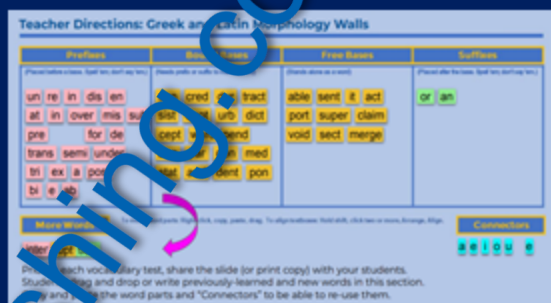


Comprehensive Vocabulary

Grade 7



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 7

Mark Pennington

Pennington Publishing
El Dorado Hills, CA



Visual Watermark

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Mark Pennington
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Comprehensive Vocabulary

Grade 7

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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 7 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 7 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/11x7XU0UUK7saccAgV64HCtPndM98vvzLuXY7KMdEJa8/copy>



Vocabulary Worksheets

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

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

Multiple Meaning Words

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

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

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

Greek and Latin Morphology: Prefixes, Base, and Suffixes

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

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

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

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



Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

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

Read and explain the first set of directions: “Consult a dictionary to divide the vocabulary word into 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 (˘) 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

- | | |
|----------|---|
| suit (v) | 1. To fit a particular need. |
| suit (n) | 2. A matching jacket and pants or jacket and skirt. |

The woman wore her blue suit ____ to the job interview. Her clothes seemed to suit ____ the dress requirements of the office.

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
	pac		peace	_____
		(i)fic	make	_____
pacific _____				

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.

pacific () _____

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

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

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

Directions: As used in the following sentence, interpret or explain the meaning of this idiom: “in the ballpark.” “Were her estimated costs even in the ballpark of our budget?” she asked.



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

pragmatic (adj)

realistic (adj)

Definitions

Dealing with issues in a practical, realistic way.

Seeing things as they are, not as one thinks they should be.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words

confident (adj)

self-assured (adj)

Definitions

Self-assurance and belief in one's abilities.

Complete confidence in oneself and one's abilities.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: error (n) Definition: A mistake.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: despite (prep) Definition: Not affected by.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:



Vocabulary Worksheet #3

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| board (n) | 1. A flat piece of sawed lumber. |
| board (v) | 2. To get in a vehicle or on a ship. |

The sailor walked across the long, narrow board ____ to board ____ the ship.

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
oc			toward	_____
	cur		run	_____
occur	_____	_____	_____	_____

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.

occur () _____

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: "All that glitters is not gold." Before you get too excited about this opportunity, remember all that glitters is not gold.



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

routine (n)	A regular way of doing things, a procedure.
-------------	---

mundane (adj)	Dull, boring; lacking interest or enthusiasm.
---------------	---

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

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

apathetic (adj)	Completely disinterested; without emotion or commitment.
-----------------	--

disinterested (adj)	Lacking interest or curiosity.
---------------------	--------------------------------



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: technical (adj) Definition: The mechanical or complex nature of how something works.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

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



Vocabulary Worksheet #5

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

ad-dress (v)

1. To present a formal speech to an audience.

ad-dress (n)

2. A specific location defined by numbers and a place name.

The president showed up early at the address ____ he had been provided to practice his formal address ____ to the shareholders of his company, but the auditorium was not yet open.

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
	phob		fear	_____
		ia	relating to	_____
phobia _____				

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.

phobia () _____

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: "The apple does not fall far from the tree." I'm not saying that he's a bad kid, but I know his family, and the apple does not fall far from the tree.



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
interfere (v)	To be involved in other people's business without their consent.
benefit (v)	To help or give support.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
persevere (v)	To follow through with a plan, especially when things get tough.
persist (v)	To continue at a difficult task.

← abandon discontinue →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: technology (n) Definition: Knowledge about how machines operate.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: valid (adj) Definition: Officially accepted or approved.	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
------------------	-------------

mo-ped (n)	1. A low-powered motorcycle that can be pedaled.
moped (v)	2. To have moved slowly and sadly with no real purpose.

After hearing the bad news, she got on her moped ____ and cruised down to the mall where she moped ____ around for most of the afternoon.

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
	verb		word	_____
		ose	characterized by	_____
verbose				_____

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.

verbose () _____

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

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

Similes (stated comparisons between two unlike things)

Directions: As used in the following sentence, interpret or explain the meaning of this simile:
“free as a bird” Having graduated from college, the young man is now free as a bird.



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

opponent (n)	Someone on the other side of an issue or contest.
--------------	---

ally (n)	Someone with the same interests who agrees to support or protect.
----------	---

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

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

stubborn (adj)	Refusal to compromise or change one's opinion.
----------------	--

resistant (adj)	To fight against or reject.
-----------------	-----------------------------

← opposed _____ _____ _____ bullheaded →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: volume (n) Definition: The total amount of something that can be measured.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: access (v) Definition: To enter into or be able to find.	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

én-trance (n)

1. The opening to a new place.

en-tránce (v)

2. To gain the attention and delight of an individual or audience.

The actress knew how to entrance ____ her audience with her playful innocence. She also knew the importance of a dramatic entrance ____.

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
as			toward	_____
	cend		rise	_____
ascend				_____

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.

ascend () _____

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

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

Similes (stated comparisons between two unlike things)

Directions: As used in the following sentence, interpret or explain the meaning of this simile: "As pure as the driven snow." The child was obedient and minded her manners, but she was not as pure as the driven snow.



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

nucleus (n)	The core part of an object or group.
cell (n)	The smallest structure within an organization.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

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

opulent (adj)	Wealth and comfort beyond the imagination.
luxurious (adj)	Comfort or quality.

← moderate deluxe →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: adequate (adj) Definition: Having enough in quantity or quality for the task or situation.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: annual (adj) Definition: Yearly.	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

- | | |
|----------|--|
| seal (v) | 1. To close something in an airtight manner. |
| seal (n) | 2. A special graphic design or symbol of authority |

To seal ____ the agreement between the queen and her loyal subjects, the monarch placed her hands on the royal seal ____ and promised to fulfill her duties.

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
micro			little	_____
	cosm		world	_____
microcosm				_____

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.

microcosm () _____

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

Inflected Form _____ Inflected Form _____

Metaphors (implied comparisons between two unlike things)

Directions: As used in the following sentence, interpret or explain the meaning of this metaphor: "water under the bridge." She told her new boss that their past disagreements were like water under the bridge.



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

ingredient (n)	One of the basic elements needed to prepare a meal or drink.
----------------	--

recipe (n)	The directions for preparing a meal or drink.
------------	---

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

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

prying (adj)	Snooping into someone else's business.
--------------	--

inquisitive (adj)	Curious; asking many questions
-------------------	--------------------------------

← curious _____ nosy _____ →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: apparent (adj) Definition: Obvious or easy to see.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: approximate (adj) Definition: An amount close to the correct number.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:



Vocabulary Worksheet #13

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| com-pact (n) | 1. A formal agreement or contract. |
| com-pact (v) | 2. To press together to make smaller. |

They discussed their goals and made a verbal compact _____ to compact _____ all of their recyclables into one large trash can each week.

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
	mal		evil	_____
		ice	characterized by	_____
malice _____				

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.

malice () _____

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

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

Metaphors (implied comparisons between two unlike things)

Directions: As used in the following sentence, interpret or explain the meaning of this metaphor: "a window of opportunity" The stock market crash provided a window of opportunity for some investors.



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**

courageous (adj) Being brave in the face of danger or pain.

careless (adj) Not paying enough attention to avoid making mistakes.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words **Definitions**

conceited (adj) Full of one's self; proud or arrogant.

egotistical (adj) Self-centered.

← proud self-important →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: attitude (n) Definition: One's feelings or opinions about a subject.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: attribute (n) Definition: The positive characteristics or components of a subject.	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

- drill (v) 1. To bore a hole into a hard material.
drill (v) 2. To practice over and over again.

The sergeant continued to drill ____ the young recruits until they could follow his commands without thinking. It took extra practice to drill ____ that obedience into some of their hard heads.

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
ortho			straight	_____
	dox		belief	_____
orthodox				_____

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.

orthodox () _____

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

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

Metaphors (implied comparisons between two unlike things)

Directions: As used in the following sentence, interpret or explain the meaning of this metaphor: "Kick the bucket." Before I kick the bucket, I've got quite a bucket list to take care of, including skydiving and bungee jumping.



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
self-esteem (n)	How people value or perceive themselves.
arrogance (n)	Extreme pride.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
miserly (adj)	Hoarding money or valuable, spending as little as possible.
charitable (adj)	Kind and willing to help others.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: civil (adj) Definition: Behaving appropriately in social situations.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: code (n) Definition: The written rules of conduct.	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

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| de-sért (v) | 1. To leave one's responsibilities or commitments. |
| dés-ert (n) | 2. A dry land with little vegetation. |

To desert ____ his friends and family and follow his dream was selfish and short-sighted. For two years he wandered in a vast desert ____ of loneliness until he finally came to his senses.

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
	vir		man	_____
		(t)uous	full of	_____
virtuous _____				

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.

virtuous () _____

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

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

Imagery (descriptive language which especially appeals to the senses)

Directions: Identify the imagery and explain how the language appeals to the senses in the following sentence: The bloodstained sun slipped below the horizon of the battlefield.



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

patience (n)	The ability to endure calmly without complaint.
character (n)	Someone's personal qualities or reputation.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

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

lethargic (adj)	One who acts tired, slow, and lazy.
industrious (adj)	One who works very hard.

← lazy _____ busy _____ →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: commit (v) Definition: To perform an action or promise to do so.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: communicate (v) Definition: To share verbally or non-verbally with someone.	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 sentence below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| éx-ploits (n) | 1. Adventurous or heroic accomplishments. |
| ex-plóits (v) | 2. To take advantage of a situation or person. |

Historians have recorded the explorer's brave exploits ____ in search of the fountain of youth; however, his diary describes how he continually exploits ____ the poor natives during his quest.

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
metro			measure	_____
	polis		city	_____
metropolis				_____

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.

metropolis () _____

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 sentence, explain the meaning of this adage: "Don't count your chickens before they're hatched." You may think this game is won, but don't count your chickens before they're hatched.



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**

descendant (n) Someone who is related to a specific ancestor.

relative (n) A family member by blood or marriage.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words **Definitions**

modest (adj) One who is reserved and not showy.

humble (adj) Awareness of one's own faults and limitations.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: concentrate (v) Definition: To focus one's attention on a specific task.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: confer (v) Definition: To discuss and share opinions or knowledge.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:



Vocabulary Worksheet #21

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| service (n) | 1. A meeting for religious purposes. |
| service (n) | 2. An act which benefits others. |

Her funeral service ____ was attended by over 500 friends and family. The pastor preached a short message celebrating her life of community service ____.

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
per			fully	_____
	jur(e)		law	_____
perjure				_____

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.

perjure () _____

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

Synonym _____ Synonym _____

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

Directions: As used in the following sentence, explain the meaning of this adage: "Pride cometh before a fall." He may be all that and he knows it, but my father always told me "Pride cometh before a fall."



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
warden (n)	The person in charge of a prison.
penitentiary (n)	A state or federal prison.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
gaunt (adj)	One who is thin and weak.
emaciated (adj)	Sickly and extremely thin.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: cycle (n) Definition: Events which happen over and over again in the same order.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: contrast (v) Definition: To show how two or more things are different from each other.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:



Vocabulary Worksheet #23

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- | | |
|------------|---|
| charge (v) | 1. To make a specific accusation of wrongdoing. |
| charge (v) | 2. To demand payment for something purchased or used. |

The credit card company brought the charge ____ against her company and sued for amounts past due plus interest. Apparently, she tended to charge ____, but not pay her expenses.

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
	mort		death	_____
		ify	make	_____
mortify	_____			

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.

mortify () _____

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 cascading creek forced its way through the canyon.



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

professor (n)	Teacher at a college or university.
university (n)	A collection of colleges on one campus.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

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

distinctive (adj)	Unique, standing out from the rest.
similar (adj)	Having the same qualities.

← identical _____ different _____ →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: debate (v) Definition: To discuss or argue the important points of a topic.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: dimension (n) Definition: The length, height, width, or depth of something.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:



Vocabulary Worksheet #25

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- bluff (v) 1. To mislead or trick to gain some advantage.
bluff (n) 2. A steep hill with a flat top.

The general tried to bluff ____ his enemy by attacking on their left. His main attack was up the bluff ____, where the enemy positioned their artillery.

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
	mut		change	_____
		ant	one who does	_____
mutant _____				

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.

mutant () _____

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

Inflected Form _____ Inflected Form _____

Proverbs (practical truths based upon common sense or experience)

Directions: As used in the following sentences, explain the meaning of this proverb: "Absence makes the heart grow fonder." I never got the old saying, "Absence makes the heart grow fonder" until my girlfriend went on a two-month trip. We got engaged the day that she returned.



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**

manure (n) Animal dung used to prepare soil for growing crops.
fertilize (v) Adding nutrients to soil to grow better crops.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words **Definitions**

disabled (adj) Having a limiting or challenging mental or physical condition.
handicapped (adj) Having a limiting mental or physical condition.

← crippled _____ _____ challenged →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: domestic (adj) Definition: Related to things or activities found in the home.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: emerge (v) Definition: To come out of or appear.	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
------------------	-------------

- | | |
|------------|--|
| pupils (n) | 1. Students. |
| pupils (n) | 2. The dark circles in the center of the eye's iris. |

One of the teacher's favorite pupils ____ tried to take the exam after an appointment with the optometrist. Both of the student's pupils ____ were dilated, making his vision blurry.

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
matri			mother	_____
	mony		the function of	_____
matrimony				_____

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.

matrimony () _____

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

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

Onomatopoeia (words spelled like their objects or actions sound)

Directions: Identify the word using onomatopoeia in the following sentence: The badminton birdie whooshed over the net just out of her reach.



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

veil (n) A thin piece of fabric used to conceal the face.
obscure (v) To hide or keep from being seen.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

assertive (adj) Willing to stand up for one's point of view; to take a stand.
aggressive (adj) Pushing one's point of view in a hostile, confrontational manner.

← pushy bold →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: ethnic (adj) Definition: Relating to one's heritage or culture.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: grant (v) Definition: To give something or allow something to happen.	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 sentence below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| range (n) | 1. The distance from one extreme to another. |
| range (n) | 2. Open land with vegetation used for livestock grazing. |

After the cowboy left the trail ride, he set out on the open range ____, feeling the entire range ____ of emotions from the thrill of money jangling in his pockets to the sadness of leaving his friends.

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
bon(a)			good	_____
	fide		faith	_____
bonafide _____				

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.

bonafide () _____

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 Robert Frost's poem, explain the symbolism of "road":

Two roads diverged in a wood, and I—

I took the one less traveled by,

And that has made all the difference. ("The Road Not Taken." *Mountain Interval*, 1920)



Vocabulary Worksheet #30

Word Relationships: Source and 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
lantern (n)	A portable lamp.
illumination (n)	Giving light; making clear.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
rare (adj)	Uncommon; not occurring very often.
unique (adj)	One of a kind; like no other.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: hypothesis (n) Definition: An idea to explain something tested in an experiment.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:
Vocabulary Word: implicate (v) Definition: To show how someone is involved in a crime.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:



Vocabulary Worksheet #31

Multiple Meaning Words

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

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

prō-ject (n)	1. A large and complicated task.
pro-jéct (v)	2. To plan, estimate, or calculate.

The students tried to project ____ how much time would be required to complete the semester research ____ project.

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
retro			backward	_____
	spect		see	_____
retrospect				_____

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.

retrospect () _____

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

Synonym _____ Synonym _____

Personification (words using human characteristics for non-humans)

Directions: Identify the personification and interpret its use in the following sentence: The computer cords crept down the back of my desk, ensnaring my outstretched feet.



Vocabulary Worksheet #32

Word Relationships: Source and it 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

famine (n) Widespread hunger due to an extreme shortage of food.
malnutrition (n) Lack of nutrition from regularly not getting enough to eat.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

ambitious (adj) Having a strong desire to succeed.
nonchalant (adj) Casual; not showing a lot of interest or enthusiasm.

← committed careless →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: impose (v) Definition: To force someone to accept an idea or action.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: integrate (v) Definition: To join different or unlike things into one.	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 sentence below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

pro-duce (v)

1. To make, cause, or provide.

pró-duce (n)

2. Agricultural products, especially fruit and vegetables

The farmers simply could not produce ____ enough of the fresh products ____ that the supermarket required to meet the needs of its 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
acro			high	_____
	bat		beat	_____
acrobat				_____

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.

acrobat () _____

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 sentences: Fear knocked on the door. Faith answered. There was no one there.



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

attorney (n) A lawyer; someone who represents a client before a court or judge.
judicial (adj) Something relating to a court, trial, or judge.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

yield (v) To give way or allow another to pass.
submit (v) To give in to the authority of another.

← quit surrender →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: internal (adj) Definition: Within.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:
Vocabulary Word: Investigate (v) Definition: To find out the truth or cause of something.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:



Vocabulary Worksheet #35

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| ré-cord (n) | 1. Information or facts kept for future use or reference. |
| re-córd (v) | 2. To write down or tape what is said or done. |

The court stenographer's job was to record ____ every word of the trial and to provide the document for the permanent court record ____.

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
	sci		know	_____
		ence	state or condition	_____
science _____				

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.

science () _____

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

Inflected Form _____ Inflected Form _____

Colloquialisms (informal language characteristic of a group of people)

Directions: Identify and explain the colloquialisms in the following sentence: Y'all come on down now, ya hear?



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

recreation (n)	1. Mental relaxation or physical play.
recreation (n)	2. Something made or built once again.

The sculpture was a faithful recreation ____ of Michelangelo's David. It stood on a pedestal in the center of the park. People used the park for all sorts of mental and physical recreation ____.

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
bi			two	_____
	ped		foot	_____
biped				_____

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.

biped () _____

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

Inflected Form _____ Inflected Form _____

Colloquialisms (informal language characteristic of a group of people)

Directions: Identify and explain the colloquialisms in the following sentence: All game long they picked and popped both in the paint and downtown.



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

impurity (n)	A dirty, unclean substance.
filter (v)	To separate wanted from unwanted material.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

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

ecstatic (adj)	Having a feeling of overwhelming joy or excitement.
elated (adj)	Happy or joyful.

← depressed sad →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: obvious (adj) Definition: Easy to notice or understand.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: occupy (v) Definition: To live in, stay in, or control a certain place or activity.	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

pre-sént (v)

1. To give or provide.

pré-sent (n)

2. What is happening now or currently.

The parents wanted to present ____ the teacher with a gift tomorrow, but today was her last day at the school. For the present ____, the parents offered their heartfelt thanks for a job well done.

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
	luc		light	_____
		id	full of	_____
lucid _____				

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.

lucid () _____

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

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

Allusions (references to something, someone, or some place)

Directions: Identify and explain the allusion in the following sentence: "That teacher definitely has a mean side, but he ain't no Voldemort," he replied.



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**

dispute (n)

An argument or point of disagreement.

compromise (n)

When each side gives up a demand to reach an agreement.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words **Definitions**

distinguished (adj)

Well known and greatly respected.

dignified (adj)

Honorable and worthy of respect.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: option (n) Definition: A choice.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:
Vocabulary Word: output (n) Definition: The amount of information, work, or product that is produced.	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 sentences below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

com-bíne (v)

1. To put together.

cóm-bine (n)

2. A group working together to promote related businesses.

The almond growers formed a combine ____ to market their almonds and almond products. It made sense to combine ____ their efforts and money, rather than to compete against each other.

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
	card(i)		heart	_____
		ac	belonging to	_____
cardiac	_____			_____

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.

cardiac () _____

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

Inflected Form _____ Inflected Form _____

Allusions (references to something, someone, or some place)

Directions: Identify and explain the allusion in the following sentence: She does what she can to help, but she's not exactly Mother Teresa.



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

paranoia (n) Mistrust or fear of others without good reason.
suspicion (n) The thought or idea that something may be true.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

overbearing (adj) An arrogant, bossy attitude.
domineering (adj) Influencing others in an unpleasant and bossy way.

← controlling bossy →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: parallel (adj) Definition: A similar relationship	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: parameter (n) Definition: The limit set for an individual or a 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

- | | |
|------------|--|
| excuse (n) | 1. A reason or explanation for failing to do something. |
| excuse (v) | 2. To forgive or release someone from a duty or consequence. |

Her parent refused to write an excuse ____ for her absence. The understanding teacher wanted to excuse ____ the student from the consequences of being truant, but couldn't do so.

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
	libr		book	_____
		arian	a person who	_____
librarian _____				

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.

librarian () _____

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

Inflected Form _____ Inflected Form _____

Allusions (references to something, someone, or some place)

Directions: Identify and explain the allusion in the following sentence: Yosemite in late spring is heaven on earth.



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

piety (n)	Highly religious; devotion to religion.
-----------	---

pilgrim (n)	Someone who travels to a holy place for religious reasons.
-------------	--

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

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

eccentric (adj)	One who is different from the usual.
-----------------	--------------------------------------

bizarre (adj)	Extremely strange and out of the ordinary.
---------------	--

← strange _____ weird _____ →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: phase (n) Definition: One of the steps or stages in a process.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: predict (v) Definition: To claim something will happen before it takes place.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:



Vocabulary Worksheet #45

Multiple Meaning Words

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

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

con-tráct (v)

1. To get smaller or shorter.

cón-tract (n)

2. A legal verbal or written agreement.

Our business partners wanted to extend, not contract ____ the length of our manufacturing contract ____, but we felt that was not in our company's best interests.

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
	sol		sun	_____
		arium	a place for	_____
solarium _____				

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.

solarium () _____

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

Inflected Form _____ Inflected Form _____

Consonance (repetition of middle or final stressed consonant sounds)

Directions: Identify the words using consonance in the following sentence: I heard the patter of the otter's feet as it clattered over the rocks.



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

quarantine (n) Isolation of the sick to prevent the spread of disease.
epidemic (n) A widespread and contagious sickness or disease.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

rejuvenate (v) To make young again; to renew.
exhilarate (v) To excite or thrill.

← _____ enliven _____ excite _____ →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: principal (n) Definition: The amount of money lent to someone, not including interest.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: prior (adj) Definition: Completed or existing before something else.	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

con-tént (adj)

1. To be happy and satisfied.

cón-tent (n)

2. The facts, information, or collection of knowledge.

The professor seemed content ____ that the majority of her students clearly grasped the course content ____.

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
	rid(i)		laugh	_____
		cule	to make small	_____

ridicule _____

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.

ridicule () _____

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

Synonym _____ Synonym _____

Consonance (repetition of middle or final stressed consonant sounds)

Directions: Identify the words using consonance in the following sentence: Her baby's crying filled the lobby as she looked through the photo album on the table.



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

hasty (adj) To act or judge quickly before getting all the facts.
deliberate (v) To consider a matter carefully before deciding or acting.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

conform (v) To behave in an acceptable manner; to follow the rules.
comply (v) To obey a command; to do what you are told.

← ————— resist ————— obey ————— →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: professional (adj) Definition: Having specialized skills in a certain subject or activity.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: overall (adj) Definition: Considered as a whole; in general.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:



Vocabulary Worksheet #49

Multiple Meaning Words

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

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

con-duct (v)	1. To manage, guide, or direct.
cón-duct (n)	2. One's behavior.

The organization had to conduct ____ a thorough investigation into changes made regarding inappropriate conduct ____ on the job.

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
tri			three	_____
	cycle		circle	_____
tricycle				_____

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.

tricycle () _____

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

Inflected Form _____ Inflected Form _____

Consonance (repetition of middle or final stressed consonant sounds)

Directions: Identify the words using consonance in the following sentence: Thinking about what might lurk in the package, her darkest fears awakened once more.



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

scalpel (n) A tool used by a doctor to perform surgery.
surgeon (n) A medical doctor who performs surgery.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

appreciate (v) To grow in value or importance.
depreciate (v) To decline in value or importance.

← decrease grow →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: promote (v) Definition: To persuade others to support or use something.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: regime (n) Definition: A government or those in power.	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

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| com-mune (v) | 1. To experience or communicate in a meaningful way. |
| cóm-mune (n) | 2. A collection of like-minded people living in a close community. |

His extended family lived in an eco-friendly commune ____ on twenty acres. Three generations of families committed to commune ____ with nature and each other by sharing money and resources.

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
mono			one	_____
	gam(y)		marriage	_____
monogamy				_____

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.

monogamy () _____

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

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

Verbal Irony (a contrast between what is said and what is meant)

Directions: Identify and explain the verbal irony in the following sentence: "How wonderful that you passed one of your classes," said his mother.



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

router (n)	A power tool used by carpenters for shaping wood.
------------	---

carpenter (n)	A craftsman who builds and repairs wooden things.
---------------	---

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

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

resilient (adj)	Sturdy and able to withstand punishment.
-----------------	--

rigid (adj)	Stiff and not flexible.
-------------	-------------------------

← _____ stable _____ elastic _____ →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: resolve (v) Definition: To find a satisfactory solution to a problem.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: retain (v) Definition: To keep or remember something.	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

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| stern (n) | 1. The back of a boat or ship. |
| stern (adj) | 2. A firm and harsh manner; not open to compromise. |

The stern ____ captain demanded unquestioned and immediate obedience. If he yelled “Mind the stern ____ and drop anchor!” the crew ran to the back of the ship and did as ordered immediately.

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
	juven		youth	_____
		ile	capable of	_____
juvenile _____				

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.

juvenile () _____

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

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

Verbal Irony (a contrast between what is said and what is meant)

Directions: Identify and explain the verbal irony in the following sentence: “To be completely honest,” she whispered, “he’s not the world’s greatest kisser.”



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

af-fect (v)	To influence or change.
-------------	-------------------------

ēf-fect (n)	The result of the influence; the change itself.
-------------	---

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

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

quarrel (v)	To argue angrily.
-------------	-------------------

bicker (v)	To argue or disagree about something unimportant.
------------	---

← agree _____ argue _____ →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: series (n) Definition: Similar events or actions planned to happen after each other.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: statistic (n) Definition: A number or amount representing a fact or measurement.	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

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| polls (n) | 1. The places where votes are recorded in an election. |
| polls (n) | 2. Scientific surveys of people's attitudes or opinions. |

The polls ____ will close in one hour, but based upon our scientific exit polls ____, it would appear that the challenger has upset the incumbent.

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
	femin		woman	_____
		ine	relating to	_____
feminine	_____			

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.

feminine () _____

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

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

Verbal Irony (a contrast between what is said and what is meant)

Directions: Identify and explain the verbal irony in the following sentence: "My appointment was at exactly ten o'clock," Petra complained, "but the doctor wants us to hurry up and wait."



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

meddle (v) To interfere with another person's business.
interference (n) Getting in the way to prevent something from happening.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

maximize (v) To make as large as possible.
minimize (v) To make as small as possible.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: status (n) Definition: The legal or social position of an individual or group.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: stress (v) Definition: To emphasize something.	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

suit: 2, 1; pa/cí/fic (adj); The word *pacífic* means peace loving and nonviolent.

“In the ballpark” means within the expected range of possibilities.

Vocabulary Worksheet #2

doubtful-unsure-confident-self-assured

Vocabulary Worksheet #3

board: 1, 2; oc/cúr (v); The word *occur* means to happen or take place.

“All that glitters is not gold” means that everything that looks attractive or valuable is not always so.

Vocabulary Worksheet #4

apathetic-disinterested-concerned-committed



Vocabulary Worksheet #5

address: 2, 1; phó/bi/a (n); The word *phobia* means fear of something.

“The apple does not fall far from the tree” means that children behave like their parents.

Vocabulary Worksheet #6

abandon-discontinue-persist-persevere

Vocabulary Worksheet #7

moped: 1, 2; ver/bóse (adj); The word *verbose* means characterized by too many words.

“Free as a bird” means to be with responsibilities or commitments.

Vocabulary Worksheet #8

opposed-resistant-stubborn-bullheaded

Vocabulary Worksheet #9

entrance: 2, 1; as/cénd (v); The word *ascend* means to elevate or climb.

“As pure as the driven snow” means to be completely good.

Vocabulary Worksheet #10

moderate-deluxe-luxurious-opulent

Vocabulary Worksheet #11

seal: 1, 2; mí/cro/co/sm (n); The word *microcosm* means a smaller version of something.

“Water under the bridge” means that past events should be forgotten or ignored.

Vocabulary Worksheet #12

curious- inquisitive-nosy-prying

Vocabulary Worksheet #13

compact: 1, 2; mál/ice (n); The word *malice* means the desire or intent to do evil.

“A window of opportunity” means a period of time in which one can act.

Vocabulary Worksheet #14

proud-self-important-conceited-egotistical

Vocabulary Worksheet #15

drill: 2, 1; ór/tho/dox (adj); The word *orthodox* means correct thinking.

“Kick the bucket” means to die.

Vocabulary Worksheet #16

charitable-generous-greedy-miserly

Vocabulary Worksheet #17

desert: 1, 2; vír/tu/ous (adj); The word *virtuous* means someone who is honest and respectable.

“The bloodstained sun” uses visual imagery to show the violence and death of the battlefield.



Vocabulary Worksheet #18

lazy-lethargic-busy-industrious

Vocabulary Worksheet #19

exploits: 1, 2; me/tró/po/lis (n); The word *metropolis* means a large city.

“Don’t count your chickens before they’re hatched” means you shouldn’t be sure of a result until it happens.

Vocabulary Worksheet #20

humble-modest-big-headed-boastful

Vocabulary Worksheet #21

service: 1, 2; pér/jure (v); The word *perjure* means to lie in a court of law.

“Pride cometh before a fall” means that thinking too highly of oneself will lead to negative consequences.

Vocabulary Worksheet #22

emaciated-gaunt-skinny-slender

Vocabulary Worksheet #23

charge: 1, 2; mór/ti/fy (v); The word *mortify* means to make someone feel ashamed or embarrassed.

Answers: “cascading,” “creek,” “canyon”

Vocabulary Worksheet #24

identical-similar-different-distinctive

Vocabulary Worksheet #25

bluff: 1, 2; mú/tant (adj); The word *mutant* means something that has changed from one form into another.

“Absence makes the heart grow fonder” means that being apart from someone you love makes you love that person even more.

Vocabulary Worksheet #26

crippled-handicapped-disabled-challenged

Vocabulary Worksheet #27

pupils: 1, 2; má/tri/mo/ny (n); The word *matrimony* means the ceremony of marriage.

Answer: “whooshed”

Vocabulary Worksheet #28

pushy-bold-assertive-aggressive



Vocabulary Worksheet #29

range: 2, 1; bó/na/fide (adj); The word *bonafide* means real or genuine.
In the poem the “road” symbolizes a path in life or a lifestyle.

Vocabulary Worksheet #30

unique-rare-unusual-common

Vocabulary Worksheet #31

project: 2, 1; ré/tro/spect (n); The word *retrospect* means a review of past events.
Answers: “crept,” “ensnared” Computer cords are given human characteristics.

Vocabulary Worksheet #32

ambitious-committed-careless-nonchalant

Vocabulary Worksheet #33

produce: 1, 2; ác/ro/bat (n); The word *acrobat* means a performer of gymnastic feats.
Answers: “knocked”... “answered” Fear is given human characteristics.

Vocabulary Worksheet #34

quit-surrender-submit-yield

Vocabulary Worksheet #35

record: 2, 1; scí/ence (n); The word *science* means the study of the natural world.
Answers: “Y’all,” “ya” These colloquialisms both mean *you*.

Vocabulary Worksheet #36

shrewd-savvy-sharp-clever

Vocabulary Worksheet #37

recreation: 2, 1; bí/ped (n); The word *biped* means an animal that walks on two feet.
Answers: “picked,” “popped,” “paint,” “downtown” This colloquialism means that basketball players blocked and shot close to and far away from the basket.

Vocabulary Worksheet #38

depressed-sad-elated-ecstatic

Vocabulary Worksheet #39

present: 1, 2; lú/cid (adj); The word *lucid* means the ability to communicate clearly.
Voldemort is the evil wizard in the Harry Potter series. Voldemort is much meaner than the teacher.

Vocabulary Worksheet #40

distinguished-dignified-respectable-honorable



Vocabulary Worksheet #41

combine: 2, 1; cár/di/ac (adj); The word *cardiac* means relating to the heart.

Mother Teresa was the Roman Catholic nun who worked with the poor in Calcutta, India. “She” is helpful, but not extremely so.

Vocabulary Worksheet #42

domineering-overbearing-controlling-bossy

Vocabulary Worksheet #43

excuse: 1, 2; lí/brar/i/an (n); The word *librarian* means a person who manages a library.

Yosemite is National Park in California. Its beauty is perfect as is heaven.

Vocabulary Worksheet #44

strange-eccentric-weird-bizarre

Vocabulary Worksheet #45

contract: 1, 2; só/lar/i/um (n); The word *solarium* means a room designed let it in the sun.

Answers: “patter,” “otter,” “feet,” “clattered”

Vocabulary Worksheet #46

rejuvenate-enliven-excite-exhilarate

Vocabulary Worksheet #47

content: 1, 2; rí/di/cule (v); The word *ridicule* means to make fun of someone or something.

Answers: “baby’s,” “lobby,” “album,” “table”

Vocabulary Worksheet #48

conform-comply-resist-obey

Vocabulary Worksheet #49

conduct: 1, 2; trí/cy/cle (n); The word *tricycle* means a vehicle with three wheels.

Answers: “Thinking,” “lurk,” “package,” “darkest,” “awakened”

Vocabulary Worksheet #50

depreciate-decrease-grow-appreciate

Vocabulary Worksheet #51

commune: 2, 1; mo nó/ga/my (n); The word *monogamy* means being married to one person.

The statement is ironic because saying “one” class was passed means that more than one was failed.

Vocabulary Worksheet #52

rigid-stable-elastic-resilient



Vocabulary Worksheet #53

stern: 2, 1; jú/ve/nile (adj or n); The word *juvenile* means relating to young people.

The statement is ironic because saying “he’s not the world’s greatest” means that many others are better kissers.

Vocabulary Worksheet #54

agree-bicker-argue-quarrel

Vocabulary Worksheet #55

polls: 1, 2; fé/mi/nine (adj); The word *feminine* means relating to women.

The statement is ironic because saying “to hurry up” means the opposite of “wait.”

Vocabulary Worksheet #56

minimize-limit-increase-maximize

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

suit	to fit a particular need	suit	a matching jacket and pants or jacket and skirt
pace	peace	fit	make
pragmatic	dealing with issues in a practical, realistic way	realistic	seeing things as they are, not as one thinks they should be
confident	self-assured; having belief in one's abilities	self-assured	complete confidence in oneself and one's abilities
error	a mistake	despite	not affected by



Vocabulary Study Cards #3 and #4

board	a flat piece of sawed lumber	board	to get in a vehicle or on a ship
oc	toward	cur	run
routine	a regular way of doing things, a procedure	mundane	dull, boring; lacking interest or enthusiasm
apathetic	completely disinterested; without emotion or commitment	disinterested	lacking interest or curiosity
technical	the mechanical or complex nature of how something works	technique	a special way of doing something



Vocabulary Study Cards #5 and #6

address	to present a formal speech to an audience	address	a specific location defined by numbers and a place name
phob	fear	ia	relating to
interfere	to be involved in other people's business without their consent	benefit	to help or give support
persevere	to follow through with a plan, especially when things get tough	persist	to continue at a difficult task
technology	knowledge about how machines operate	valid	officially accepted or approved



Vocabulary Study Cards #7 and #8

moped	a low-powered motorcycle that can be pedaled	moped	to have moved slowly and sadly with no real purpose
verb	word	use	characterized by
opponent	someone on the other side of an issue or contest	ally	someone with the same interests who agrees to support or protect
stubborn	refusal to compromise or change one's opinion	resistant	to fight against or reject
volume	the total amount of something that can be measured	access	to enter into or be able to find



Vocabulary Study Cards #9 and #10

entrance	the opening to a new place	entrance	to gain the attention and delight of an individual or audience
as	toward	ascend	rise
nucleus	the core part of an object or group	cell	the smallest structure within an organization
opulent	wealth and comfort beyond the imagination	luxurious	comfort or quality
adequate	having enough in quantity or quality for the task or situation	annual	yearly



Vocabulary Study Cards #11 and #12

seal	to close something in an airtight manner	seal	a special graphic design or symbol of authority
micro	little	cosm	world
ingredient	one of the basic elements needed to prepare a meal or drink	recipe	the directions for preparing a meal or drink
prying	snooping into someone else's business	inquisitive	curious; asking many questions
apparent	obvious or easy to see	approximate	an amount close to the correct number



Vocabulary Study Cards #13 and #14

compact	a formal agreement or contract	compact	to press together to make smaller
mal	evil	ice	characterized by
courageous	being brave in the face of danger or pain	careless	not paying enough attention to avoid making mistakes
conceited	full of one's self, proud or arrogant	egotistical	self-centered
attitude	one's feelings or opinions about a subject	attribute	the positive characteristics or components of a subject



Vocabulary Study Cards #15 and #16

drill	to bore a hole into a hard material	drill	to practice over and over again
ortho	straight	dox	belief
self-esteem	how people value or perceive themselves	arrogance	extreme pride
miserly	hoarding money or valuables; spending as little as possible	charitable	kind and willing to help others
civil	behaving appropriately in social situations	code	the written rules of conduct



Vocabulary Study Cards #17 and #18

desert	to leave one's responsibilities or commitments	desert	a dry land with little vegetation
vir	man	uous	full of
patience	the ability to endure calmly without complaint	character	someone's personal qualities or reputation
lethargic	one who acts tired, slow, and lazy	industrious	one who works very hard
commit	to perform an action or promise to do so	communicate	to share verbally or non-verbally with someone



Vocabulary Study Cards #19 and #20

exploits	adventurous or heroic accomplishments	exploits	to take advantage of a situation or person
metro	measure	polis	city
descendant	someone who is related to a specific ancestor	relative	a family member by blood or marriage
modest	one who is reserved and not showy	humble	awareness of one's own faults and limitations
concentrate	to focus one's attention on a specific task	confer	to discuss and share opinions or knowledge



Vocabulary Study Cards #21 and #22

service	a meeting for religious purposes	service	an act which benefits others
per	fully	jur	law
warden	the person in charge of a prison	penitentiary	a state or federal prison
gaunt	one who is thin and weak	emaciated	sickly and extremely thin
cycle	events which happen over and over again in the same order	contrast	to show how two or more things are different from each other



Vocabulary Study Cards #23 and #24

charge	to make a specific accusation of wrongdoing	charge	to demand payment for something purchased or used
mort	death	ify	make
professor	teacher at a college or university	university	a collection of colleges on one campus
distinctive	unique, standing out from the rest	similar	having the same qualities
debate	to discuss or argue the important points of a topic	dimension	the length, height, width, or depth of something



Vocabulary Study Cards #25 and #26

bluff	to mislead or trick to gain some advantage	bluff	a steep hill with a flat top
mut	change	ant	one who does
manure	animal dung used to prepare soil for growing crops	fertilize	adding nutrients to soil to grow better crops
disabled	having a limiting or challenging mental or physical condition	handicapped	having a limiting mental or physical condition
domestic	related to things or activities found in the home	emerge	to come out of or appear



Vocabulary Study Cards #27 and #28

pupils	students	pupils	the dark circles in the center of the eye's iris
matri	mother	mony	the function of
veil	a thin piece of fabric used to conceal the face	obscure	to hide or keep from being seen
assertive	willing to stand up for one's point of view; to take a stand	aggressive	pushing one's point of view in a hostile, confrontational manner
ethnic	relating to one's heritage or culture	grant	to give something or allow something to happen



Vocabulary Study Cards #29 and #30

range	the distance from one extreme to another	range	open land with vegetation used for livestock grazing
bon	good	fide	faith
lantern	a portable lamp	illumination	giving light; making clear
rare	uncommon; not occurring very often	unique	one of a kind; like no other
hypothesis	an idea to explain something tested in an experiment	implicate	to show how someone is involved in a crime



Vocabulary Study Cards #31 and #32

project	a large and complicated task	project	to plan, estimate, or calculate
retro	backward	spect	see
famine	widespread hunger due to an extreme shortage of food	malnutrition	lack of nutrition from regularly not getting enough to eat
ambitious	having a strong desire to succeed	nonchalant	casual; not showing a lot of interest or enthusiasm
impose	to force someone to accept an idea or action	integrate	to join different or unlike things into one



Vocabulary Study Cards #33 and #34

produce	to make, cause, or provide	produce	agricultural products, especially fruit and vegetables
acro	high	bat	beat
attorney	a lawyer; someone who represents a client before a court or judge	judicial	something relating to a court, trial, or judge
yield	to give way or allow another to pass	submit	to give in to the authority of another
internal	within	investigate	to find out the truth or cause of something



Vocabulary Study Cards #35 and #36

record	information or facts kept for future use or reference	record	to write down or save what is said or done
sci	know	ence	state or condition
entrepreneur	someone who takes financial risks to build a successful business	enterprise	a challenging project or business undertaking
shrewd	intelligent and able to deal with a complex situation	savvy	understanding how things really work; practical
label	attaching that which provides information about the subject	mechanism	a system or machine part designed to complete a certain task



Vocabulary Study Cards #37 and #38

recreation	mental relaxation or physical play	recreation	something made or built once again
bi	two	ped	foot
impurity	a dirty, unclean substance	filter	to separate wanted from unwanted material
ecstatic	having a feeling of overwhelming joy or excitement	elated	happy or joyful
obvious	easy to notice or understand	occupy	to live in, stay in, or control a certain place or activity



Vocabulary Study Cards #39 and #40

present	to give or provide	present	what is happening now or currently
luc	light	id	full of
dispute	an argument or point of disagreement	compromise	when each side gives up a demand to reach an agreement
distinguished	well known and greatly respected	dignified	honorable and worthy of respect
option	choice	output	the amount of information, work, or product that is produced



Vocabulary Study Cards #41 and #42

combine	to put together	combine	a group working together to promote related businesses
card	heart	ac	belonging to
paranoia	mistrust or fear of others without good reason	suspicion	the thought or idea that something may be true
overbearing	an arrogant, bossy attitude	domineering	influencing others in an unpleasant and bossy way
parallel	a similar relationship	parameter	the limit set for an individual or a group



Vocabulary Study Cards #43 and #44

excuse	a reason or explanation for failing to do something	excuse	To forgive or release someone from a duty or consequence
librarian	book	librarian	a person who
piety	highly religious; devotion to religion	pilgrim	someone who travels to a holy place for religious reasons
eccentric	one who is different from the usual	bizarre	extremely strange and out of the ordinary
phase	one of the steps or stages in a process	predict	to claim something will happen before it takes place



Vocabulary Study Cards #45 and #46

contract	to get smaller or shorter	contract	a legal verbal or written agreement
sol	sun	arium	a place for
quarantine	isolation of the sick to prevent the spread of disease	epidemic	a widespread and contagious sickness or disease
rejuvenate	to make young again; to renew	exhilarate	to excite or thrill
principal	the amount of money lent to someone, not including interest	prior	completed or existing before something else



Vocabulary Study Cards #47 and #48

content	to be happy and satisfied	content	the facts, information, or collection of knowledge
rid	laugh	cule	to make small
hasty	to act or judge quickly before getting all the facts	deliberate	to consider a matter carefully before deciding or acting
conform	to behave in an acceptable manner; to follow the rules	comply	to obey a command; to do what you are told
professional	having specialized skills in a certain subject or activity	overall	considered as a whole; in general



Vocabulary Study Cards #49 and #50

conduct	to manage, guide, or direct	conduct	one's behavior
tri	three	cycle	circle
scalpel	a tool used by a doctor to perform surgery	surgeon	a medical doctor who performs surgery
appreciate	to grow in value or importance	depreciate	to decline in value or importance
promote	to persuade others to support or use something	regime	a government or those in power



Vocabulary Study Cards #51 and #52

commune	to experience or communicate in a meaningful way	commune	a collection of like-minded people living in a close community
mono	one	gam	marriage
router	a power tool used by carpenters for shaping wood	carpenter	a craftsman who builds and repairs wooden things
resilient	sturdy and able to withstand punishment	rigid	stiff and not flexible
resolve	to find a satisfactory solution to a problem	retain	to keep or remember something



Vocabulary Study Cards #53 and #54

stern	the back of a boat or ship	stern	a firm and harsh manner; not open to compromise
juven	youth	ile	capable of
affect	to influence or change	effect	the result of the influence; the change itself
quarrel	to argue angrily	bicker	to argue or disagree about something unimportant
series	similar events or actions planned to happen after each other	statistic	a number or amount representing a fact or measurement



Vocabulary Study Cards #55 and #56

polls	the places where votes are recorded in an election	polls	scientific surveys of people's attitudes or opinions
femin	woman	ine	relating to
meddle	to interfere with another person's business	interference	getting in the way to prevent something from happening
maximize	to make as large as possible	minimize	to make as small as possible
status	the legal or social position of an individual or group	stress	to emphasize something



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. suit | A. To fit a particular need |
| ___ 2. pac | B. Dealing with issues in a practical, realistic way |
| ___ 3. (i)fic | C. A mistake |
| ___ 4. pragmatic | D. Peace |
| ___ 5. confident | E. Not affected by |
| ___ 6. error | AB. Self-assurance and belief in one's abilities |
| ___ 7. despite | AC. Make |

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

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| ___ 8. board | A. The mechanical or complex nature of how something works |
| ___ 9. oc | B. Completely disinterested, without emotion or commitment |
| ___ 10. cur | C. To get in a vehicle or on a ship |
| ___ 11. routine | D. Run |
| ___ 12. apathetic | E. Toward |
| ___ 13. technical | AB. A regular way of doing things, a procedure |
| ___ 14. technique | AC. A special way of doing something |

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

15. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this idiom: “in the ballpark.” _____

16. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this idiom: “All that glitters is not gold.”

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

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



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 5–8

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

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| ___ 1. address | A. Fear |
| ___ 2. phob | B. To present a formal speech to an audience |
| ___ 3. ia | C. Officially accepted or approved |
| ___ 4. interfere | D. Knowledge about how machines operate |
| ___ 5. persist | E. To be involved in other people's business without their consent |
| ___ 6. technology | AB. To continue at a difficult task |
| ___ 7. valid | AC. Relating to |

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

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| ___ 8. moped | A. Word |
| ___ 9. verb | B. Someone on the other side of an issue or contest |
| ___ 10. ose | C. To have moved slowly and sadly with no real purpose |
| ___ 11. opponent | D. To enter into or be able to find |
| ___ 12. stubborn | E. Refusal to compromise or change one's opinion |
| ___ 13. volume | AB. The total amount of something that can be measured |
| ___ 14. access | AC. Characterized by |

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

15. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this idiom: "The apple does not fall far from the tree." _____

16. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this simile: "free as a bird." _____

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

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



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 9–12

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

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| ___ 1. entrance | A. Rise |
| ___ 2. as | B. The core part of an object or group |
| ___ 3. cend | C. Having enough in quantity or quality for the task or situation |
| ___ 4. nucleus | D. Yearly |
| ___ 5. opulent | E. Toward |
| ___ 6. adequate | AB. Wealth and comfort beyond the imagination |
| ___ 7. annual | AC. To gain the attention and delight of an individual or audience |

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

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| ___ 8. seal | A. To close something in an airtight manner |
| ___ 9. micro | B. World |
| ___ 10. cosm | C. An amount close to the correct number |
| ___ 11. ingredient | D. Curious; asking many questions |
| ___ 12. inquisitive | E. Obvious or easy to see |
| ___ 13. apparent | AB. One of the basic elements needed to prepare a meal or drink |
| ___ 14. approximate | AC. Little |

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 pure as the driven snow.”

16. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this metaphor: “water under the bridge.”

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

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



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 13–16

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

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| ___ 1. compact | A. Self-centered |
| ___ 2. mal | B. Evil |
| ___ 3. ice | C. The positive characteristics or components of a subject |
| ___ 4. courageous | D. A formal agreement or contract |
| ___ 5. egotistical | E. One's feelings or opinions about a subject |
| ___ 6. attitude | AB. Characterized by |
| ___ 7. attribute | AC. Being brave in the face of danger or pain |

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

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| ___ 8. drill | A. Extreme pride |
| ___ 9. ortho | B. The written rules of conduct |
| ___ 10. dox | C. Behaving appropriately in social situations |
| ___ 11. arrogance | D. Hoarding money or valuables; spending as little as possible |
| ___ 12. miserly | E. Straight |
| ___ 13. civil | AB. Correct thinking |
| ___ 14. code | AC. To practice over and over again |

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

15. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this metaphor: “a window of opportunity.”

16. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this metaphor: “kick the bucket.”

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

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



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 17–20

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

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| ___ 1. desert | A. Man |
| ___ 2. vir | B. To perform an action or promise to do so |
| ___ 3. (t)ous | C. To leave one's responsibilities or commitments |
| ___ 4. patience | D. To share verbally or non-verbally with someone |
| ___ 5. lethargic | E. The ability to endure calmly without complaint |
| ___ 6. commit | AB. Full of |
| ___ 7. communicate | AC. One who acts tired, slow, and lazy |

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

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| ___ 8. exploits | A. Awareness of one's own faults and limitations |
| ___ 9. metro | B. Measure |
| ___ 10. polis | C. To focus one's attention on a specific task |
| ___ 11. descendant | D. City |
| ___ 12. humble | E. To discuss and share opinions or knowledge |
| ___ 13. concentrate | AB. Someone who is related to a specific ancestor |
| ___ 14. confer | AC. Adventurous or heroic accomplishments |

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

15. Define imagery: _____

16. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this adage: "Don't count your chickens before they're hatched." _____

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

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



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 21–24

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

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| ___ 1. service | A. An act which benefits others |
| ___ 2. per | B. The person in charge of a prison |
| ___ 3. jur(e) | C. Events which happen over and over again in the same order |
| ___ 4. warden | D. Fully |
| ___ 5. gaunt | E. One who is thin and weak |
| ___ 6. cycle | AB. To show how two or more things are different from each other |
| ___ 7. contrast | AC. Law |

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

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| ___ 8. charge | A. Having like qualities |
| ___ 9. mort | B. The length, height, width, or depth of something |
| ___ 10. ify | C. Teacher at a college or university |
| ___ 11. professor | D. Death |
| ___ 12. similar | E. Make |
| ___ 13. debate | AB. To demand payment for something purchased or used |
| ___ 14. dimension | AC. To discuss or argue the important points of a topic |

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

15. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this adage: “Pride cometh before a fall.”

16. Write a sentence using *per/alteration*: _____

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

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



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 25–28

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

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| ___ 1. bluff | A. One who does |
| ___ 2. mut | B. Related to things or activities found in the home |
| ___ 3. ant | C. To come out of or appear |
| ___ 4. fertilize | D. Adding nutrients to soil to make it suitable for growing crops |
| ___ 5. disabled | E. To mislead or trick to gain some advantage |
| ___ 6. domestic | AB. Having a limiting or challenging mental or physical condition |
| ___ 7. emerge | AC. Change |

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

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| ___ 8. pupils | A. To hide or keep from being seen |
| ___ 9. matri | B. To give something or allow something to happen |
| ___ 10. mony | C. Relating to one's heritage or culture |
| ___ 11. obscure | D. Students |
| ___ 12. assertive | E. Mother |
| ___ 13. ethnic | AB. Willing to stand up for one's point of view; to take a stand |
| ___ 14. grant | AC. The function of |

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

15. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this proverb: "Absence makes the heart grow fonder." _____

16. Define onomatopoeia. _____

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

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



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 29–32

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

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| ___ 1. range | A. An idea to explain something tested in an experiment |
| ___ 2. bon(a) | B. Giving light; making clear |
| ___ 3. fide | C. To show how someone is involved in a crime |
| ___ 4. illumination | D. Good |
| ___ 5. unique | E. The distance from one extreme to another |
| ___ 6. hypothesis | AB. Faith |
| ___ 7. implicate | AC. One of a kind; like no other |

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

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| ___ 8. project | A. Widespread hunger due to an extreme shortage of food |
| ___ 9. retro | B. See |
| ___ 10. spect | C. Backward |
| ___ 11. famine | D. To join different or unlike things into one |
| ___ 12. ambitious | E. To force someone to accept an idea or action |
| ___ 13. impose | AB. Having a strong desire to succeed |
| ___ 14. integrate | AC. A large and complicated task |

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

15. Define symbolism: _____

16. Explain the personification in this sentence: “The boulders groaned under the pressure of the heavy snow.” _____

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

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



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 33–36

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

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| ___ 1. produce | A. Within |
| ___ 2. acro | B. Beat |
| ___ 3. bat | C. To find out the truth or cause of something |
| ___ 4. judicial | D. Something relating to a court, trial, or judge |
| ___ 5. yield | E. To make, cause, or provide |
| ___ 6. internal | AB. To give way or allow another to pass |
| ___ 7. investigate | AC. High |

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

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| ___ 8. record | A. State or condition |
| ___ 9. sci | B. A system or machine part designed to complete a certain task |
| ___ 10. ence | C. Attaching that which provides information about the subject |
| ___ 11. enterprise | D. Intelligent; the ability to sort through a complex situation |
| ___ 12. shrewd | E. Information or facts kept for future use or reference |
| ___ 13. label | AB. Know |
| ___ 14. mechanism | AC. A challenging project or business undertaking |

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

15. Explain the personification in this sentence: “The cat minded his manners and waited patiently for his treat.” _____

16. Define colloquialism: _____

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

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



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 37–40

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

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| ___ 1. recreation | A. To separate wanted from unwanted material |
| ___ 2. bi | B. To live in, stay in, or control a certain place or activity |
| ___ 3. ped | C. Having a feeling of overwhelming joy or excitement |
| ___ 4. filter | D. Mental relaxation or physical play |
| ___ 5. ecstatic | E. Foot |
| ___ 6. obvious | AB. Two |
| ___ 7. occupy | AC. Easy to notice or understand |

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

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| ___ 8. present | A. The amount of information, work, or product that is produced |
| ___ 9. luc | B. To give or provide |
| ___ 10. id | C. An argument or point of disagreement |
| ___ 11. dispute | D. Well known and greatly respected |
| ___ 12. distinguished | E. Light |
| ___ 13. option | AB. Full of |
| ___ 14. output | AC. A choice |

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

15. Explain the meaning of this colloquialism: “Do you want to hang out after school?”

16. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this allusion: “That final chess game was her Super Bowl.”

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

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



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 41–44

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

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| ___ 1. combine | A. To put together |
| ___ 2. card(i) | B. Belonging to |
| ___ 3. ac | C. Mistrust or fear of others without good reason |
| ___ 4. paranoia | D. The limit set for an individual or a group |
| ___ 5. domineering | E. Influencing others in an unpleasant and bossy way |
| ___ 6. parallel | AB. A similar relationship of ideas, structures, or places |
| ___ 7. parameter | AC. Heart |

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

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| ___ 8. excuse | A. Book |
| ___ 9. libr | B. One who is different from the usual |
| ___ 10. arian | C. To claim something will happen before it takes place |
| ___ 11. pilgrim | D. One of the steps or stages in a process |
| ___ 12. eccentric | E. Someone who travels to a holy place for religious reasons |
| ___ 13. phase | AB. A person who |
| ___ 14. predict | AC. A reason or explanation for failing to do something |

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

15. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this allusion: “Well after you embarrassed him that bad, I wouldn’t expect a Valentine’s card.” _____

16. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this allusion: “What a feast! I didn’t know we were having the queen over for dinner.” _____

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

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



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 45–48

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

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| ___ 1. contract | A. To get smaller or shorter |
| ___ 2. sol | B. The amount of money lent to someone, not including interest |
| ___ 3. arium | C. A widespread and contagious sickness or disease |
| ___ 4. epidemic | D. Completed or existing before something else |
| ___ 5. exhilarate | E. Sun |
| ___ 6. principal | AB. A place for |
| ___ 7. prior | AC. To excite or thrill |

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

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| ___ 8. content | A. Considered as a whole; in general |
| ___ 9. rid(i) | B. To be happy and satisfied |
| ___ 10. cule | C. Laugh |
| ___ 11. hasty | D. To act or judge quickly before getting all the facts |
| ___ 12. conform | E. Having specialized skills in a certain subject or activity |
| ___ 13. professional | AB. To behave in an acceptable manner; to follow the rules |
| ___ 14. overall | AC. To make small |

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

15. Write a sentence using the /t/ consonance: _____

16. Write a sentence using the /p/ consonance: _____

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

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



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 49–52

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

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| ___ 1. conduct | A. To manage, guide, or direct |
| ___ 2. tri | B. A medical doctor who performs surgery |
| ___ 3. cycle | C. To persuade others to support or use something |
| ___ 4. surgeon | D. Three |
| ___ 5. appreciate | E. A government or those in power |
| ___ 6. promote | AB. To grow in value or importance |
| ___ 7. regime | AC. Circle |

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

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| ___ 8. commune | A. To find a satisfactory solution to a problem |
| ___ 9. mono | B. Stiff; not flexible |
| ___ 10. gamy | C. To experience or communicate in a meaningful way |
| ___ 11. carpenter | D. Marriage |
| ___ 12. rigid | E. One |
| ___ 13. resolve | AB. A craftsman who builds and repairs wooden things |
| ___ 14. retain | AC. To keep or remember something |

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

15. Write a sentence using the /k/ consonance: _____

16. Define verbal irony: _____

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

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



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 53–56

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

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| ___ 1. stern | A. Youth |
| ___ 2. juven | B. The back of a boat or ship |
| ___ 3. ile | C. A number or amount representing a fact or measurement |
| ___ 4. affect | D. Similar events or actions planned to happen after each other |
| ___ 5. bicker | E. To influence or change; to have an effect on |
| ___ 6. series | AB. To argue or disagree about something unimportant |
| ___ 7. statistic | AC. Capable of |

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

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| ___ 8. polls | A. Woman |
| ___ 9. femin | B. To interfere with another person's business |
| ___ 10. ine | C. Scientific surveys of people's attitudes or opinions |
| ___ 11. meddle | D. To emphasize something |
| ___ 12. minimize | E. To make as small as possible |
| ___ 13. status | AB. The legal or social position of an individual or group |
| ___ 14. stress | AC. Relating to |

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

15. Explain why the following is an example of verbal irony: "Thank you for ruining my party, Johnny. You are always such a joy." _____

16. Explain why the following is an example of verbal irony: "When you're done with your important work, could you put down the video game controller and help me with the dishes?" _____

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

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



Vocabulary Test Answers

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



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

Lessons 1–4

15. “In the ballpark” means within the expected range of possibilities.
16. “All that glitters is not gold” means that everything that looks attractive or valuable is not always so.
17. The word *pacific* means peace loving and nonviolent.
18. The word *occur* means to happen or take place.

Lessons 5–8

15. “The apple does not fall far from the tree” means that children behave like their parents.
16. “Free as a bird” means to be with responsibilities or commitments.
17. The word *phobia* means fear of something.
18. The word *verbose* means characterized by too many words.

Lessons 9–12

15. “As pure as the driven snow” means to be completely good.
16. “Water under the bridge” means that past events should be forgotten or ignored.
17. The word *ascend* means to elevate or climb.
18. The word *microcosm* means a smaller version of something.

Lessons 13–16

15. “A window of opportunity” means a period of time in which one can act.
16. “Kick the bucket” means to die.
17. The word *malice* means the desire or intent to do evil.
18. The word *orthodox* means correct thinking.



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. Imagery is descriptive language which especially appeals to the senses.
- 16. “Don’t count your chickens before they’re hatched” means you shouldn’t be sure of a result until it happens.
- 17. The word *virtuous* means someone who is honest and respectable.
- 18. The word *metropolis* means a large city.

Lessons 21–24

- 15. “Pride cometh before a fall” means that thinking too highly of oneself will lead to negative consequences.
- 16. Alliteration means the repetition of beginning consonant sounds.
- 17. The word *perjure* means to lie in a court of law.
- 18. The word *mortify* means to make someone feel ashamed or embarrassed.

Lessons 25–28

- 15. “Absence makes the heart grow fonder” means that being apart from someone you love makes you love that person even more.
- 16. Onomatopoeia means that words are spelled like their objects or actions sound.
- 17. The word *mutant* means something that has changed from one form into another.
- 18. The word *matrimony* means the ceremony of marriage.

Lessons 29–32

- 15. Symbolism is an object or act which represents an idea.
- 16. Boulders are given the human characteristic of “groaned.”
- 17. The word *bonafide* means real or genuine.
- 18. The word *retrospect* means a review of past events.



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. B	3. E	3. B	3. AB
4. D	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. B	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. The cat is given the human characteristics of “manners” and “patience.”
- 16. Colloquialism means the informal language which is characteristic of a group of people.
- 17. The word *acrobat* means a performer of gymnastic feats.
- 18. The word *science* means the study of the natural world.

Lessons 37–40

- 15. “Hang out” means to spend time with someone.
- 16. The Super Bowl allusion refers to the final and most important professional football game.
- 17. The word *biped* means an animal that walks on two feet.
- 18. The word *lucid* means the ability to communicate clearly.

Lessons 41–44

- 15. A Valentine’s card is given to someone you like or love.
- 16. The queen is very important and worthy of a special dinner.
- 17. The word *cardiac* means relating to the heart.
- 18. The word *librarian* means a person who manages a library.

Lessons 45–48

- 15. Consonance means the repetition of middle or final stressed consonant sounds, such as /t/.
- 16. Consonance means the repetition of middle or final stressed consonant sounds, such as /b/.
- 17. The word *solarium* means a room designed let it in the sun.
- 18. The word *ridicule* means to make fun of someone or something.



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. Consonance means the repetition of middle or final stressed consonant sounds, such as /k/.
- 16. Verbal irony means a contrast between what is said and what is meant.
- 17. The word *tricycle* means a vehicle with three wheels.
- 18. The word *monogamy* means being married to one person.

Lessons 53–56

- 15. Thanking someone for ruining a party and calling that person “a joy” is different than what is meant.
- 16. Referring to playing a video game as “important work” is different than what is meant.
- 17. The word *juvenile* means relating to young people.
- 18. The word *feminine* means relating to women.



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.



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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 (^ˈ) 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. bóttle | 15. sét/tle/ment |
| 16. tóg/gle | 17. sám/ple | 18. stí/fle |
| 19. crá/dle | 20. wáffling | 21. un/búc/kled |
| 22. cú/bi/cle | 23. fá/bled | 24. gén/tle/men |
| 25. í/ci/cle | 26. trí/an/gle | 27. re/shúf/fle |

Consonant – “le” Syllable Rule: A suffix syllable ending with a consonant-“le” has a short *schwa* sound (a nasal short 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/nээр | 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. i 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 (ˈ) 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/c/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
_____	_____ ()	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
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Base Word		
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	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.

Antonym—Sometimes an unknown word is defined by the use of word that is different or opposite 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.

SALE Context Clues

Synonym—Sometimes an unknown word is defined by the use of a word that is similar in meaning.

Antonym—Sometimes an unknown word is defined by the use of word that is different or opposite in meaning.

Logic—Sometimes an unknown word is explained by the use of other words.

Example—Sometimes an unknown word is defined by example words or is used as part of list of similar examples.

The Laurho Dinner Party

Last **Ertoke** _____ December _____, _____ **Synonym** _____ just before Christmas, I had the extreme pleasure of boarding Air Force One and flying across the Atlantic to attend an important government dinner in a distant **laurho** _____. 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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The Laurho Dinner Party

Last **Ertoke** December, Synonym just before Christmas, I had the extreme pleasure of boarding Air Force One and flying across the Atlantic to attend an important government dinner in a distant **laurho** country Logic. What a party it was with delicious **swenjusa** food Example and festive drinks! The dining room was beautifully decorated and tinsel, lights, and bulbs hung splendidly on the twenty-foot Christmas **terraza** tree Example.

The dress was **yontuk** casual, Antonym not formal, and the ladies enjoyed wearing their floor-length **goreds** gowns Logic. After dinner a young **vesty** woman, Synonym Princess Styvault, sang a wonderful medley of show tunes and folk songs, accompanied by the brilliant Monsieur Pierrot, who tinkled the ivories on the **soto** piano Example.



Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Resources

CCSS Language Standards 4.0, 5.0, 6.0

Greek and Latin Prefixes, 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

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Prefix</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Prefix</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1.	un	not	11.	pre	before
2.	re	again	12.	inter	between
3.	in, im, il, ir	not	13.	fore	in front
4.	dis	away from	14.	de	apart from
5.	en, em	in	15.	trans	across
6.	non	not	16.	super	above
7.	in, im	in	17.	semi	half
8.	over	above	18.	anti	against
9.	mis	not	19.	mid	middle
10.	sub	under	20.	under	too little

Frequently-Used Roots

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

<u>Root</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Origin</u>	<u>Example</u>	<u>Root</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Origin</u>	<u>Example</u>
aud	hear	Latin	auditorium	mis	send	Latin	mission
astro	star	Greek	astrology	ped	foot	Latin	pedal
bio	life	Greek	biology	phon	sound	Greek	telephone
dict	say	Latin	predict	port	carry	Latin	import
geo	earth	Greek	geography	scrib	write	Latin	scribble
meter	measure	Greek	thermometer	scrip	write	Latin	scripture
min	little, small	Latin	minimum	spect	see	Latin	inspect
mit	send	Latin	transmit	struct	build, form	Latin	instruct

Fifteen Power Words

These fifteen words have prefixes or 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.

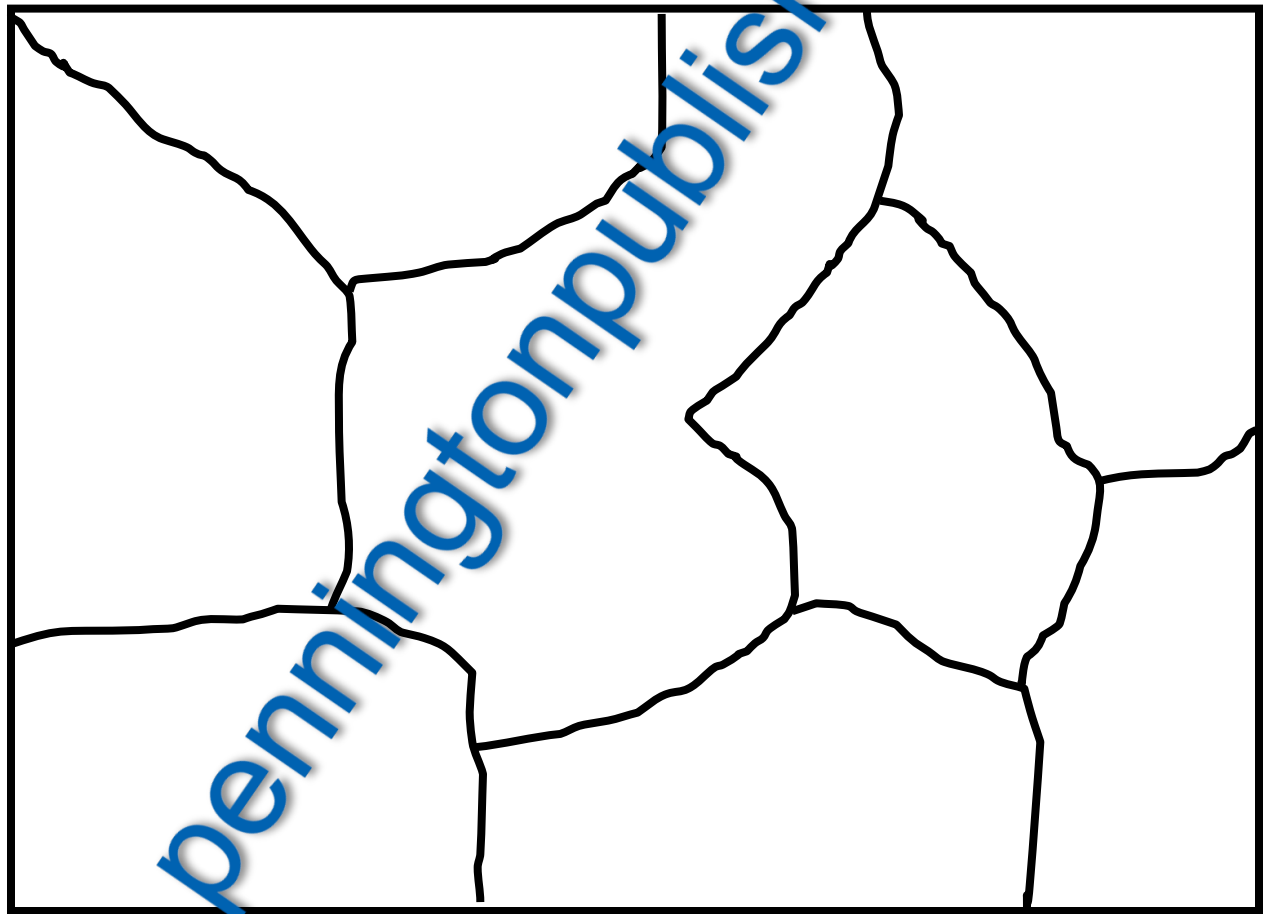


Word Part Puzzles

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

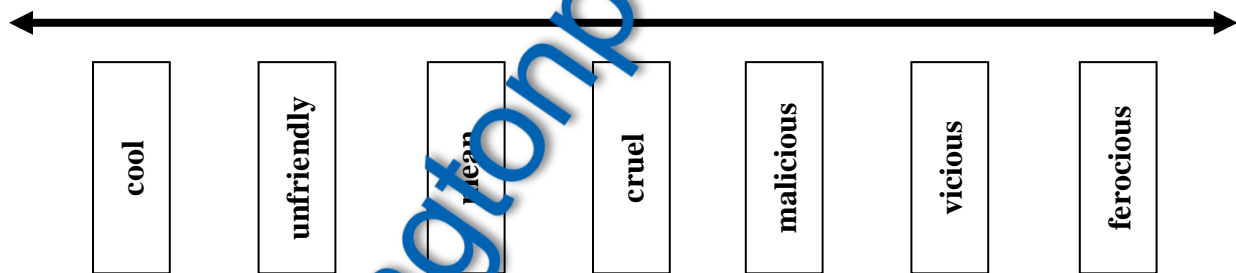
Words have both *denotative* meanings, such as the dictionary definition, and *connotative* meanings, such as the shades of meaning between similar definitions. Brainstorming the connotative meanings of words with similar definitions can help develop a deeper understanding of exactly what a word means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

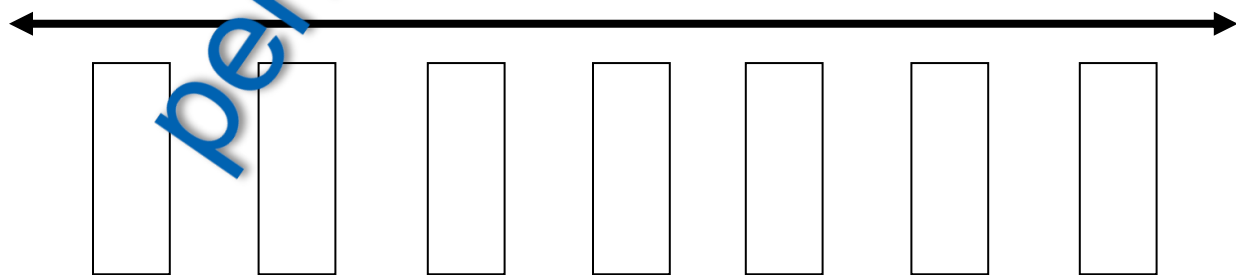


Example: Vocabulary Word *vicious*



Practice

Vocabulary Word _____



Comprehensive Vocabulary Grade 7 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	suit	pac (i) fic		Idioms Expressions		
2			Synonyms: pragmatic realistic		confident self-assured	error despite
3	board	oc cur		Idioms Expressions		
4			Synonyms: routine mundane		apathetic disinterested	technical technique
5	address	phob ia		Idioms Expressions		
6			Antonyms: interfere benefit		persist persevere	technology valid
7	moped	verb ose		Similes Comparisons		
8			Antonyms: opponent ally		stubborn resistant	volume access
9	entrance	as cend		Similes Comparisons		
10			Part to Whole: nucleus cell		luxurious opulent	adequate annual
11	seal	micro cosm		Metaphors Comparisons		
12			Part to Whole: ingredient recipe		inquisitive prying	apparent approximate
13	compact	ma jor		Metaphors Comparisons		
14			Degree: courageous careless		conceited egotistical	attitude attribute
15	drill	ortho dox		Metaphors Comparisons		
16			Degree: self-esteem arrogance		miserly charitable	civil code
17	desert	vir (t)uous		Imagery Pictures		
18			Item to Category: patience character		lethargic industrious	commit communicate



Comprehensive Vocabulary Grade 7 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	exploits	metro polis		Adages Expressions		
20			Item to Category: descendant relative		modest humble	concentrate confer
21	service	per jur(e)		Adages Expressions		
22			Character to Location: warden penitentiary		gaunt emaciated	cycle contrast
23	charge	mort ify		Alliteration Sounds		
24			Character to Location: professor university		distinctive similar	debate dimension
25	bluff	mut ant		Proverbs Expressions		
26			Object to its Use: manure fertilize		disabled handicapped	domestic emerge
27	pupils	matri mony		Proverbs Expressions		
28			Object to its Use: veil obscure		assertive aggressive	ethnic grant
29	range	bon(a) fide		Onomatopoeia Sounds		
30			Source and its Object: lantern illumination		unique rare	hypothesis implicate
31	project	retro spect		Personification Comparisons		
32			Source and its Object: famine malnutrition		ambitious nonchalant	impose integrate
33	produce	acro bat		Personification Comparisons		



Comprehensive Vocabulary Grade 7 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: attorney judicial		submit yield	internal investigate
35	record	science		Colloquialisms Expressions		
36			Worker to Work: entrepreneur enterprise		shrewd sly	label mechanism
37	recreation	bi ped		Colloquialisms Expressions		
38			Problem to Solution: impurity filter		elated ecstatic	obvious occupy
39	present	luc id		*Allusions Sounds		
40			Problem to Solution: dispute compromise		dignified distinguished	option output
41	combine	card(i) ac		*Allusions Sounds		
42			Defining Characteristic: paranoia suspicion		domineering overbearing	parallel parameter
43	excuse	libr arian		*Allusions Sounds		
44			Defining Characteristic: piety pilgrim		eccentric bizarre	phase predict
45	contract	sol arium		*Consonance Sounds		
46			Lack of to Object: quarantine epidemic		exhilarate rejuvenate	principal prior
47	content	rid(i) cule		*Consonance Sounds		



Comprehensive Vocabulary Grade 7 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: hasty deliberate		conform comply	professional overall
49	conduct	tri cycle		*Consonance Sounds		
50			Tool to Worker: scalpel surgeon		appreciate depreciate	promote regime
51	commune	mono gam(y)		*Verbal Irony Word Play		
52			Tool to Worker: router carpenter		resilient rigid	resolve retain
53	stern	juven ile		*Verbal Irony Word Play		
54			Cause-Effect: affect effect		quarrel bicker	series statistic
55	poll	femin ine		*Verbal Irony Word Play		
56			Cause-Effect: meddle interference		minimize maximize	status stress

Boldface denotes Introductory Standard for Seventh 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.)
oc	pac cur		fic

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.)
oc	pac cur phob	verb	fic ia ose

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.)
oc as micro	pac cur phob cend cosm	verb	fic ia ose

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 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.)
oc as micro ortho	pac cur phob cend cosm mal dox	verb	fic ia ose ice

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.)
<div>oc</div> <div>as</div> <div>micro</div> <div>ortho</div> <div>metro</div>	<div>pac</div> <div>cur</div> <div>phob</div> <div>cend</div> <div>cosm</div> <div>mal</div> <div>dox</div> <div>vir</div> <div>polis</div>	<div>verb</div>	<div>fic</div> <div>ia</div> <div>ose</div> <div>ice</div> <div>uous</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 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.)
<div>oc</div> <div>as</div> <div>micro</div> <div>ortho</div> <div>metro</div> <div>per</div>	<div>pac</div> <div>cur</div> <div>phob</div> <div>cend</div> <div>cosm</div> <div>mal</div> <div>dox</div> <div>vir</div> <div>polis</div> <div>jur</div> <div>mort</div>	<div>verb</div>	<div>fic</div> <div>ia</div> <div>ose</div> <div>ice</div> <div>uous</div> <div>ify</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 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>oc</div> <div>as</div> <div>micro</div> <div>ortho</div> <div>metro</div> <div>per</div> <div>matri</div>	<div>pac</div> <div>cur</div> <div>phob</div> <div>cend</div> <div>cosm</div> <div>mal</div> <div>dox</div> <div>vir</div> <div>polis</div> <div>jur</div> <div>mort</div> <div>mut</div> <div>mony</div>	<div>verb</div>	<div>fic</div> <div>ia</div> <div>ose</div> <div>ice</div> <div>uous</div> <div>ify</div> <div>ant</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.)
<div>oc</div> <div>as</div> <div>micro</div> <div>ortho</div> <div>metro</div> <div>per</div> <div>matri</div> <div>bon</div> <div>retro</div>	<div>pac</div> <div>cur</div> <div>phob</div> <div>cend</div> <div>cosm</div> <div>mal</div> <div>dox</div> <div>vir</div> <div>polis</div> <div>jur</div> <div>mort</div> <div>mut</div> <div>mony</div> <div>fide</div> <div>spect</div>	<div>verb</div>	<div>fic</div> <div>ia</div> <div>ose</div> <div>ice</div> <div>uous</div> <div>ify</div> <div>ant</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 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.)
<div>oc</div> <div>as</div> <div>micro</div> <div>ortho</div> <div>metro</div> <div>per</div> <div>matri</div> <div>bon</div> <div>retro</div> <div>acro</div>	<div>pac</div> <div>cur</div> <div>phob</div> <div>cend</div> <div>cosm</div> <div>mal</div> <div>dox</div> <div>vir</div> <div>polis</div> <div>jur</div> <div>mort</div> <div>mut</div> <div>mony</div> <div>fide</div> <div>spect</div> <div>sci</div>	<div>verb</div> <div>bat</div>	<div>fic</div> <div>ia</div> <div>ose</div> <div>ice</div> <div>uous</div> <div>ify</div> <div>ant</div> <div>ence</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 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.)
oc as micro ortho metro per matri bon retro acro bi	pac cur phob cend cosm mal dox vir polis jur mort mut mony fide spect sci ped luc	verb bat	fic ia ose ice uous ify ant ence id

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.)
oc as micro ortho metro per matri bon retro acro bi	pac cur phob cend cosm mal dox vir polis jur mort mut mony fide spect sci ped luc libr	verb bat card	fic ia ose ice uous ify ant ence id ac arian

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.)
oc as micro ortho metro per matri bon retro acro bi	pac cur phob cend cosm mal dox vir polis jur mort mut mony fide spect sci ped luc libr sol rid	verb bat card	fic ia ose ice uous ify ant ence id ac arian arium (c)ule

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.)
oc as micro ortho	pac cur phob cend	verb bat card	fic ia ose ice
metro per matri bon	cosm mal dox vir	cycle	uous ify ant ence
retro acro bi tri	polis jur mort mut		id ac arian arium
mono	mony fide spect sci		(c)ule
	ped luc libr sol		
	rid gam		

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.)
oc as micro ortho metro per matri bon retro acro bi tri mono	pac cur phob cend cosm mal dox vir polis jur mort mut mony fide spect sci ped luc libr sol rid gam juven femin	verb bat card cycle	fic ia ose ice uous ify ant ence id ac arian arium (c)ule ile ine

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