enter a place.
- 18. The word *reflect* means throw something back without absorbing it.



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, root, 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 root 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 | 26. 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/dit |
| 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/da | 18. cács/tus |
| 19. mág/net | 20. cási/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 | 26. 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 | 26. 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:** *late*ly.



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 (^ˈ) 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/prême/ly | 21. dí/ning |
| 22. bríde/groom | 23. míd/wife | 24. dis/púte |
| 25. cóm/pote | 26. ex/cíte/ment | 27. dís/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 | 26. 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/twéen | 18. ráin/fall |
| 19. gréa/test | 20. mís/chief | 21. spráy/ing |
| 22. déath/like | 23. friend/ship | 24. sléigh/ing |
| 25. frúit/ful | 26. 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 | 26. 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/glar |
| 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. fírm/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/her/ate | 21. cér/ti/fy |
| 22. in/spíre | 23. mír/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 roots when the roots 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 roots when the roots 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. fór/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/ting | 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 roots when the roots end in *d* or *t*.

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



Derivatives Worksheet

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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. warring | 21. unbuckled |
| 22. cubicle | 23. fabled | 24. gentlemen |
| 25. icicle | 26. 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 ŭ) 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/klísh |
| 13. cír/cling | 14. bótt/tle | 15. sét/tle/ment |
| 16. tóg/gle | 17. sám/ple | 18. stí/fle |
| 19. crá/dle | 20. wáf/ling | 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 ŭ) 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/cá/i/ty | |
| 16. dí/ning | 17. dín/ner | |
| 18. in/sá/ni/ty | 19. in/sáne | |
| 20. pléa/sant | 21. pléa/sing | |
| 22. pre/súme | 23. pre/súmp/tion | |
| 24. de/fi/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



Visual Watermark

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. crí/tí/que |
| 4. mé/di/cine | 5. mé/di/cal | 6. mé/dí/ci/nal |
| 7. pól/i/tics | 8. pol/i/tí/cian | 9. pól/i/cy |
| 10. re/sígn | 11. síg/na/ture | |
| 12. e/léc/tion | 13. e/léct | |
| 14. vé/hi/cle | 15. ve/hí/cu/lar | |
| 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



Visual Watermark

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. deliberate | 26. 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. cém/e/te/ry | 6. mís/chie/vous |
| 7. éa/si/ly | 8. en/gi/néer | 9. vé/hi/cle |
| 10. gál/lo/ping | 11. wél/come | 12. pór/poi/ses |
| 13. ap/plí/ca/ble | 14. rep/re/sén/ta/tive | 15. ná/tu/ral |
| 16. math/e/má/tic | 17. dí/a/gram | 18. pér/se/cute |
| 19. dis/cóv/er/y | 20. í/mág/i/nar/y | 21. in/vís/i/ble |
| 22. wón/der/ful | 23. sóph/o/more | 24. mél/o/dy |
| 25. de/lí/ber/ate/ry | 26. 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. _____



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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/quíl | 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/crat | 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 | 26. 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 root. 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 root. 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. _____



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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/phát/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/scríp/tion | 18. ó/ver/view |
| 19. un/sán/i/tar/y | 20. sém/i/cir/cle | 21. trás/port |
| 22. co/óp/er/ate | 23. dis/tín/guish | 24. prós/per |
| 25. con/ven/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 root. 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
	_____	_____



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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 | 26. 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 root, 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 root, 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 root, 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



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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 **looey**, 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 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 Moffto

“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.

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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 **rockham** _____ 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.

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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** _____. 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.

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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, Roots, and Suffixes Resource Lists

- A one-page student reference tool of the most common Greek and Latin prefixes and roots.
- 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, Roots, 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, Roots, 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

Rank	Prefix	Meaning	Rank	Prefix	Meaning
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 Roots

Adapted from Stahl, S.A. and Shiel, T.G.

Root	Meaning	Origin	Example	Root	Meaning	Origin	Example
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 roots 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, Roots, 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 duet, 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



Roots**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		



Roots**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		



Roots**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	_____	_____



Roots**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		



Roots**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	_____	_____



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	_____	_____



Vocabulary Review Games

These games will help your students review vocabulary words from the CCV Vocabulary Worksheets and the Greek and Latin Prefixes, Roots, 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, roots, 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, roots, 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, Roots, and Suffixes found on their CCV Vocabulary Worksheets and the Greek and Latin Prefixes, Roots, and Suffixes Resource List.

Directions:

Day 1

1. Quick draw, in pencil, two rough-draft monsters, using at least three prefixes, roots, or suffixes from the Greek and Latin Prefixes, Roots, 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.

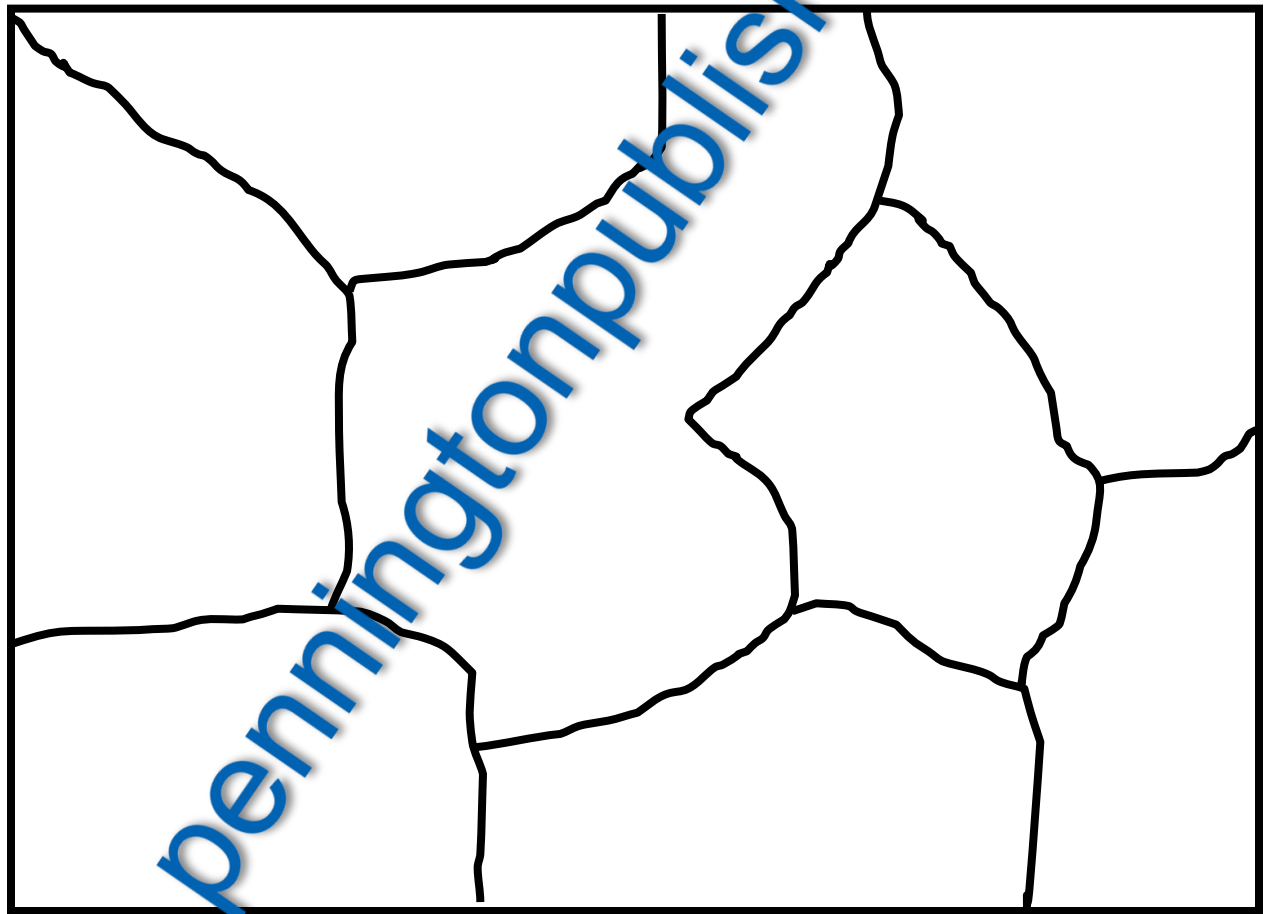


Word Part Puzzles

Pass out construction paper, rulers, and scissors to each student. Tell your students that they will use the Greek and Latin Prefixes, Roots, 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

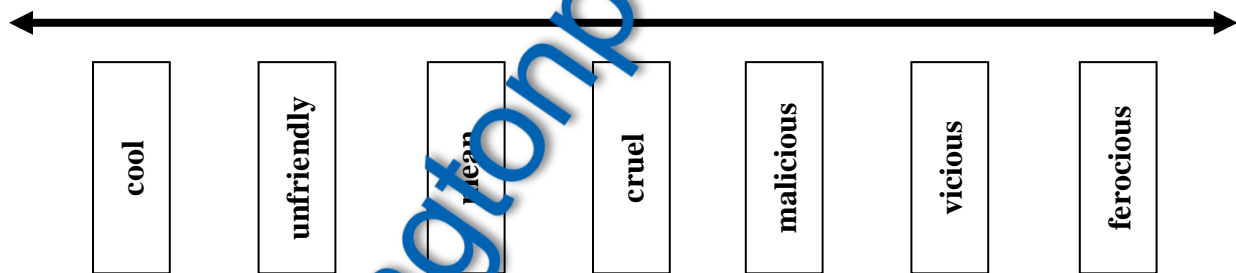
Words have both *denotative* meanings, such as the dictionary definition, and *connotative* meanings, such as the shades of meaning between similar definitions. Brainstorming the connotative meanings of words with similar definitions can help develop a deeper understanding of exactly what a word means 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

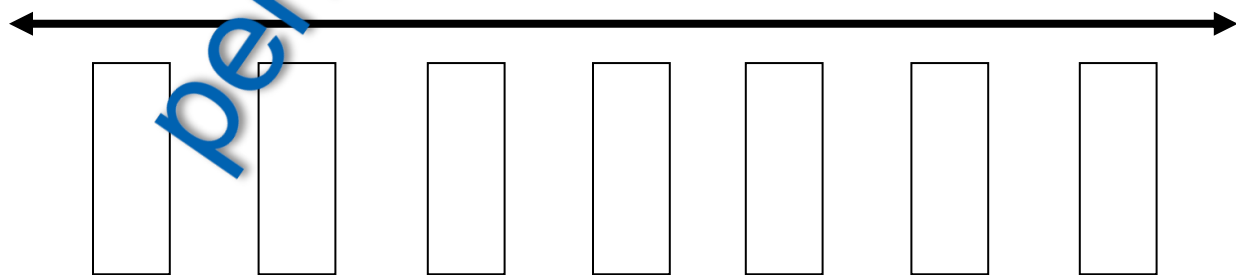


Example: Vocabulary Word *vicious*



Practice

Vocabulary Word _____



Comprehensive Vocabulary Grade 6 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	border	auto crat		Idioms Expressions		
2			Synonyms: fate destiny		enthusiastic fanatical	text tradition
3	brush	grat(e) ful		Idioms Expressions		
4			Synonyms: descendant ancestor		ordinary extraordinary	alternative circumstance
5	table	circum vent		Idioms Expressions		
6			Antonyms: employee employer		pebble boulder	comment compensate
7	staple	com mit		Idioms Expressions		
8			Antonyms: assist hinder		optimism pessimism	component consent
9	overhead	sent(i) ment		Idioms Expressions		
10			Part to Whole: emerald gem		mature juvenile	considerable constant
11	skirt	pseudo nym		Similes Comparisons		
12			Part to Whole: burglar criminal		modern ancient	constrain contribute
13	soil	civ il		Similes Comparisons		
14			Degree: peaceful tranquil		obvious mysterious	convene coordinate
15	novel	mim ic		Metaphors Comparisons		
16			Degree: goal objective		formal casual	core corporate
17	subject	mot ive		Metaphors Comparisons		
18			Item to Category: priest religion		idolize disdain	correspond criteria



Comprehensive Vocabulary Grade 6 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	object	unison		Imagery Pictures		
20			Item to Category: crochet craft		polite rude	deduce demonstrate
21	invalid	project		Imagery Pictures		
22			Character to Location: infant nursery		ceremonial trivial	document dominate
23	incense	homograph		Adages Expressions		
24			Character to Location: physician clinic		mansion shelter	emphasis ensure
25	implement	finite		Adages Expressions		
26			Object to its Use: calendar organization		reckless cautious	exclude framework
27	compound	dialog(ue)		Adages Expressions		
28			Object to its Use: thermometer temperature		incredible doubtful	fund illustrate
29	defect	appeal		Alliteration Sounds		
30			Source and its Object: award celebration		respect prestige	immigrate imply
31	interest	oratory		Alliteration Sounds		
32			Source and its Object: moisture humidity		wary prudent	initial instance
33	incline	pentathlon		Alliteration Sounds		



Comprehensive Vocabulary Grade 6 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
34			Worker to Work: guide expedition		disaster calamity	interact justify
35	moderate	theism		Proverbs Expressions		
36			Worker to Work: contractor construction		dedicate devote	layer link
37	blunt	regular		Proverbs Expressions		
38			Problem to Solution: infection antibiotic		offensive appalling	locate maximize
39	current	potent		Proverbs Expressions		
40			Problem to Solution: poverty employment		resentful vengeful	minor negate
41	figure	spirit		Onomatopoeia Sounds		
42			Defining Characteristic improvise jazz		exaggerate magnify	outcome partner
43	overlook	certainty		Onomatopoeia Sounds		
44			Defining Characteristic: logic emotion		tragic distressing	philosophy physical
45	refrain	select		*Personification Comparisons		
46			Lack of to Object: anxious carefree		chaotic systematized	proportion public
47	stall	ambulance		*Personification Comparisons		



Comprehensive Vocabulary Grade 6 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
48			Lack of to Object: trust jealously		cherish admire	react register
49	hamper	imagery		*Personification Comparisons		
50			Tool to Worker: loom weaver		despise loathe	rely remove
51	convict	brevity		*Colloquialisms Expressions		
52			Tool to Worker: wrench plumber		unity division	scheme sequence
53	impact	access		*Colloquialisms Expressions		
54			Cause-Effect: affect result		bitter jubilant	shift specify
55	produce	cognitive		*Colloquialisms Expressions		
56			Cause-Effect: grief depression		misfortune catastrophe	sufficient task

Boldface denotes Introductory Standard for Sixth Grade Level.



Teacher Directions: Greek and Latin Morphology Walls

Prefixes	Bound Bases	Free Bases	Suffixes
(Placed before the 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 sub sup pre re de micro in im il ir con geo inter ad af ag ap as at syn sym per	scrib ced ceed spect bio vis ven med mid mon chron jur	script sign graph	ant ent ful er or logy ible able

More Words

intercept ion

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

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
(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.)
auto	crat grat		ful

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 5–8 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.)
<div>auto</div> <div>com</div>	<div>crat</div> <div>grat</div> <div>circum</div> <div>mit</div>	<div>vent</div>	<div>ful</div>

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



Visual Watermark

Lessons 9–12 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.)
auto com	crat grat circum mit pseudo nym	vent sent	ful ment

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
(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.)
auto com	crat grat circum mit pseudo nym civ mim	vent sent	ful ment il ic

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



Visual Watermark

Lessons 17–20 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.)
auto com uni	crat grat circum mit pseudo nym civ mim mot son	vent sent	ful ment il ic ive

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



Visual Watermark

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.)
auto com uni pro	crat grat circum mit pseudo nym civ mim mot son ject homo	vent sent graph <div>Bound Bases</div>	ful ment il ic ive

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



Visual Watermark

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.)
<div>auto</div> <div>com</div> <div>uni</div> <div>pro</div> <div>dia</div>	<div>crat</div> <div>grat</div> <div>circum</div> <div>mit</div> <div>pseudo</div> <div>nym</div> <div>civ</div> <div>mim</div> <div>mot</div> <div>son</div> <div>ject</div> <div>homo</div> <div>fin</div> <div>log(ue)</div>	<div>vent</div> <div>sent</div> <div>graph</div>	<div>ful</div> <div>ment</div> <div>il</div> <div>ic</div> <div>ive</div> <div>ite</div>

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



Visual Watermark

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.)
auto com uni pro dia ap	crat grat circum mit pseudo nym civ mim mot son ject homo fin log(ue) peal ora	vent sent graph	ful ment il ic ive ite (t)ory

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



Visual Watermark

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.)
auto com uni pro dia ap	crat grat circum mit pseudo nym civ mim mot son ject homo fin log(ue) peal ora pent athlon the	vent sent graph	ful ment il ic ive ite (t)ory ism

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



Visual Watermark

Lessons 37–40 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.)
<div>auto</div> <div>com</div> <div>uni</div> <div>pro</div> <div>dia</div> <div>ap</div>	<div>crat</div> <div>grat</div> <div>circum</div> <div>mit</div> <div>pseudo</div> <div>nym</div> <div>civ</div> <div>mim</div> <div>mot</div> <div>son</div> <div>ject</div> <div>homo</div> <div>fin</div> <div>log(ue)</div> <div>peal</div> <div>ora</div> <div>pent</div> <div>athlon</div> <div>the</div> <div>bot</div>	<div>vent</div> <div>sent</div> <div>graph</div> <div>Bound Bases</div> <div>reg</div>	<div>ful</div> <div>ment</div> <div>il</div> <div>ic</div> <div>ive</div> <div>ite</div> <div>(t)ory</div> <div>ism</div> <div>ent</div> <div>ular</div>

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



Visual Watermark

Lessons 41–44 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.)
auto com uni pro dia ap	crat grat circum mit pseudo nym civ mim mot son ject homo fin log(ue) peal ora pent athlon the bot	vent sent graph <div>Bound Bases</div> reg spir cert	ful ment il ic ive ite (t)ory ism ent ular it ain

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



Visual Watermark

Lessons 45–48 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.)
auto com uni pro dia ap se	crat grat circum mit pseudo nym civ mim mot son ject homo fin log(ue) peal ora pent athlon the bot	vent sent graph <div>Bound Bases</div> reg spir cert lect ambul	ful ment il ic ive ite (t)ory ism ent ular it ain ance

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



Visual Watermark

Lessons 49–52 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.)
auto com uni pro dia ap se	crat grat circum mit pseudo nym civ mim mot son ject homo fin log(ue) peal ora pent athlon the bot	vent sent graph <div>Bound Bases</div> reg spir cert lect ambul imag brev	ful ment il ic ive ite (t)ory ism ent ular it ain ance ery ity

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



Visual Watermark

Lessons 53–56 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.)
auto com uni pro dia ap se ac	crat grat circum mit pseudo nym civ mim mot son ject homo fin log(ue) peal ora pent athlon the bot	vent sent graph <div>Bound Bases</div> reg spir cert lect ambul imag brev cess cogn	ful ment il ic ive ite (t)ory ism ent ular it ain ance ery ity itive

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

