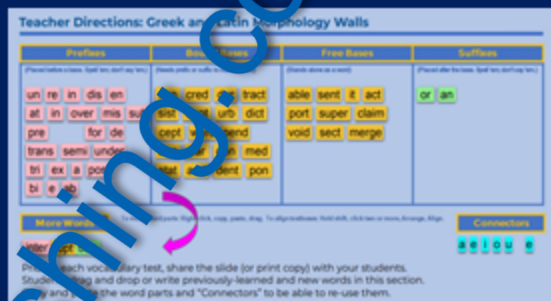


Comprehensive Vocabulary

Grade 8



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 8

Mark Pennington

Pennington Publishing
El Dorado Hills, CA



Visual Watermark

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Comprehensive Vocabulary

Grade 8

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https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1Bny1H0fQgwICgBTyQZEuzbaQE_C46RHjBR7qHRMwG0E/copy

Introduction and Program Overview

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

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

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

The resources in Comprehensive Vocabulary Grade 8 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 8 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/1Bny1H0fQgwICgBTyQZEuzbaQE_C46RHjBR7qHRMwG0E/copy



Vocabulary Worksheets

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

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

Multiple Meaning Words

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

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

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

Greek and Latin Morphology: Prefixes, Base, and Suffixes

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

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

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

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



Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

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

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

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

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

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



Figures of Speech

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

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

Word Relationships

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

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

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

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

- crop (n) 1. A plant grown by farmers for use as food.
crop (v) 2. To cut or trim.

The farmer had to crop ____ the photograph of his farm to fit his website. The bar graph of his 2012 wheat crop ____ production was found on another web page.

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
	carn(i)		meat	_____
	vore		cut	_____
carnivore _____				

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.

carnivore () _____

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

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

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

Directions: As used in the following sentence, interpret or explain the meaning of this idiom:
Outside it was raining cats and dogs.

Vocabulary Worksheet #2

Word Relationships: Synonyms

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

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

bother (v)	To annoy someone.
------------	-------------------

irritate (v)	To annoy someone to the extreme over a period of time.
--------------	--

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

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

extrovert (n)	Someone confident and outgoing.
---------------	---------------------------------

introvert (n)	Someone who lacks confidence in public situations.
---------------	--

←————— social ————— shy —————→

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: subsequent (adj) Definition: Taking place after something else.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: academy (n) Definition: A private secondary school.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:



Vocabulary Worksheet #3

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- bear (v) 1. To hold up or support.
bear (v) 2. To have as a visible characteristic.

Her parents bear ____ most of the blame for their daughters' lack of manners. In fact, their daughters bear ____ a resemblance to the ill-mannered chimpanzees at our local zoo.

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
	hema(t)		blood	_____
	oma		swelling	_____
hematoma _____				

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.

hematoma () _____

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

Inflected Form _____ Inflected Form _____

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

Directions: As used in the following sentence, interpret or explain the meaning of this idiom:
Working two jobs, his father was burning the candle at both ends.



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

caricature (n)	An exaggerated drawing of someone.
----------------	------------------------------------

imitation (n)	A copy of someone else's actions.
---------------	-----------------------------------

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

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

abundant (adj)	In plentiful supply.
----------------	----------------------

scarce (adj)	Lacking or unavailable.
--------------	-------------------------



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: alter (v) Definition: To change or modify	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: amend (v) Definition: To correct and change for the better.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:



Vocabulary Worksheet #5

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- | | |
|----------|---|
| bäss (n) | 1. The low sounds produced by voice or musical instrument. |
| bäss (n) | 2. An edible fish that lives in both ocean and fresh water. |

The fisherman turned up the bass ____ on his truck's subwoofer to attract the bass ____ toward the surface of the lake. Then he cast his line and reeled them in all morning long.

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

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

Prefix	Root	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
bi			two	_____
	opsy		examination	_____
biopsy _____				

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.

biopsy () _____

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

Inflected Form _____ Inflected Form _____

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

Directions: As used in the following sentence, interpret or explain the meaning of this idiom:
Despite her problems, she was an optimist and believed that every cloud has a silver lining.



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

- cool (adj) 1. Calm under pressure.
cool (adj) 2. Unfriendly to someone or something.

The accused criminal was certainly cool ____ to the suggestion that he should plead guilty; however, he was cool ____ and collected when questioned by the prosecuting attorney.

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
	psycho		mind	_____
	path		feeling	_____
	psychopath			_____

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.

psychopath () _____

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

Synonym _____ Synonym _____

Similes (stated comparisons between two unlike things)

Directions: As used in the following sentence, interpret or explain the meaning of this simile: "like two peas in a pod" The friends are like two peas in a pod.



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

voluntary (adj)	Describing an action that involves personal choice.
compulsory (adj)	Describing a required action that involves no personal choice.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

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

admonish (v)	To tell someone that he has done something wrong.
praise (v)	To show admiration.

← _____ blame _____ accept _____ →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: challenge (v) Definition: A contest or test of one's abilities.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: clause (n) Definition: A section of a legal document.	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

óf-fense (n)

1. The part or members of a team that scores points.

of-fense (n)

2. An unwanted or illegal action.

The team's leader on offense ____ scored more points than the next two players combined. His only offense ____ was that he never properly credited his teammates for their help.

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
	xeno		foreign	_____
	phil(e)		love	_____
xenophile				_____

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

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

xenophile () _____

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: "a wolf in sheep's clothing" The salesperson was a wolf in sheep's clothing as he casually answered the eager shoppers' questions about his product.



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

vowel (n)	A sound or spelling that is not a consonant.
-----------	--

phonics (n)	Reading instruction which applies sounds to the alphabetic code.
-------------	--

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

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

valiant (adj)	Brave, bold, and determined.
---------------	------------------------------

timid (adj)	One who lacks courage or confidence in public situations.
-------------	---

← _____ bold _____ reserved _____ →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: compound (v) Definition: To add to or increase.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: consult (v) Definition: To ask for or offer advice.	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

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| pró-ceeds (n) | 1. The money gained in exchange for a sale or a service. |
| pro-céeds (v) | 2. To continue doing something. |

If the club proceeds ____ with its plan to remodel its meeting hall, the proceeds ____ from the charity fundraiser will help out immensely.

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
epi			upon	_____
	taph		to bury	_____
epitaph _____				

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.

epitaph () _____

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

Inflected Form _____ Inflected Form _____

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: Through the sands of time slipped away my influence upon that child.

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**

galaxy (n) A group of solar systems and the space in between.
universe (n) All of the galaxies and space.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words **Definitions**

brilliant (adj) Very bright and intense light.
dim (adj) Not giving much light; unclear.

← bright dull →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: contact (v) Definition: To interact with or touch.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: decline (v) Definition: To refuse politely.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:



Vocabulary Worksheet #13

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- | | |
|------------|--|
| finish (n) | 1. The appearance or make-up of an object's surface. |
| finish (v) | 2. To complete something. |

The finish ____ on the book cover was glossy with colorful pictures of the main characters. It made any reader want to dive right into the story and read without stopping to finish ____ it.

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
	vict		conquer	_____
		or	one who	_____
victor	_____			

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.

victor () _____

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: "The grass is always greener on the other side." The man quit his job to look for another, thinking that the grass is always greener on the other side.



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

opinion (n) Ideas or beliefs about a subject.
propaganda (n) False or misleading information carried out through deception.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

serene (adj) Peaceful.
frantic (adj) Worried or frightened to an extreme.

← _____ calm _____ troubled _____ →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: discrete (adj) Definition: Separate or different parts of something.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: draft (v) Definition: To write or draw a plan, document, or picture.	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

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------------------|
| grave (n) | 1. The place of burial. |
| grave (adj) | 2. Being quiet, serious, or bad. |

Today we gather at their grave ____ sites to express our grief. The grave ____ effect of the natural gas leak led to the evacuation of the entire community and the death of five of our neighbors.

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
	cor		run	_____
	rect		straight	_____

correct _____

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.

correct () _____

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 judge a book by its cover." As the father looked at his daughter's new boyfriend, the father remembered his wife's admonition: "Don't judge a book by its cover."



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

frugal (adj) Being careful to purchase only what is needed; a small amount.
thrifty (adj) Being careful or wise about spending money.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

inept (adj) Being unskilled at a certain task.
capable (adj) Being skilled at certain tasks.

← expert _____ unskilled →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: entity (n) Definition: Something that exists on its own.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: equivalent (n) Definition: Something equal to or the same as something else.	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

- | | |
|------------|---|
| indent (v) | 1. To establish a new margin to indicate a paragraph. |
| indent (v) | 2. To mark into the surface of something. |

Joseph wanted to indent ____ the invitation with his family crest. His mother asked him to indent ____ the first line of each paragraph.

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
	pod		foot	_____
		ium	place	_____
podium _____				

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.

podium () _____

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

Inflected Form _____ Inflected Form _____

Alliteration (repetition of beginning consonant sounds)

Directions: Identify the words using alliteration in the following sentence: The creaking closet closed on its own.



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
anguish (n)	Extreme worry or pain.
emotion (n)	One's feelings or state of mind.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
extravagant (adj)	Giving or spending beyond what is usual or expected.
stingy (adj)	Refusing to share what one has.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: evolve (v) Definition: To change or develop gradually.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:
Vocabulary Word: expose (v) Definition: To display publicly.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:



Vocabulary Worksheet #19

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| up-set (n) | 1. An unexpected victory by a weaker opponent. |
| up-sét (adj) | 2. To be sad, angry, or worried. |

The team captain was clearly upset ____ about her team's loss to the weaker team. Of course, the upset ____ made all the newspaper headlines.

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
	orig		beginning	_____
		in	become	_____
origin _____				

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.

origin () _____

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

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

Onomatopoeia (words spelled like their objects or actions sound)

Directions: Identify the words using onomatopoeia in the following sentence: The basketball rattled its way around the rim and swooshed through the net.



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

kidney (n)	One of two organs in the lower back.
------------	--------------------------------------

organ (n)	An internal body part that serves a special purpose.
-----------	--

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

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

vindictive (adj)	Describing someone who seeks revenge for previous offenses.
------------------	---

forgiving (adj)	Describing someone who excuses or overlooks an offense.
-----------------	---

← _____ punishing _____ accepting _____ →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: external (adj) Definition: The outside of something.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: facilitate (v) Definition: To arrange and make easier.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:



Vocabulary Worksheet #21

Multiple Meaning Words

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

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

- | | |
|------------|---|
| resort (n) | 1. A vacation destination. |
| resort (v) | 2. To yield to an extreme action because other options have failed. |

The owners of the vacation resort ____ offered a special promotion; however, few customers took advantage of this offer, so the owners had to resort ____ to even deeper discounts.

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
an			without	_____
	nounce		declare	_____
announce	_____	_____	_____	_____

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.

announce () _____

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

Inflected Form _____ Inflected Form _____

Personification (words using human characteristics for non-humans)

Directions: Identify the personification and interpret its use in the following sentence: When opportunity knocks, you have to be prepared to walk through that door.



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

astronomer (n) A scientist who studies the planets, moons, stars, and space.
observatory (n) A building designed with astronomical equipment.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

distress (v) To make someone feel upset.
cultivate (v) To prepare for a special task or to develop a skill.

← _____ encourage _____ discourage _____ →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: fundamental (adj) Definition: Describing something of basic importance.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: generate (v) Definition: To produce or create.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:



Vocabulary Worksheet #23

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

reform (n) 1. A positive change.
reform (v) 2. To form again.

After disbanding, the committee had to reform ____ in order to consider how to reform ____ the entire voting process.

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
ad			toward	_____
	junct		join	_____
adjunct				_____

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.

adjunct () _____

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

Synonym _____ Synonym _____

Proverbs (practical truths based upon common sense or experience)

Directions: As used in the following sentence, explain the meaning of this proverb: "Absence makes the heart grow fonder." After returning from active duty overseas, the soldier and his sweetheart were married within weeks. Truly, "absence makes the heart grow fonder."



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**

protagonist (n) The main character in a play or story.
novel (n) A fictional story written in book form.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words **Definitions**

blissful (adj) Being extremely happy.
sullen (adj) Being silent and angry.

← cheerful sad →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: generation (n) Definition: A group of people born and living at the same time.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: image (n) Definition: A picture, likeness, or commonly held opinion of something or someone.	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

cón-test (n)

1. A competition among groups or individuals.

con-tést (v)

2. To challenge or oppose an action or decision.

The contest ____ rules permitted some students to have access to the spelling word list, but not all students, the students tried to contest ____ the results of the District Spelling Bee.

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
af			toward	_____
	firm		fixed securely	_____
affirm				_____

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.

affirm () _____

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

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

Symbolism (an object or act which represents an idea)

Directions: As used in the following sentence, explain the symbolism of a “red rose”: The young man gave the girl a single red rose to tell her how he feels.



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

scalpel (n) A sharp knife used by a surgeon.
 surgery (n) A procedure in which a doctor cuts into a patient to fix a problem.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

obsolete (adj) No longer in use.
 outdated (adj) No longer fashionable.

← modern current →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: liberal (adj) Definition: Favoring social change and/or political reform.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: license (n) Definition: An official document or permission to do something.	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
cón-verse (n)	1. The opposite of something.
con-vérse (v)	2. To discuss back and forth.

The two students converse ____ nightly about the books they are reading in the Book Club. When one shares an opinion, the other argues the converse ____ to keep the discussion interesting.

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

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

Prefix	Root	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
ac			toward	_____
	cept		take or receive	_____
accept				_____

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.

accept () _____

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

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

Colloquialisms (informal language characteristics of a group of people)

Directions: Identify and explain the colloquialism in the following sentence: Do you want to hang out after the concert?



Vocabulary Worksheet #29

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
mī-núte (adj)	1. Extremely small.
mīn-ute (n)	2. Sixty seconds.

With each passing minute ____, the minute ____ misunderstanding grew into larger conflicts.

These minor conflicts could have been solved at the outset, but not now.

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
	pyro		fire	_____
	mania		madness	_____

pyromania _____

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.

pyromania () _____

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: The protestors just might stage a tea party of their own before long.



Vocabulary Worksheet #30

Word Relationships: Source and its Object

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

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

conflict (n)	A disagreement or argument.
--------------	-----------------------------

friction (n)	Angry feelings between two or more people.
--------------	--

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

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

idle (adj)	Not working or producing anything of value.
------------	---

industrious (adj)	Describing someone working hard.
-------------------	----------------------------------

← lazy _____ busy _____ →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: mental (adj) Definition: Having to do with the mind or thought process.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: modify (v) Definition: To describe or change something for another purpose.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:



Vocabulary Worksheet #31

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------------------|
| resign (v) | 1. To quit a job or a position. |
| resign (v) | 2. To yield to or accept as true. |

The employee tried to resign ____ from his position, but his boss refused to accept his resignation.

Instead, the employee had to resign ____ himself to the fact that his boss needed him.

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
	belli		war	_____
		(c)ose	marked by	_____

bellicose _____

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.

bellicose () _____

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: The bride's young nephew took a lot of pride in his job as ring bearer. In fact, the wedding party began calling him "The Lord of the Rings."



Vocabulary Worksheet #32

Word Relationships: Source and its Object

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

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
mutation (n)	A genetic change in a plant or animal.
variation (n)	A difference among similar things.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
feeble (adj)	Weak, ineffective, or bad.
stout (adj)	Having a thick body.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: monitor (v) Definition: To observe carefully to keep track of something or someone.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: network (v) Definition: An organizational relationship of people or things.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:



Vocabulary Worksheet #33

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

rē-fuse (v)

1. To reject or fail to accept.

rě-fuse (n)

2. Items considered as useless or as trash.

Despite numerous reminders, many of our staff still refuse ____ to recycle their refuse ____.

Any ideas as to how to improve participation in our recycling program would be welcomed.

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
	alt(i)		high	_____
		tude	condition	_____
				altitude _____

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.

altitude () _____

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: Annika dropped her gold locket in the thicket.



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

tailor (n)	Someone who makes, repairs, or alters clothing.
------------	---

alteration (n)	A change or modification.
----------------	---------------------------

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

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

reckless (adj)	One who acts in a careless and dangerous manner.
----------------	--

tentative (adj)	Unsure or hesitant.
-----------------	---------------------

← _____ careful _____ foolish _____ →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: notion (n) Definition: A general belief or opinion.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: objective (adj) Definition: Describing thought that is not influenced by bias.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:



Vocabulary Worksheet #35

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

rēs-u-mé (n)

1. A description of one's education, work, and volunteer experience.

rē-súme (v)

2. To continue where one left off.

The job-seeker got a good start on her résumé ____, but she had to interrupt her work to help her children with their homework. Later that afternoon, she tried to resume ____ where she left off.

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
	pug		fight	_____
		ilist	one who	_____
pugilist				_____

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.

pugilist () _____

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: The proud wind whipped through the meadow.



Vocabulary Worksheet #36

Word Relationships: Worker to Work

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

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
minister (n)	A religious leader.
sermon (n)	A religious message.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
pliable (adj)	Able to easily bend without breaking.
elastic (adj)	Very easy to stretch, bend or change without breaking.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: orient (v) Definition: To establish location by referencing a fixed object.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: perspective (n) Definition: One's point of view or way of seeing things.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:



Vocabulary Worksheet #37

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| scale (n) | 1. A standard of measurement. |
| scale (v) | 2. To climb. |

To scale ____ the corporate ladder, she had to get to work early and leave work late. On a scale ____ of 1-10, she was rated a perfect 10 by her bosses.

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
of			against	_____
	fend		strike	_____
offend				_____

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.

offend () _____

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

Synonym _____ Synonym _____

Assonance (repetition of internal vowel sounds)

Directions: Identify the words using assonance in the following sentence: I made my way past the lake on that straight and narrow path.



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

imply (v) To suggest something to be true.
infer (v) To reach a conclusion or a judgment about the meaning of something.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

elude (v) To escape from something or someone using skill.
engage (v) To become involved in a certain activity.

← _____ avoid _____ contact _____ →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: precise (adj) Definition: Being exact, accurate, or definite.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: prime (adj) Definition: Being first in quality or position.	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

- hail (n) 1. Precipitation in the form of ice pellets.
hail (v) 2. To call or draw attention to something or someone.

The hail ____ began shortly after noon as we were walking in the park. We quickly ran out to the street to hail ____ a taxi to take us home.

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
	chron		time	_____
		icle	relating to	_____
chronicle _____				

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.

chronicle () _____

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

Inflected Form _____ Inflected Form _____

Assonance (repetition of internal vowel sounds)

Directions: Identify the words using assonance in the following sentence: Beekeepers routinely cheat bees of their hard-earned honey.



Vocabulary Worksheet #40

Word Relationships: Problem to Solution

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

Vocabulary Words **Definitions**

infection (n) A disease caused by a bacteria or virus.

diagnosis (n) A test or a conclusion that tells what is right and wrong.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words **Definitions**

clarify (v) To make clear.

baffle (v) To confuse.

← confuse define →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: psychology (n) Definition: The study of the human mind and behavior.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:
Vocabulary Word: pursue (v) Definition: To follow with an established purpose or end goal.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:



Vocabulary Worksheet #41

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- chair (n) 1. A position of leadership.
chair (v) 2. To exercise official authority over a group.

The committee chair ____ had been appointed to chair ____ the public hearing on school finances.

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
	man		remain	_____
		age	condition	_____
manage	_____	_____	_____	_____

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.

manage () _____

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

Synonym _____ Synonym _____

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

Directions: Identify and explain the verbal irony in the following sentence: "I see you're still using your bedroom floor as a sanitary dumping station," his father remarked.



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**

recession (n) A poor economy in which business is bad and jobs are scarce.
unemployment n) The number of people without a job.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words **Definitions**

adversity (n) A difficult or challenging situation or period of time.
prosperity (adj) Describing a good economy for business and individuals.

← misfortune success →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: ratio (n) Definition: A mathematical relationship of two similar groups or things.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: reject (v) Definition: To refuse to accept or use.	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

- | | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|
| bank (n) | 1. A slope of land. |
| bank (v) | 2. To pile up or gather together. |

The contractor used gravel and concrete to mix with the existing dirt to bank ____ the edge of the highway. The bank ____ was very steep along portions of the road.

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
il			into	_____
	lumin(e)		light	_____
illumine	_____	_____	_____	_____

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.

illumine () _____

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

Inflected Form _____ Inflected Form _____

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

Directions: Identify and explain the verbal irony in the following sentence: "I'm sorry," his wife said, "I should have read your mind and known what you want. You shouldn't have to tell me."



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**

verdict (n)

An official court decision as to guilt or innocence.

trial (n)

The legal process in which the accused is found to be guilty or innocent.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words **Definitions**

debacle (n)

A complete collapse or catastrophe.

blockbuster (adj)

Describing an extremely successful book or movie.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: revenue (n) Definition: A government's income from all sources, including taxes.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:
Vocabulary Word: stable (adj) Definition: Being resistant to change or movement.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:



Vocabulary Worksheet #45

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| channel (n) | 1. The deepest part of a river, often where boats travel. |
| channel (v) | 2. To narrow down or focus one's concentration. |

We need to channel ____ our resources into what will best meet our transportation needs. When the channel ____ has been deepened, we will have better options delivering our freight.

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
	oper		work	_____
		ative	having the nature of	_____
operative _____				

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.

operative () _____

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

Inflected Form _____ Inflected Form _____

Situational Irony (a contrast between what happens and what is expected to happen)

Directions: Identify and explain the situational irony in the following sentence: His friend barely avoided the unexpected spray of the pop-up sprinkler only to fall into the swimming pool.



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

poverty (n) The condition of being poor.
wealth (n) A large amount of money or property.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

graceful (n) One who moves or acts in an attractive, kind, or pleasing way.
awkward (adj) Describing uncomfortable or embarrassing movement or action.

← clumsy _____ coordinated _____ →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: sustain (v) Definition: To withstand, support, or maintain.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: symbol (n) Definition: Something that represents or stands for 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

- | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|
| base (adj) | 1. Something inferior or immoral. |
| base (v) | 2. To support or hold something up. |

The mob's base ____ instincts of selfishness and greed surfaced and the riot began despite the fact that the mob tried to base ____ their claims on their Constitutional freedoms.

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
	sequ		follow	_____
		el	act or process of	_____
sequel _____				

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.

sequel () _____

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

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

Situational Irony (a contrast between what happens and what is expected to happen)

Directions: Identify and explain the situational irony in the following sentence: After saving for six months, she bought the phone she wanted. The next day it was offered free with her plan.



Vocabulary Worksheet #49

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

- | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|
| fine (adj) | 1. Of superior quality. |
| fine (adj) | 2. Very small in size or thickness. |

It's a fine ____ line between paying employees well for their work and making enough of a profit to keep a small business successful. Plus, fine ____ products are always expensive to produce.

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
sur			under	_____
	viv(e)		live	_____
survive				_____

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.

survive () _____

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

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

Dramatic Irony (the reader knows something the character does not)

Directions: Identify and explain the dramatic irony in this scene from *Romeo and Juliet*. When Romeo finds his lover, Juliet, in a drugged sleep, he assumes she is dead and kills himself to join her in the afterlife. When Juliet wakes up, she sees Romeo and kills herself.



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

stethoscope (n) A doctor's instrument used to listen to the heart and breathing.
internist (n) A doctor specializing in the treatment of diseases.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

incompetent (adj) Describing someone unable to perform a certain task.
adept (n) Someone very good or skillful at a certain task.

←————— able ————— unqualified —————→

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: trend (n) Definition: A measurable pattern of movement or change.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: version (n) Definition: A copy, description, or interpretation of something else.	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

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| court (n) | 1. The place and people involved in a legal case. |
| court (v) | 2. To romance. |

He met his future sweetheart, Jenny, in traffic court _____. Because he was very traditional, he asked permission of Jenny's father to court _____ her.

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
	proto		first	_____
	typ(e)		model	_____
	prototype			_____

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.

prototype () _____

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

Synonym _____ Synonym _____

Dramatic Irony (the reader knows something the character does not)

Directions: Identify and explain the dramatic irony in this scene from *Oedipus Rex*. Oedipus warns Creon that no one who sins against a relative will escape the wrath of the gods, when Oedipus himself has unknowingly killed his own father.



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

barometer (n) A weather instrument measuring changes in air pressure.
meteorologist (n) A scientist who studies the weather.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

chaotic (adj) Completely unorganized or out of control.
systematized (adj) Organized according to carefully standardized procedures.

← organized unordered →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: welfare (n) Definition: Happiness, health, and financial success.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:
Vocabulary Word: abstract (adj) Definition: A general idea with few details.	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

- | | |
|------------|---|
| degree (n) | 1. The extent or part of the whole. |
| degree (n) | 2. The academic title which indicates completed college coursework. |

The degree ____ to which she studied for tests determined her success in each class. She had hoped to earn her degree ____ by this fall, but she had to take one more class in her major.

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
	prim		first	_____
		acy	state or quality	_____
primacy _____				

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.

primacy () _____

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

Inflected Form _____ Inflected Form _____

Puns (word play involving two or more meanings of the same word)

Directions: As used in the following sentence, interpret or explain the pun: I wondered why the baseball was getting bigger, and then it hit me.



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

startle (v)	To shock or surprise in a sudden manner.
-------------	--

flinch (n)	To react to someone or something by quickly moving away.
------------	--

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

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

decent (adj)	Following acceptable moral standards.
--------------	---------------------------------------

obscene (adj)	Extremely unfair, inappropriate, or immoral.
---------------	--

← honorable _____ improper _____ →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: acknowledge (v) Definition: To accept or give recognition.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: aggregate (v) Definition: To put together information or materials.	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

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| recover (v) | 1. To restore or gain back. |
| recover (v) | 2. To cover once again. |

“I know we could never recover ____ the beauty of this damaged old church,” he said, “but it would certainly look more presentable if we could recover ____ it.”

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
	domin		master	_____
		ion	process or result	_____
dominion _____				

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.

dominion () _____

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

Synonym _____ Synonym _____

Puns (word play involving two or more meanings of the same word)

Directions: As used in the following sentence, interpret or explain the pun: My watch was missing, but I didn't have the time to look for it.



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

prejudice (n) An unfair or inaccurate judgment based upon ignorance.
discrimination (n) Unfair treatment or actions against people based upon prejudice.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

endure (v) To remain in a difficult situation over a long period of time.
desist (v) To stop or refrain from doing something.

← quit _____ continue _____ →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: allocate (v) Definition: To assign or distribute resources for a purpose.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: assign (v) Definition: To set apart or designate something or someone for a purpose.	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

crop: 2, 1; cár/ni/vore (n); The word *carnivore* means one who eats meat.

“Raining cats and dogs” means that there is a heavy rainstorm.

Vocabulary Worksheet #2

extrovert-social-shy-introvert

Vocabulary Worksheet #3

bear: 1, 2; he/ma/to/ma (n); The word *hematoma* means a swelling of clotted blood.

“Burning the candle at both ends” means you are working long hours.

Vocabulary Worksheet #4

abundant-plentiful-scarce-rare



Vocabulary Worksheet #5

bass: 1, 2; bí/op/sy (n); The word *biopsy* means an examination of living tissue for signs of disease.

“Every cloud has a silver lining” means that something good always come out of something bad.

Vocabulary Worksheet #6

beautiful-attractive-ugly-repulsive

Vocabulary Worksheet #7

cool: 2, 1; psý/cho/path (n); The word *psychopath* means someone who is violent as a result of mental illness.

“Two peas in a pod” means that two people are very similar.

Vocabulary Worksheet #8

admonish-blame-accept-praise

Vocabulary Worksheet #9

offense: 1, 2; xé/no/phile (n); The word *xenophile* means someone who appreciates foreign manners and traditions.

“A wolf in sheep’s clothing” means that someone who appears to be good has evil intent.

Vocabulary Worksheet #10

valiant-bold-reserved-timid

Vocabulary Worksheet #11

proceeds: 2, 1; ép/i/taph (n); The word *epitaph* means a message in memory of the dead written on a tombstone.

“The sands of time” means that time passes beyond our control, as it does in an hourglass.

Vocabulary Worksheet #12

brilliant-bright-dull-dim

Vocabulary Worksheet #13

finish:1, 2; víc/tor (n); The word *victor* means someone who has won.

“The grass is always greener on the other side” means that something or someplace different is not always better than what one now has or where one now is.

Vocabulary Worksheet #14

tranquil-calm-troubled-frantic

Vocabulary Worksheet #15

grave: 1, 2; cor/rect (n); The word *correct* means accurate or appropriate.

“Don’t judge a book by its cover” means that things aren’t always as they appear.

Vocabulary Worksheet #16

expert-capable-inept-unskilled



Vocabulary Worksheet #17

indent: 2, 1; pód/i/um (n); The word *podium* means a small platform to stand on when speaking to an audience.

Answers: “creaking closet closed”

Vocabulary Worksheet #18

stingy-cheap-generous-extravagant

Vocabulary Worksheet #19

upset: 2, 1; ór/i/gin (n); The word *origin* means the place where something begins.

Answers: “rattled”... “swooshed”

Vocabulary Worksheet #20

vindictive-punishing-accepting-forgiving

Vocabulary Worksheet #21

resort: 1, 2; an/noúnce (v); The word *announce* means to declare or make public.

“Opportunity knocks” means that an unexpected opportunity occurs.

Vocabulary Worksheet #22

cultivate-encourage-discourage-distress

Vocabulary Worksheet #23

reform: 2, 1; ád/junct (n) or (adj); The word *adjunct* means something extra added.

“Absence makes the heart grow fonder” means that when a loved one is away, love is increased.

Vocabulary Worksheet #24

blissful-cheerful-sad-sullen

Vocabulary Worksheet #25

contest: 1, 2; af/firm (v); The word *affirm* means to defend or support.

A “red rose” symbolizes true love.

Vocabulary Worksheet #26

modern-current-outdated-obsolete

Vocabulary Worksheet #27

converse: 2, 1; ac/cept (v); The word *accept* means to take or receive.

“Hang out” means to spend time with or relate to others.

Vocabulary Worksheet #28

immense-large-tiny-miniscule



Vocabulary Worksheet #29

minute: 2, 1; py/ro/má/ni/a (n); The word *pyromania* means an obsession with setting things on fire.

The “tea party” refers to the Boston Tea Party protest shortly before the Revolutionary War.

Vocabulary Worksheet #30

lazy-idle-busy-industrious

Vocabulary Worksheet #31

resign: 1, 2; bél/li/cose (adj); The word *bellicose* means hostile or warlike.
“The Lord of the Rings” refers to the series by J.R.R. Tolkien in which Bilbo and Frodo are the ring bearers.

Vocabulary Worksheet #32

feeble-weak-tough-stout

Vocabulary Worksheet #33

refuse: 1, 2; ál/ti/tude (n); The word *altitude* means distance above sea level.
Answers: “Annika”... “locket”... “thicket”

Vocabulary Worksheet #34

prudent-careful-foolish-reckless

Vocabulary Worksheet #35

resume: 1, 2; pú/gi/list (n); The word *pugilist* means a boxer or prizefighter.
Answers: “proud wind whipped”... “meadow”

Vocabulary Worksheet #36

rigid-unbending-flexible-pliable

Vocabulary Worksheet #37

scale: 2, 1; of/fénd (v); The word *offend* means to cause someone to feel upset or annoyed.
Answers: “made”... “way”... “lake”... “straight”

Vocabulary Worksheet #38

elude-avoid-contact-engage

Vocabulary Worksheet #39

hail: 1, 2; chrón/i/cle (v); The word *chronicle* means to record a series of events.
Answers: “Beekespeers”... “routinely”... “cheat”... “bees”... “honey”

Vocabulary Worksheet #40

baffle-confuse-define-clarify



Vocabulary Worksheet #41

chair: 1, 2; mán/age (v); The word *manage* means to take care of and be responsible for. The father saying “sanitary dumping station” makes fun of his son’s messy bedroom.

Vocabulary Worksheet #42

adversity-misfortune-success-prosperity

Vocabulary Worksheet #43

bank: 2, 1; il/lú/mine (v); The word *illumine* means to light up or brighten. The wife’s apology and statement about reading her husband’s mind is not what she means. What she means is that her husband should tell her what he wants.

Vocabulary Worksheet #44

blockbuster-hit-disappointment-catastrophe

Vocabulary Worksheet #45

channel: 2, 1; óp/er/a/tive (n); The word *operative* having the most importance. Falling into a swimming pool when the friend tries to avoid a sprinkler is different from what was expected.

Vocabulary Worksheet #46

clumsy-awkward-coordinated-graceful

Vocabulary Worksheet #47

base: 1, 2; sé/quel (n); The word *sequel* means the follow up to an earlier published or recorded work. The sudden and unexpected free phone offer came after a long period of savings and then purchase of the same phone.

Vocabulary Worksheet #48

rude-inconsiderate-polite-courteous

Vocabulary Worksheet #49

fine: 2, 1; sur/víve (v); The word *survive* means to continue to live or exist despite difficult circumstances. The reader knows that Juliet is not really dead.

Vocabulary Worksheet #50

adept-able-unqualified-incompetent

Vocabulary Worksheet #51

court: 1, 2; pró/tó/type (n); The word *prototype* means the first version of something from which copies are later made. The reader already knows of the murder.



Vocabulary Worksheet #52

systematized-organized-unordered-chaotic

Vocabulary Worksheet #53

degree: 1, 2; pri/ma/cy (n); The word *primacy* means to be first or most important.

The expression “it hit me” has a double meaning: to gain insight and to get smacked.

Vocabulary Worksheet #54

honorable-decent-improper-obscene

Vocabulary Worksheet #55

recover: 1, 2; do/mín/ion (n); The word *dominion* means to have control or authority.

The phrase “didn’t have the time” refers to the missing watch and the lack of time available to look for the watch.

Vocabulary Worksheet #56

quit-desist-continue-endure

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

crop	a plant grown by farmers for use as food	crop	to cut or trim
carn	meat	vore	eat
bother	to annoy someone	irritate	to annoy someone to the extreme over a period of time
extrovert	someone confident and outgoing	introvert	someone who lacks confidence in public situations
subsequent	taking place after something else	academy	a private secondary school



Vocabulary Study Cards #3 and #4

bear	to hold up or support	bear	to have as a visible characteristic
hema	blood	oma	swelling
caricature	an exaggerated drawing of someone	imitation	a copy of someone else's actions
abundant	in plentiful supply	scarce	lacking or unavailable
alter	to change or modify	amend	to correct and change for the better



Vocabulary Study Cards #5 and #6

bass	the low sounds produced by voice or musical instrument	bass	an edible fish that lives in both ocean and fresh water
bi	two	opsy	examination
virtue	a quality or practice of moral goodness	vice	a bad quality or immoral behavior
attractive	a quality that appeals to others	repulsive	a quality that is unappealing to others
aware	a realization or understanding; to notice something	capacity	how much one is able to receive or hold



Vocabulary Study Cards #7 and #8

cool	calm under pressure	cool	unfriendly to someone or something
psycho	mind	path	feeling
voluntary	describing an action that involves personal choice	compulsory	describing a required action that involves no personal choice
admonish	to tell someone that he has done something wrong	praise	to show admiration
challenge	a contest or test of one's abilities	clause	a section of a legal document



Vocabulary Study Cards #9 and #10

offense	the part or members of a team that scores points	offense	an unwanted or illegal action
xeno	foreign	phil	love
vowel	a sound or spelling that is not a consonant	phonics	reading instruction which applies sounds to the alphabetic code
valiant	brave, bold, and determined	timid	one who lacks courage or confidence in public situations
compound	to add to or increase	consult	to ask for or offer advice



Vocabulary Study Cards #11 and #12

proceeds	the money gained in exchange for a sale or a service	proceeds	to continue doing something
epi	upon	taph	tomb
galaxy	a group of solar systems and the space in between	universe	all of the galaxies and space
brilliant	very bright and intense light	dim	not giving much light; unclear
contact	to interact with or touch	decline	to refuse politely



Vocabulary Study Cards #13 and #14

finish	the appearance or make-up of an object's surface	finish	to complete something
vict	conquer	or	one who
opinion	ideas or beliefs about a subject	propaganda	false or misleading information carried out through deception
serene	peaceful	frantic	worried or frightened to an extreme
discrete	separate or different parts of something	draft	to write or draw a plan, document, or picture



Vocabulary Study Cards #15 and #16

grave	the place of burial	grave	being quiet, serious, or bad
cor	run	rect	straight
frugal	being careful to purchase only what is needed; a small amount	thrifty	being careful or wise about spending money
inept	being unskilled at a certain task	capable	being skilled at certain tasks
entity	something that exists on its own	equivalent	something equal to or the same as something else



Vocabulary Study Cards #17 and #18

indent	to establish a new margin to indicate a paragraph	indent	to mark into the surface of something
pod	foot	ium	place
anguish	extreme worry or pain	emotion	one's feelings or state of mind.
extravagant	giving or spending beyond what is usual or expected	stingy	refusing to share what one has
evolve	to change or develop gradually	expose	to display publicly



Vocabulary Study Cards #19 and #20

upset	an unexpected victory by a weaker opponent	upset	to be sad, angry, or worried
orig	beginning	in	become
kidney	one of two organs in the lower back	organ	an internal body part that serves a special purpose
vindictive	describing someone who seeks revenge for previous offenses	forgiving	describing someone who excuses or overlooks an offense
external	the outside of something	facilitate	to arrange and make easier



Vocabulary Study Cards #21 and #22

resort	a vacation destination	resort	to yield to an extreme action because other options have failed
an	without	nounce	declare
astronomer	a scientist who studies the planets, moons, stars, and space	observatory	a building designed with astronomical equipment
distress	to make someone feel upset	cultivate	to prepare for a special task or to develop a skill
fundamental	describing something of basic importance	generate	to produce or create



Vocabulary Study Cards #23 and #24

reform	a positive change	reform	to form again
ad	toward	join	join
protagonist	the main character in a play or story	novel	a fictional story written in book form
blissful	being extremely happy	sullen	being silent and angry
generation	a group of people born and living at the same time	image	a picture, likeness, or commonly held opinion of something or someone



Vocabulary Study Cards #25 and #26

contest	a competition among groups or individuals	contest	to challenge or oppose an action or decision
af	toward	firm	fixed securely
scalpel	a sharp knife used by a surgeon	surgery	a procedure in which a doctor cuts into a patient to fix a problem
obsolete	no longer in use	outdated	no longer fashionable
liberal	favoring social change and/or political reform	license	an official document or permission to do something



Vocabulary Study Cards #27 and #28

converse	the opposite of something	converse	to discuss back and forth
accept	toward	accept	take or receive
router	an electronic component which connects data lines within a network	data	digital information that can be transmitted or processed
immense	extremely large	miniscule	extremely small
logical	thought or argument based upon reason	marginal	being insignificant or not relevant



Vocabulary Study Cards #29 and #30

minute	extremely small	minute	sixty seconds
pyro	fire	mania	madness
conflict	a disagreement or argument	friction	angry feelings between two or more people
idle	not working or producing anything of value	industrious	describing someone working hard
mental	having to do with the mind or thought process	modify	to describe or change something for another purpose



Vocabulary Study Cards #31 and #32

resign	to quit a job or a position	resign	to yield to or accept as true
belli	war	ose	marked by
mutation	a genetic change in a plant or animal	variation	a difference among similar things
feeble	weak, ineffective, or bad	stout	having a thick body
monitor	to observe carefully to keep track of something or someone	network	an organizational relationship of people or things



Vocabulary Study Cards #33 and #34

refuse	to reject or fail to accept	refuse	items considered as useless or as trash
alt	high	tude	condition
tailor	someone who makes, repairs, or alters clothing	alteration	a change or modification
reckless	one who acts in a careless and dangerous manner	tentative	Unsure or hesitant
notion	a general belief or opinion	objective	describing thought that is not influenced by bias



Vocabulary Study Cards #35 and #36

resume	a description of one's education, work, and volunteer experience	resume	to continue where one left off
pug	fight	ilist	one who
minister	a religious leader	sermon	a religious message
pliable	able to easily bend without breaking	elastic	very easy to stretch, bend or change without breaking
orient	to establish location by referencing a fixed object	perspective	one's point of view or way of seeing things



Vocabulary Study Cards #37 and #38

scale	a standard of measurement	scale	to climb
of	against	fend	strike
imply	to suggest something to be true	infer	to reach a conclusion or a judgment about the meaning of something
elude	to escape from something or someone using skill	engage	to become involved in a certain activity
precise	being exact, accurate, or definite	prime	being first in quality or position



Vocabulary Study Cards #39 and #40

hail	precipitation in the form of ice pellets	hail	to call or draw attention to something or someone
chron	time	icic	relating to
infection	a disease caused by a bacteria or virus	diagnosis	a test or a conclusion that tells what is right and wrong
clarify	to make clear	baffle	to confuse
psychology	the study of the human mind and behavior	pursue	to follow with an established purpose or end goal



Vocabulary Study Cards #41 and #42

chair	a position of leadership	chair	to exercise official authority over a group
man	remain	age	condition
recession	a poor economy in which business is bad and jobs are scarce	unemployment	the number of people without a job
adversity	a difficult or challenging situation or period of time	prosperity	describing a good economy for business and individuals
ratio	a mathematical relationship of two similar groups or things	reject	to refuse to accept or use



Vocabulary Study Cards #43 and #44

bank	a slope of land	bank	to pile up or gather together
il	into	lumin	light
verdict	an official court decision as to guilt or innocence	trial	the legal process in which the accused is found to be guilty or innocent
debacle	a complete collapse or catastrophe	blockbuster	describing an extremely successful book or movie
revenue	a government's income from all sources, including taxes	stable	being resistant to change or movement



Vocabulary Study Cards #45 and #46

channel	the deepest part of a river, often where boats travel	channel	to narrow down or focus one's concentration
oper	work	ative	having the nature of
poverty	the condition of being poor	wealth	a large amount of money or property
graceful	one who moves or acts in an attractive, kind, or pleasing way	awkward	describing uncomfortable or embarrassing movement or action
sustain	to withstand, support, or maintain	symbol	something that represents or stands for something else



Vocabulary Study Cards #47 and #48

base	something inferior or immoral	base	to support or hold something up
sequ	follow	el	act or process of
ignorance	lack of knowledge or experience	wisdom	knowledge gained over time through learning or experience
polite	behaving in an acceptable manner, according to a set of rules	inconsiderate	behaving unacceptably without regard to others' feelings
target	an object or desired goal	transit	the process of moving people or things to another location



Vocabulary Study Cards #49 and #50

fine	of superior quality	fine	very small in size or thickness
sur	under	viv	live
stethoscope	a doctor's instrument used to listen to the heart and breathing	internist	a doctor specializing in the treatment of diseases
incompetent	describing someone unable to perform a certain task	adept	someone very good or skillful at a certain task
trend	a measurable pattern of movement or change	version	a copy, description, or interpretation of something else



Vocabulary Study Cards #51 and #52

court	the place and people involved in a legal case	court	to romance
proto	first	typ(e)	model
barometer	a weather instrument measuring changes in air pressure	meteorologist	a scientist who studies the weather
chaotic	completely unorganized or out of control	systematized	organized according to carefully standardized procedures
welfare	happiness, health, and financial success	abstract	a general idea with few details



Vocabulary Study Cards #53 and #54

degree	the extent or part of the whole	degree	the academic title which indicates completed college coursework
prim	first	acuity	state or quality
startle	to shock or surprise in a sudden manner	flinch	to react to someone or something by quickly moving away
decent	following acceptable moral standards	obscene	extremely unfair, inappropriate, or immoral
acknowledge	to accept or give recognition	aggregate	to put together information or materials



Vocabulary Study Cards #55 and #56

recover	to restore or gain back	recover	to cover once again
domin	master	ion	process or result
prejudice	an unfair or inaccurate judgment based upon ignorance	discrimination	unfair treatment or actions against people based upon prejudice
endure	to remain in a difficult situation over a long period of time	desist	to stop or refrain from doing something
allocate	to assign or distribute resources for a purpose	assign	to set apart or designate something or someone for a purpose



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. crop | A. A private secondary school |
| ___ 2. carn(i) | B. To annoy someone to the extreme over a period of time |
| ___ 3. vore | C. Taking place after something else |
| ___ 4. irritate | D. Eat |
| ___ 5. introvert | E. Someone who lacks confidence in public situations |
| ___ 6. subsequent | AB. To cut or trim |
| ___ 7. academy | AC. Meat |

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

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| ___ 8. bear | A. Lacking or unavailable |
| ___ 9. hema(t) | B. Swelling |
| ___ 10. oma | C. A copy of someone else's actions |
| ___ 11. imitation | D. To change or modify |
| ___ 12. scarce | E. Blood |
| ___ 13. alter | AB. To correct and change for the better |
| ___ 14. amend | AC. To have as a visible characteristic |

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

15. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this idiom: “raining cats and dogs.” _____

16. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this idiom: “burning the candle at both ends.” _____

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

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



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 5–8

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

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| ___ 1. bass | A. A quality or practice of moral goodness |
| ___ 2. bi | B. How much one is able to receive or hold |
| ___ 3. opsy | C. The low sounds produced by voice or musical instrument |
| ___ 4. virtue | D. Two |
| ___ 5. repulsive | E. A quality that is unappealing to others |
| ___ 6. aware | AB. Examination |
| ___ 7. capacity | AC. A realization or understanding; to notice something |

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

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| ___ 8. cool | A. Mind |
| ___ 9. psycho | B. A contest or test of one's abilities |
| ___ 10. path | C. To tell someone that he has done something wrong |
| ___ 11. compulsory | D. Feeling |
| ___ 12. admonish | E. Calm under pressure |
| ___ 13. challenge | AB. A section of a legal document |
| ___ 14. clause | AC. Describing a required action that involves no personal choice |

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

15. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this idiom: "Every cloud has a silver lining."

16. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this simile: "like two peas in a pod." _____

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

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



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 9–12

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

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| ___ 1. offense | A. Love |
| ___ 2. xeno | B. A sound or spelling that is not a consonant |
| ___ 3. phil(e) | C. To add to or increase |
| ___ 4. vowel | D. To ask for or offer advice |
| ___ 5. valiant | E. Foreign |
| ___ 6. compound | AB. Brave, bold, and determined |
| ___ 7. consult | AC. An unwanted or illegal action |

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

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| ___ 8. proceeds | A. The money gained in exchange for a sale or a service |
| ___ 9. epi | B. Tomb |
| ___ 10. taph | C. To refuse politely |
| ___ 11. galaxy | D. Not giving much light, unclear |
| ___ 12. dim | E. To interact with or touch |
| ___ 13. contact | AB. A group of solar systems and the space in between |
| ___ 14. decline | AC. Upon |

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 wolf in sheep’s clothing.”

16. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this imagery: “the sands of time.”

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

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



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 13–16

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

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| ___ 1. finish | A. Peaceful |
| ___ 2. vict | B. Conquer |
| ___ 3. or | C. To write or draw a plan, document, or picture |
| ___ 4. opinion | D. The appearance or make-up of an object's surface |
| ___ 5. serene | E. Separate or different parts of something |
| ___ 6. discrete | AB. One who |
| ___ 7. draft | AC. Ideas or beliefs about a subject |

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

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| ___ 8. grave | A. Being quiet, serious, or bad |
| ___ 9. cor | B. Something equal to or the same as something else |
| ___ 10. rect | C. Something that exists on its own |
| ___ 11. thrifty | D. Being skilled at certain tasks |
| ___ 12. capable | E. Run |
| ___ 13. entity | AB. Straight |
| ___ 14. equivalent | AC. Being careful or wise about spending money |

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

15. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this adage: "The grass is always greener on the other side." _____

16. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this adage: "Don't judge a book by its cover." _____

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

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



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 17–20

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

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| ___ 1. indent | A. Foot |
| ___ 2. pod | B. To change or develop gradually |
| ___ 3. ium | C. To establish a new margin to indicate a paragraph |
| ___ 4. anguish | D. To display publicly |
| ___ 5. stingy | E. Extreme worry or pain |
| ___ 6. evolve | AB. Place |
| ___ 7. expose | AC. Describing someone who does not want to share what one has |

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

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| ___ 8. upset | A. Describing someone who seeks revenge for previous offenses |
| ___ 9. orig | B. Beginning |
| ___ 10. in | C. The outside of something |
| ___ 11. organ | D. Become |
| ___ 12. vindictive | E. To arrange and make easier |
| ___ 13. external | AB. An internal body part that serves a special purpose |
| ___ 14. facilitate | AC. An unexpected victory by a weaker opponent |

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

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

16. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this onomatopoeia: “buzzed.” _____

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

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



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 21–24

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

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| ___ 1. resort | A. A vacation destination |
| ___ 2. an | B. A scientist who studies the planets, moons, stars, and space |
| ___ 3. nounce | C. Describing something of basic importance |
| ___ 4. astronomer | D. Without |
| ___ 5. distress | E. To make someone feel upset |
| ___ 6. fundamental | AB. To produce or create |
| ___ 7. generate | AC. Declare |

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

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| ___ 8. reform | A. Being silent and angry |
| ___ 9. ad | B. A picture, likeness, or commonly held opinion of something or someone. |
| ___ 10. junct | C. The main character in a play or story |
| ___ 11. protagonist | D. Toward |
| ___ 12. sullen | E. Join |
| ___ 13. generation | AB. A positive change |
| ___ 14. image | AC. A group of people born and living at the same time |

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

15. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this personification: “opportunity knocks.”

16. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this proverb: “Absence makes the heart grow fonder.”

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

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



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 25–28

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

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| ___ 1. contest | A. Fixed securely |
| ___ 2. af | B. Favoring social change and/or political reform |
| ___ 3. firm | C. An official document or permission to do something |
| ___ 4. scalpel | D. A sharp knife used by a surgeon |
| ___ 5. obsolete | E. To challenge or oppose an action or decision |
| ___ 6. liberal | AB. No longer in use |
| ___ 7. license | AC. Toward |

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

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| ___ 8. converse | A. Digital information that can be transmitted or processed |
| ___ 9. ac | B. Being insignificant or not relevant |
| ___ 10. cept | C. Thought or argument based upon reason |
| ___ 11. data | D. To discuss back and forth |
| ___ 12. immense | E. Toward |
| ___ 13. logic | AB. Extremely large |
| ___ 14. marginal | AC. Take or receive |

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

15. Define symbolism. _____

16. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this colloquialism: “hang out.” _____

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

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



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 29–32

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

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| ___ 1. minute | A. Having to do with the mind or thought process |
| ___ 2. pyro | B. Angry feelings between two or more people |
| ___ 3. mania | C. To describe or change something for another purpose |
| ___ 4. friction | D. Fire |
| ___ 5. industrious | E. Extremely small |
| ___ 6. mental | AB. Madness |
| ___ 7. modify | AC. Describing someone working hard |

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

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| ___ 8. resign | A. A difference among similar things |
| ___ 9. belli | B. Marked by |
| ___ 10. (c)ose | C. War |
| ___ 11. variation | D. An organizational relationship of people or things |
| ___ 12. feeble | E. To observe carefully and keep track of something or someone |
| ___ 13. monitor | AB. Weak, ineffective, or bad |
| ___ 14. network | AC. To quit a job or a position |

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

15. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this allusion: “tea party.” _____

16. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this allusion: “The Lord of the Rings.” _____

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

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



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 33–36

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

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| ___ 1. refuse | A. A general belief or opinion |
| ___ 2. alt(i) | B. A change or modification |
| ___ 3. tude | C. Describing thought that is not influenced by bias |
| ___ 4. alteration | D. Condition |
| ___ 5. reckless | E. To reject or fail to accept |
| ___ 6. notion | AB. One who acts in a careless and dangerous manner |
| ___ 7. objective | AC. High |

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

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| ___ 8. resume | A. One who |
| ___ 9. pug | B. One's point of view or way of seeing things |
| ___ 10. ilist | C. To establish location by referencing a fixed object |
| ___ 11. sermon | D. Able to easily bend without breaking |
| ___ 12. pliable | E. To continue where one left off |
| ___ 13. orient | AB. Fight |
| ___ 14. perspective | AC. A religious message |

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

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

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

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

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



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 37–40

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

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| ___ 1. scale | A. To suggest something to be true |
| ___ 2. of | B. Being first in quality or position |
| ___ 3. fend | C. To escape from something or someone using skill |
| ___ 4. imply | D. To climb |
| ___ 5. elude | E. Strike |
| ___ 6. precise | AB. Against |
| ___ 7. prime | AC. Being exact, accurate, or definite |

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

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| ___ 8. hail | A. To follow with an established purpose or end goal |
| ___ 9. chron | B. To call or draw attention to something or someone |
| ___ 10. icle | C. A disease caused by a bacteria or virus |
| ___ 11. infection | D. To make clear |
| ___ 12. clarify | E. Time |
| ___ 13. psychology | AB. Relating to |
| ___ 14. pursue | AC. The study of the human mind and behavior |

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

15. Write a sentence showing using the /ā/ assonance: _____

16. Write a sentence showing using the /ē/ assonance: _____

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

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



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 41–44

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

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| ___ 1. chair | A. A position of leadership |
| ___ 2. man | B. Condition |
| ___ 3. age | C. A poor economy in which business is bad and jobs are scarce |
| ___ 4. recession | D. To refuse to accept or use |
| ___ 5. adversity | E. A difficult or challenging situation or period of time |
| ___ 6. ratio | AB. A mathematical relationship of two similar groups or things |
| ___ 7. reject | AC. Remain |

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

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| ___ 8. bank | A. Into |
| ___ 9. il | B. A complete collapse or catastrophe |
| ___ 10. lumin(e) | C. Being resistant to change or movement |
| ___ 11. verdict | D. A government's income from all sources, including taxes |
| ___ 12. debacle | E. An official court decision as to guilt or innocence |
| ___ 13. revenue | AB. Light |
| ___ 14. stable | AC. To pile up or gather together |

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

15. Define verbal irony: _____

16. Explain the verbal irony in this sentence: Lucky you! You get to do the dishes. _____

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

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



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 45–48

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

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| ___ 1. channel | A. To narrow down or focus one's concentration |
| ___ 2. oper | B. To withstand, support, or maintain |
| ___ 3. ative | C. The condition of being poor. |
| ___ 4. poverty | D. Something that represents or stands for something else |
| ___ 5. graceful | E. Work |
| ___ 6. sustain | AB. Having the nature of |
| ___ 7. symbol | AC. One who moves or acts in an attractive, kind, or pleasing way |

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

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| ___ 8. base | A. The process of moving people or things to another location |
| ___ 9. sequ | B. Something inferior or immoral |
| ___ 10. el | C. Follow |
| ___ 11. ignorance | D. Lack of knowledge or experience |
| ___ 12. polite | E. An object or desired goal |
| ___ 13. target | AB. Behaving in an acceptable manner, according to a set of rules |
| ___ 14. transit | AC. Act or process of |

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

15. Define situational irony: _____

16. Explain the situational irony in this sentence: I moved away from the pool to avoid the splash, but fell into the pond instead. _____

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

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



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 49–52

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

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| ___ 1. fine | A. Very small in size or thickness |
| ___ 2. sur | B. A doctor's instrument used to listen to the heart and breathing |
| ___ 3. viv(e) | C. A measurable pattern of movement or change |
| ___ 4. stethoscope | D. Under |
| ___ 5. incompetent | E. A copy, description, or interpretation of something else |
| ___ 6. trend | AB. Describing someone unable to perform a certain task |
| ___ 7. version | AC. Live |

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

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| ___ 8. court | A. Happiness, health, and financial success |
| ___ 9. proto | B. Completely unorganized or out of control |
| ___ 10. typ(e) | C. To romance |
| ___ 11. meteorologist | D. Model |
| ___ 12. chaotic | E. First |
| ___ 13. welfare | AB. A scientist who studies the weather |
| ___ 14. abstract | AC. A general idea with few details. |

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

15. Define dramatic irony: _____

16. Explain the dramatic irony in this sentence: The boy pretended to be innocent, even though we saw him break the dish. _____

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

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



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 53–56

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

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| ___ 1. degree | A. First |
| ___ 2. prim | B. The academic title that indicates completed college coursework |
| ___ 3. acy | C. To put together information or materials |
| ___ 4. startle | D. To accept or give recognition |
| ___ 5. obscene | E. To shock or surprise in a sudden manner |
| ___ 6. acknowledge | AB. Extremely unfair, inappropriate, or immoral |
| ___ 7. aggregate | AC. State or quality |

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

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| ___ 8. recover | A. Master |
| ___ 9. domin | B. An unfair or inaccurate judgment based upon ignorance |
| ___ 10. ion | C. To restore or gain back |
| ___ 11. prejudice | D. To set apart or designate something or someone for a purpose |
| ___ 12. desist | E. To stop or refrain from doing something |
| ___ 13. allocate | AB. To assign or distribute resources for a purpose |
| ___ 14. assign | AC. Process or result |

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

15. Explain what a pun is: _____

16. Explain the pun in this joke: I tried to wear that pair of skinny jeans, but I just couldn't pull it off. _____

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

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



Test Answers

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



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

Lessons 1–4

- 15. “Raining cats and dogs” means that there is a heavy rainstorm.
- 16. “Burning the candle at both ends” means you are working long hours.
- 17. The word *carnivore* means one who eats meat.
- 18. The word *hematoma* means a swelling of clotted blood.

Lessons 5–8

- 15. “Every cloud has a silver lining” means that something good always come out of something bad.
- 16. “Two peas in a pod” means that two people are very similar.
- 17. The word *biopsy* means an examination of living tissue for signs of disease.
- 18. The word *psychopath* means someone who is violent as a result of mental illness.

Lessons 9–12

- 15. “A wolf in sheep’s clothing” means that someone who appears to be good has evil intent.
- 16. “The sands of time” means that time passes beyond our control, as it does in an hourglass.
- 17. The word *xenophile* means someone who appreciates foreign manners and traditions.
- 18. The word *epitaph* means a message in memory of the dead written on a tombstone.

Lessons 13–16

- 15. “The grass is always greener on the other side” means that something or someplace different is not always better than what one now has or where one now is.
- 16. “Don’t judge a book by its cover” means that things aren’t always as they appear.
- 17. The word *victor* means someone who has won.
- 18. The word *correct* means accurate or appropriate.



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. Any sentence is correct that uses at least three words beginning with the /c/ sound.
- 16. Any sentence is correct that uses “buzzed” to indicate the sound of a buzzer.
- 17. The word *podium* means a small platform to stand on when speaking to an audience.
- 18. The word *origin* means the place where something begins.

Lessons 21–24

- 15. “Opportunity knocks” means that an unexpected opportunity occurs.
- 16. “Absence makes the heart grow fonder” means that when a loved one is away, love is increased.
- 17. The word *announce* means to declare or make public.
- 18. The word *adjunct* means something extra added.

Lessons 25–28

- 15. Symbolism is an object or act which represents an idea.
- 16. “Hang out” means to spend time with or relate to others.
- 17. The word *affirm* means to defend or support.
- 18. The word *accept* means to take or receive.

Lessons 29–32

- 15. The “tea party” refers to the Boston Tea Party protest shortly before the Revolutionary War.
- 16. “The Lord of the Rings” refers to the series by J.R.R. Tolkien in which Bilbo and Frodo are the ring bearers.
- 17. The word *pyromania* means an obsession with setting things on fire.
- 18. The word *bellicose* means hostile or warlike.



Test Answers

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



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

Lessons 33–36

15. Any sentence is correct that uses at least three words with the same middle or ending consonant /k/ sound.
16. Any sentence is correct that uses at least three words with the same middle or ending consonant /w/ sound.
17. The word *altitude* means distance above sea level.
18. The word *pugilist* means a boxer or prizefighter.

Lessons 37–40

15. Any sentence is correct that uses at least three words with the same /ā/ sound.
16. Any sentence is correct that uses at least three words with the same /ē/ sound.
17. The word *offend* means to cause someone to feel upset or annoyed.
18. The word *chronicle* means to record a series of events.

Lessons 41–44

15. Verbal irony is a contrast between what is said and what is meant.
16. What is meant is that you are unlucky because you must do the dishes.
17. The word *manage* means to take care of and be responsible for.
18. The word *illumine* means to light up or brighten.

Lessons 45–48

15. Situational irony is a contrast between what happens and what is expected to happen.
16. What is expected to happen is that moving away from the pool would prevent getting wet, but he got wetter by moving away.
17. The word *operative* having the most importance.
18. The word *sequel* means the follow up to an earlier published or recorded work.



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. AB



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

Lessons 49–52

- 15. Dramatic irony is when the reader knows something that the character does not.
- 16. The reader knows that the boy broke the dish while the boy pretends to be innocent.
- 17. The word *survive* means to continue to live or exist despite difficult circumstances.
- 18. The word *prototype* means the first version of something from which copies are later made.

Lessons 53–56

- 15. A pun is word play involving two or more meanings of the same word.
- 16. “Pull it off” has two meanings: to remove and to accomplish a task.
- 17. The word *primacy* means to be first or most important.
- 18. The word *dominion* means to have control or authority.



Syllable Blending, Syllable Division, and Derivatives

Syllable Worksheets

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

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

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

Derivative Worksheets

The Derivative Worksheet builds knowledge of language structure and vocabulary.

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



Closed Syllable Division

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. napkin | 2. pencil | 3. fidget |
| 4. picnic | 5. contest | 6. bandit |
| 7. atlas | 8. invented | 9. insult |
| 10. plastic | 11. sandwich | 12. hundred |
| 13. monster | 14. trumpet | 15. insect |
| 16. fantastic | 17. splendid | 18. cactus |
| 19. magnet | 20. canyon | 21. actress |
| 22. quintet | 23. kidnap | 24. locker |
| 25. pumpkin | 26. subtract | 27. frantic |

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



Closed Syllable Division Worksheet

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

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

Examples: mas-cot, bas-ket.

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



Closed Syllable Division Answers

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

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



Derivatives Worksheet

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

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

	Derivative	
	_____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence
	_____	_____
	_____	_____

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

	Derivative	
	_____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence
	_____	_____
	_____	_____



Open Syllable Division

- | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. lazy | 2. photo | 3. freebie |
| 4. ego | 5. ivy | 6. hobo |
| 7. tepee | 8. decay | 9. spicy |
| 10. slowly | 11. payee | 12. gravy |
| 13. zero | 14. pastry | 15. solo |
| 16. cocoa | 17. slimy | 18. cutie |
| 19. reply | 20. halo | 21. repay |
| 22. shady | 23. deny | 24. veto |
| 25. tasty | 26. below | 27. trophy |

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



Open Syllable Division Worksheet

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

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

Example: be-low.

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



Open Syllable Division Answers

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

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



Derivatives Worksheet

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

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

	Derivative	
	_____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence
	_____	_____
	_____	_____

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

	Derivative	
	_____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence
	_____	_____
	_____	_____



Final *e* Syllable Division

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. basement | 2. obese | 3. fading |
| 4. scenery | 5. hateful | 6. compete |
| 7. lively | 8. decode | 9. enshrine |
| 10. lonely | 11. glided | 12. misquoted |
| 13. release | 14. muting | 15. salesman |
| 16. misused | 17. female | 18. bakery |
| 19. received | 20. supremely | 21. dining |
| 22. bridegroom | 23. midwife | 24. dispute |
| 25. compote | 26. excitement | 27. dislocated |

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



Final *e* Syllable Division Worksheet

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

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

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



Final *e* Syllable Division Answers

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

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



Derivatives Worksheet

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

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

	Derivative	
	_____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence
	_____	_____
	_____	_____

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

	Derivative	
	_____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence
	_____	_____
	_____	_____



Vowel Teams Syllable Division

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. ownership | 2. throughout | 3. awful |
| 4. eyebrows | 5. ointment | 6. cautiousness |
| 7. howling | 8. weighty | 9. afterthought |
| 10. roughly | 11. receipt | 12. boastful |
| 13. rooster | 14. cheapskate | 15. undergoes |
| 16. wooden | 17. between | 18. rainfall |
| 19. greatest | 20. mischief | 21. spraying |
| 22. deathlike | 23. friendship | 24. sleighing |
| 25. fruitful | 26. fewest | 27. keystroke |

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



Vowel Teams Syllable Division Worksheet

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

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

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



Vowel Teams Syllable Division Answers

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. ów/ner/ship | 2. through/óut | 3. áw/ful |
| 4. éye/brows | 5. óint/ment | 6. cáu/tious/ness |
| 7. hów/ling | 8. wéigh/ty | 9. áf/ter/thought |
| 10. róugh/ly | 11. re/céipt | 12. bóast/ful |
| 13. róo/ster | 14. chéap/skate | 15. un/der/góes |
| 16. wóo/den | 17. be/twéen | 18. ráin/fall |
| 19. gréa/test | 20. mís/chief | 21. spráy/ing |
| 22. déath/like | 23. friend/ship | 24. sléigh/ing |
| 25. frúit/ful | 26. féw/est | 27. káy/stroke |

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



Derivatives Worksheet

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

Assigned Word	Derivative	
_____	_____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence

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

Assigned Word	Derivative	
_____	_____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence

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



***r* – controlled Syllable Division**

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. argument | 2. artistic | 3. burglar |
| 4. perspiration | 5. erratic | 6. admirer |
| 7. circumvent | 8. directly | 9. tornado |
| 10. format | 11. corporation | 12. firmly |
| 13. absurdity | 14. uranium | 15. sulfur |
| 16. erroneous | 17. cigarette | 18. murmur |
| 19. urgently | 20. tolerate | 21. certify |
| 22. inspire | 23. virtual | 24. aspirin |
| 25. enormous | 26. immortality | 27. uncertainty |

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



***r* – controlled Vowels Syllable Division Worksheet**

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

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

Examples: star, her, fir, for, fur

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



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

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

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



Derivatives Worksheet

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

Assigned Word	Derivative	
_____	_____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence

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

Assigned Word	Derivative	
_____	_____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence

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



Double Consonant Syllable Division

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

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

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



Double Consonant Syllable Division Worksheet

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

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

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

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



Double Consonant Syllable Division Answers

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

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

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



Derivatives Worksheet

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

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

	Derivative	
	_____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence
	_____	_____
	_____	_____

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

	Derivative	
	_____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence
	_____	_____
	_____	_____



Inflected Endings Syllable Division

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

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

Examples: slow, slower, slowest, slowly



Inflected Endings Syllable Division Worksheet

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

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

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



Inflected Endings Syllable Division

Answers

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

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

Examples: slow, slower, slowest, slowly



Derivatives Worksheet

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

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

	Derivative	
	_____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence
	_____	_____
	_____	_____

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

	Derivative	
	_____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence
	_____	_____
	_____	_____



Consonant – “le” Syllable Division

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. handle | 2. hassled | 3. trickled |
| 4. muscle | 5. humble | 6. cattleman |
| 7. single | 8. purple | 9. rifle |
| 10. paddling | 11. measles | 12. ticklish |
| 13. circling | 14. bottle | 15. settlement |
| 16. toggle | 17. sample | 18. stifle |
| 19. cradle | 20. 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. cút/tle/man |
| 7. sín/gle | 8. púr/ple | 9. rí/fle |
| 10. pád/dling | 11. méa/sles | 12. tíc/klísh |
| 13. cír/cling | 14. bótt/tle | 15. sét/tle/ment |
| 16. tóg/gle | 17. sám/ple | 18. stí/fle |
| 19. crá/dle | 20. wáf/ling | 21. un/búc/kled |
| 22. cú/bi/cle | 23. fá/bled | 24. gén/tle/men |
| 25. í/ci/cle | 26. trí/an/gle | 27. re/shúf/fle |

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



Derivatives Worksheet

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

Assigned Word	Derivative
_____	_____ () Part of Speech / Sentence

Base Word	
_____ ()	Base Word Definition: _____

	Derivative
	_____ () Part of Speech / Sentence

Assigned Word	Derivative
_____	_____ () Part of Speech / Sentence

Base Word	
_____ ()	Base Word Definition: _____

	Derivative
	_____ () Part of Speech / Sentence



Vowel Pronunciation Shift Syllable Division

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



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

Examples: equal and equality

Vowel Pronunciation Syllable Division Worksheet

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

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

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



Vowel Pronunciation Shift Syllable Division Answers

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



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

Examples: equal and equality

Derivatives Worksheet

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

Assigned Word	Derivative
_____	_____ () Part of Speech / Sentence

Base Word	_____
_____ ()	Base Word Definition: _____

	Derivative
	_____ () Part of Speech / Sentence

Assigned Word	Derivative
_____	_____ () Part of Speech / Sentence

Base Word	_____
_____ ()	Base Word Definition: _____

	Derivative
	_____ () Part of Speech / Sentence



Consonant Pronunciation Shift Syllable Division

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



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

Examples: music and musician

Consonant Pronunciation Syllable Division Worksheet

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

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

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



Consonant Pronunciation Shift Syllable Division Answers

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. crí/tic | 2. crí/ti/cize | 3. crí/tí/que |
| 4. mé/di/cine | 5. mé/di/cal | 6. mé/dí/ci/nal |
| 7. pól/i/tics | 8. pol/i/tí/cian | 9. pól/i/cy |
| 10. re/sígn | 11. síg/na/ture | |
| 12. e/léc/tion | 13. e/léct | |
| 14. vé/hi/cle | 15. ve/hí/cu/lar | |
| 16. con/démn | 17. con/dem/ná/tion | |
| 18. bén/e/fit | 19. ben/e/fí/cial | |
| 20. di/víde | 21. di/ví/sion | |
| 22. má/gic | 23. ma/gí/cian | |
| 24. cól/lege | 25. col/lé/gi/al | |
| 26. prác/ti/cal | 27. prác/tice | |



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

Examples: music and musician

Derivatives Worksheet

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

Assigned Word	Derivative
_____	_____ () Part of Speech / Sentence

Base Word	_____
_____ ()	Base Word Definition: _____

	Derivative
	_____ () Part of Speech / Sentence

Assigned Word	Derivative
_____	_____ () Part of Speech / Sentence

Base Word	_____
_____ ()	Base Word Definition: _____

	Derivative
	_____ () Part of Speech / Sentence



Visual Watermark

Schwa Syllable Division

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. about | 2. preparatory | 3. mountain |
| 4. kitten | 5. cemetery | 6. mischievous |
| 7. easily | 8. engineer | 9. vehicle |
| 10. galloping | 11. welcome | 12. porpoises |
| 13. applicable | 14. representative | 15. natural |
| 16. mathematic | 17. diagram | 18. persecute |
| 19. discovery | 20. imaginary | 21. invisible |
| 22. wonderful | 23. sophomore | 24. melody |
| 25. deliberate | 26. symphony | 27. traveling |

Schwa Syllable Rule: Unaccented vowel sounds frequently have the *schwa* sound, especially when there is



only one letter in the syllable. All vowels can have the *schwa* sound. **Examples:** about, select, definition, enough

Schwa Syllable Division Worksheet

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

Schwa Syllable Rule: Unaccented vowel sounds frequently have the *schwa* sound, especially when there is only one letter in the syllable. All vowels can have the *schwa* sound.

Examples: about, select, definition, enough

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



Schwa Syllable Division Answers

- | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. a/bóut | 2. pré/par/a/to/ry | 3. móun/tain |
| 4. kít/ten | 5. cém/e/te/ry | 6. mís/chie/vous |
| 7. éa/si/ly | 8. en/gi/néer | 9. vé/hi/cle |
| 10. gál/lo/ping | 11. wél/come | 12. pór/poi/ses |
| 13. ap/plí/ca/ble | 14. rep/re/sén/ta/tive | 15. ná/tu/ral |
| 16. math/e/má/tic | 17. dí/a/gram | 18. pér/se/cute |
| 19. dis/cóv/er/y | 20. 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

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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



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

Prefix Syllable Division

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. antidote | 2. community | 3. engage |
| 4. inactive | 5. resurgence | 6. emphatic |
| 7. immobile | 8. energetic | 9. nonsense |
| 10. superman | 11. understand | 12. illegal |
| 13. irritant | 14. definitely | 15. foreword |
| 16. middle | 17. prescription | 18. overview |
| 19. unsanitary | 20. semicircle | 21. transport |
| 22. cooperate | 23. distinguish | 24. prosper |
| 25. convention | 26. misleading | 27. collects |



Prefix Syllable Rule: *Prefixes* are word parts at the beginning of a word that change the meaning of the base word or incomplete root. Some words have two prefixes.
Example: in ex plicable

Prefix Syllable Division Worksheet

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

Prefix Syllable Rule: *Prefixes* are word parts at the beginning of a word that change the meaning of the base word or incomplete root. Some words have two prefixes.

Example: in ex plicable

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____

7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____

10. _____ 11. _____ 12. _____

13. _____ 14. _____ 15. _____

16. _____ 17. _____ 18. _____

19. _____ 20. _____ 21. _____

22. _____ 23. _____ 24. _____

25. _____ 26. _____ 27. _____



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Prefix Syllable Division Answers

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. án/ti/dote | 2. com/mún/i/ty | 3. en/gáge |
| 4. in/ác/tive | 5. re/súr/gence | 6. em/phát/ic |
| 7. im/mó/bile | 8. en/er/gét/ic | 9. nón/sense |
| 10. sú/per/man | 11. un/der/stánd | 12. il/lé/gal |
| 13. ír/ri/tant | 14. déf/i/nite/ly | 15. fóre/word |
| 16. míd/dle | 17. pre/scríp/tion | 18. ó/ver/view |
| 19. un/sán/i/tar/y | 20. sém/i/cir/cle | 21. trás/port |
| 22. co/óp/er/ate | 23. dis/tín/guish | 24. prós/per |
| 25. con/ven/tion | 26. mis/léad/ing | 27. col/lécts |



Prefix Syllable Rule: *Prefixes* are word parts at the beginning of a word that change the meaning of the base word or incomplete root. Some words have two prefixes.
Example: in ex plicable

Derivatives Worksheet

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

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

	Derivative	
	_____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence
	_____	_____
	_____	_____

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

	Derivative	
	_____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence
	_____	_____



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Suffix Syllable Division

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. disable | 2. terrific | 3. envelope |
| 4. automobile | 5. expensive | 6. marrying |
| 7. eventful | 8. tentative | 9. basement |
| 10. immunity | 11. competitive | 12. reviewer |
| 13. rarity | 14. pedestrians | 15. onion |
| 16. adventurous | 17. researches | 18. nation |
| 19. courteous | 20. targeted | 21. creation |
| 22. cautious | 23. family | 24. ambition |
| 25. relational | 26. careless | 27. profess |



Suffix Syllable Rule: *Suffixes* are word parts at the ending of a word that change the meaning of the base word or incomplete root, change the grammar, or change the function of the word. Some words have two suffixes.

Example: care ful ly

Suffix Syllable Division Worksheet

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

Suffix Syllable Rule: *Suffixes* are word parts at the ending of a word that change the meaning of the base word or incomplete root, change the grammar, or change the function of the word. Some words have two suffixes. **Example:** care ful ly

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



Suffix Syllable Division Answers

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. dis/a/ble | 2. ter/rif/ic | 3. en/ve/lope |
| 4. au/to/mo/bile | 5. ex/pen/sive | 6. mar/ry/ing |
| 7. e/vent/ful | 8. ten/ta/tive | 9. base/ment |
| 10. im/mun/i/ty | 11. com/pet/i/tive | 12. re/view/er |
| 13. rar/i/ty | 14. pe/des/tri/ans | 15. on/ion |
| 16. ad/ven/tur/ous | 17. re/search/es | 18. na/tion |
| 19. cour/te/ous | 20. tar/get/ed | 21. cre/a/tion |
| 22. cau/tious | 23. fam/i/ly | 24. am/bi/tion |
| 25. re/la/tion/al | 26. care/less | 27. pro/fess |



Suffix Syllable Rule: *Suffixes* are word parts at the ending of a word that change the meaning of the base word or incomplete root, change the grammar, or change the function of the word. Some words have two suffixes.

Example: care ful ly

Derivatives Worksheet

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

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

	Derivative	
	_____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence

Assigned Word	Derivative	Part of Speech / Sentence
_____	_____ ()	_____

Base Word		
_____ ()	Base Word Definition:	_____

	Derivative	
	_____ ()	Part of Speech / Sentence



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Context Clues Strategies and Worksheets

Using context clues to figure out the meaning of unknown words as you read will help build your vocabulary and increase your reading comprehension. The **FP'S BAG SALE STRATEGIES** will improve your ability to use context clues.

When you come to an unknown word, first apply these steps: **FP'S BAG**.

Finish the sentence.

See how the word fits into the whole sentence.

Pronounce the word out loud.

Sometimes hearing the word will give you a clue to meaning.

Syllables—Examine each word part.

Word parts can be helpful clues to meaning.

Before—Read the sentence before the unknown word.

The sentence before can hint at what the word means.

After—Read the sentence after the unknown word.

The sentence after can define, explain, or provide an example of the word.

Grammar—Determine the part of speech.

Pay attention to where the word is placed in the sentence, the ending of the word, and its grammatical relationship to other known words for clues to meaning.

Next search for surrounding word clues which identify one of the **SALE** (Synonym, Antonym, Logic, Example) context clues categories. Knowing the category the unknown word belongs to will help you define the unknown word.

Synonym—Sometimes an unknown word is defined by the use of a word that is similar in meaning. *Synonyms may appear in apposition, in which case commas, dashes, or parentheses are used.*

Example: The **wardrobe**, or closet, was filled with clothes.

Often a sentence will have two clauses with one clause listing the word and the other clause defining it.

Example: Spaghetti is a **carbohydrate**, a rich source to provide energy.

Antonym—Sometimes an unknown word is defined by the use of word that is different or opposite in meaning. *Antonym clues will often use Transition Words e.g. however, not, but, in contrast, etc.*

Example: He signaled a **looey**, not a right turn.

Logic—Sometimes an unknown word is explained by the use of other words. *Your own knowledge about the content and text structure may provide clues to meaning.*

Example: He petted the **canine**, and then made her sit up and beg for a bone.

Example—Sometimes an unknown word is defined by example words or is used as part of list of similar examples. *Example clues will often use Transition Words e.g. for example.*

Example: Adventurous, **rowdy**, and crazy pioneers all found their way out West.

Put together the **FP'S BAG SALE** clues to guess the meaning of the unknown word.



Context Clues Worksheet

Directions: After each unknown word, write the definition of the word in the first blank and the **SALE** context clues category which best informs your choice of the definition in the second blank. Answers are provided for the first unknown word to get you started.

SALE Context Clues

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

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

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

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

Take Me out to the Moffto

“Get your ice-cold **youngol!**” _____ soda _____ Example _____ the vendor shouted. All 50,000 fans were lucky to have tickets and were just thrilled to be sitting in the coratong _____ for the final game of the play-offs. I was amazed to see how well-kept the **goper** _____ remained after all these years. The grass was cut evenly, the mound shaped to perfection, and the baselines were chalked without error. Our excellent seats were right behind the third base **bonxite** _____ where the players watch the game.

The **hozejoy**, _____ not the visiting team was favored to win the series. With the fastest **munzer** _____ in the league on the mound, the Tigers liked their chances.

The first **ockham** _____ of the game hit a deep homer into the left field grandstand. We had to leave early after only four of nine **verwasps** _____ because we had the baby with us.



Context Clues Worksheet Answers

Correction Note: Many times a combination of context clue categories may help readers find the meaning of unknown words. Students may wish to share why they identified a different **SALE** context clues category.

SALE Context Clues

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

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The **hozejoy**, _____ visitors _____, _____ Antonym _____ not the home team was favored to win the series. With the fastest **munzer** _____ pitcher _____ Example _____ in the league on the mound, the Tigers liked their chances.

The first **rockham** _____ batter _____ Logic _____ of the game hit a deep homer into the left field grandstand. We had to leave early after only four of nine **verwasps** _____ innings _____ Example _____ because we had the baby with us.



Context Clues Worksheet

Directions: After each unknown word, write the definition of the word in the first blank and the **SALE** context clues category which best informs your choice of the definition in the second blank. Answers are provided for the first unknown word to get you started.

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

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

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

The Laurho Dinner Party

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

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



Context Clues Worksheet Answers

Correction Note: Many times a combination of context clue categories may help readers find the meaning of unknown words. Students may wish to share why they identified a different **SALE** context clues category.

SALE Context Clues

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

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The Laurho Dinner Party

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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

Common Word Examples



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.

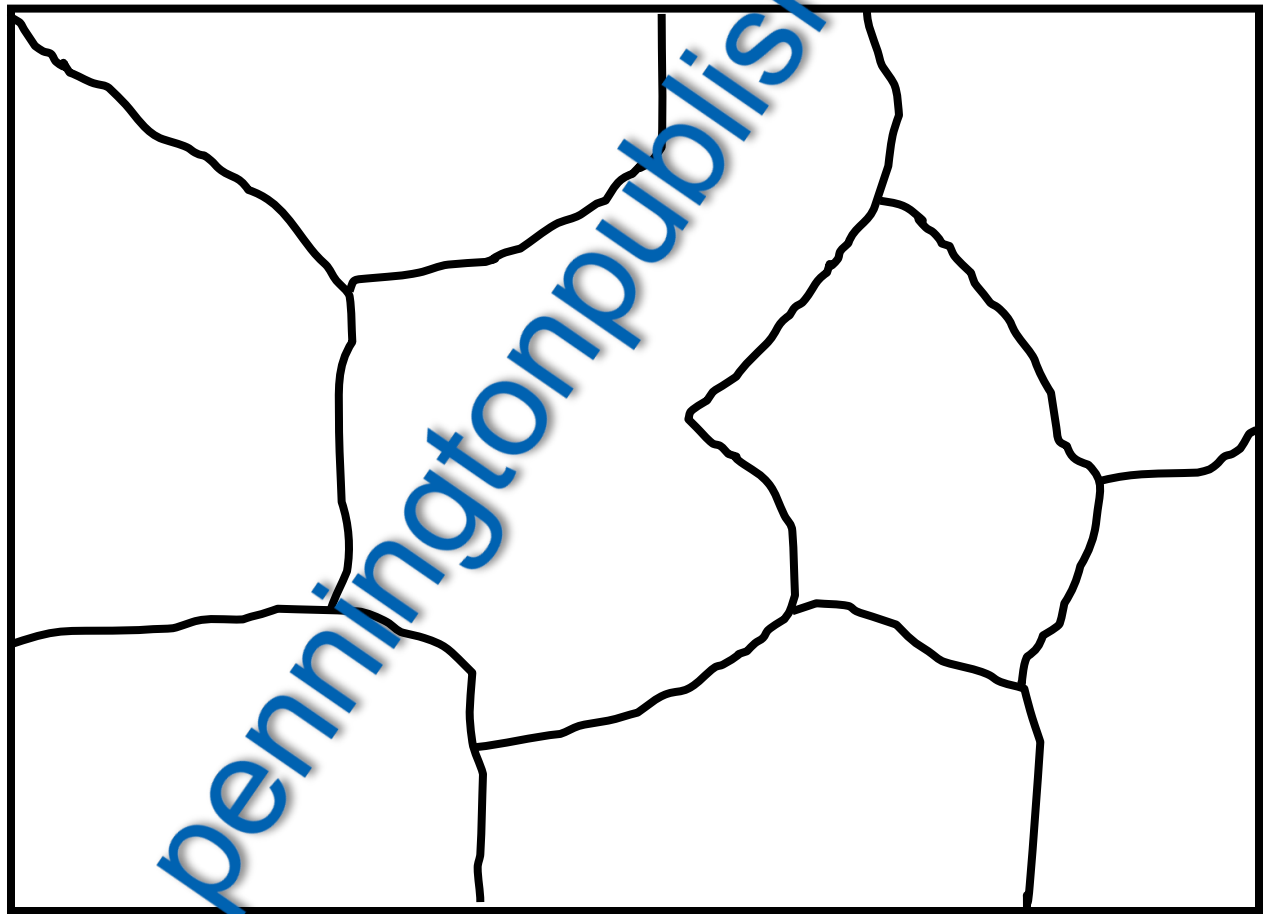


Word Part Puzzles

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

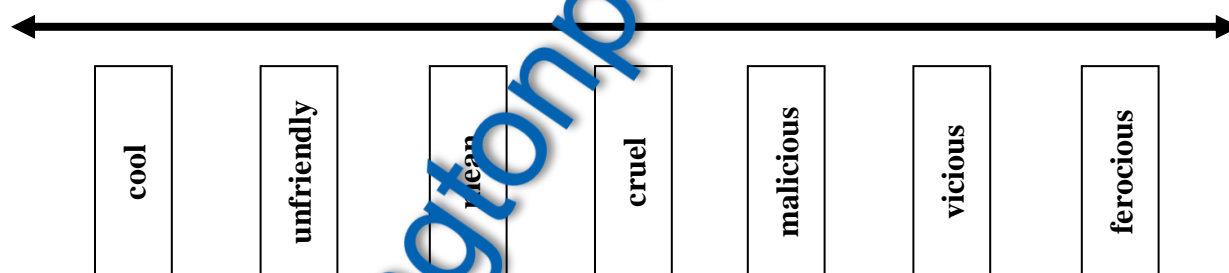
Words have both *denotative* meanings, such as the dictionary definition, and *connotative* meanings, such as the shades of meaning between similar definitions. Brainstorming the connotative meanings of words with similar definitions can help develop a deeper understanding of exactly what a word means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

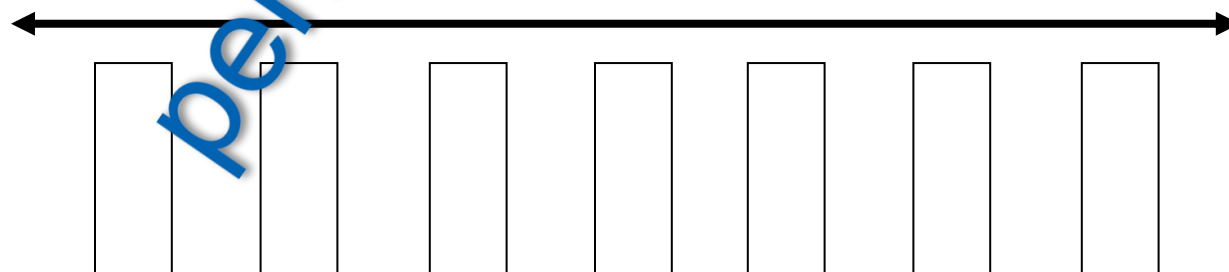


Example: Vocabulary Word *vicious*



Practice

Vocabulary Word _____



Comprehensive Vocabulary Grade 8 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	crop	carn(i) vore		Idioms Expressions		
2			Synonyms: bother irritate		extrovert introvert	subsequent academy
3	bear	hema(t) oma		Idioms Expressions		
4			Synonyms: caricature imitation		abundant scarce	alter amend
5	bass	bi opsy		Idioms Expressions		
6			Antonyms: virtue vice		attractive repulsive	aware capacity
7	cool	psycho path		Similes Comparisons		
8			Antonyms: voluntary compulsory		admonish praise	challenge clause
9	offense	xeno phil(e)		Metaphors Comparisons		
10			Part to Whole: vowel phonics		courageous timid	compound consult
11	proceeds	epi taph		Imagery Pictures		
12			Part to Whole: galaxy universe		brilliant dim	contact decline
13	finish	vici ous		Adages Expressions		
14			Degree: opinion propaganda		tranquil frantic	discrete draft
15	grave	cor rect		Adages Expressions		
16			Degree: frugal thrifty		inept capable	entity equivalent
17	indigent	pod ium		Alliteration Sounds		
18			Item to Category: anguish emotion		extravagant stingy	evolve expose



Comprehensive Vocabulary Grade 8 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	upset	origin		Onomatopoeia Sounds		
20			Item to Category: kidney organ		vindictive forgiving	external facilitate
21	resort	announce		Personification Comparisons		
22			Character to Location: astronomer observatory		distress cultivate	fundamental generate
23	reform	adjunct		Proverbs Expressions		
24			Character to Location: protagonist novel		blissful sullen	generation image
25	contest	affirm		Proverbs Expressions		
26			Object to its Use: scalpel surgery		obsolete outdated	liberal license
27	converse	accept		Colloquialisms Expressions		
28			Object to its Use: router network		immense miniscule	logic marginal
29	minute	pyromania		Allusions Comparisons		
30			Source and its Object: conflict friction		idle industrious	mental modify
31	resign	bellicose		Allusions Comparisons		
32			Source and its Object: mutation variation		feeble stout	monitor network
33	refuse	altitude		Consonance Sounds		



Comprehensive Vocabulary Grade 8 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: tailor alteration		reckless prudent	inaction objective
35	resume	pugilist		Consonance Sounds		
36			Worker to Work: minister sermon		pliable elastic	orient perspective
37	scale	offend		*Assonance Sounds		
38			Problem to Solution: imply infer		elude engage	precise prime
39	hail	chronicle		*Assonance Sounds		
40			Problem to Solution: infection diagnosis		clarify baffle	psychology pursue
41	chair	manage		Verbal Irony Word Play		
42			Defining Characteristic : recession unemployment		adversity prosperity	ratio reject
43	bank	illuminate		Verbal Irony Word Play		
44			Defining Characteristic : verdict trial		debacle blockbuster	revenue stable
45	channel	operative		*Situational Irony Word Play		
46			Lack of to Object: poverty wealth		graceful awkward	sustain symbol
47	base	sequel		*Situational Irony Word Play		



Comprehensive Vocabulary Grade 8 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: ignorance wisdom		polite inconsiderate	target transit
49	fine	sur viv(e)		*Dramatic Irony		
50			Tool to Worker: stethoscope internist		incompetent adept	trend version
51	court	proto type		*Dramatic Irony		
52			Tool to Worker: barometer meteorologist		chaotic systematized	welfare abstract
53	degree	prim acy		*Puns Word Play		
54			Cause-Effect: startle flinch		decent obscene	acknowledge aggregate
55	recover	domin ion		*Puns Word Play		
56			Cause-Effect: prejudice discrimination		endure desist	allocate assign

Boldface denotes Introductory Standard for Eighth 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.)
	<div>car-</div> <div>-vore</div> <div>hema-</div> <div>-oma</div>	<div>Bound Bases</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 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.)
bi	carn vore hema oma opsy psych path	Bound Bases	

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.)
bi epi	carn vore hema oma opsy psych path xeno phil taph	Bound Bases	

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.)
bi epi	carn vore hema oma opsy psych path xeno phil taph vict cor rect	Bound Bases	or

More Words

To move word parts: Right click, copy, paste, drag. To align textboxes: Hold shift, click two or more, Arrange, Align.

Connectors

a e i o u e



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.)
bi epi	carn vore hema oma opsy psych path xeno phil taph vict cor rect pod orig	Bound Bases	or ium in

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.)
bi epi an ad	carn vore hema oma opsy psych path xeno phil taph vict cor rect pod orig nounce junct	Bound Bases	or ium in

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.)
bi epi an ad af ac	carn vore hema oma opsy psych path xeno phil taph vict cor rect pod orig nounce junct cept	firm <div>Bound Bases</div>	or ium in

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.)
bi epi an ad af ac	carn vore hema oma opsy psych path xeno phil taph vict cor rect pod orig nounce junct cept pyro belli	firm mania <div>Bound Bases</div>	or ium in (c)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 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.)
bi epi an ad af ac	carn vore hema oma opsy psych path xeno phil taph vict cor rect pod orig nounce junct cept pyro belli alt	firm mania <div>Bound Bases</div> pug	or ium in (c)ose tude ilist

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.)
bi epi an ad af ac of	carn vore hema oma opsy psych path xeno phil taph vict cor rect pod orig nounce junct cept pyro belli alt	firm mania fend Bound Bases pug chron	or ium in (c)ose tude ilist icle

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.)
bi epi an ad af ac of il	carn vore hema oma opsy psych path xeno phil taph vict cor rect pod orig nounce junct cept pyro belli alt	firm mania fend man <div>Bound Bases</div> pug chron lumin	or ium in (c)ose tude ilist icle age

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.)
bi epi an ad af ac of il	carn vore hema oma opsy psych path xeno phil taph vict cor rect pod orig nounce junct cept pyro belli alt	firm mania fend man Bound Bases pug chron lumin oper seq	or ium in (c)ose tude ilist icle age ative el

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.)
bi epi an ad af ac of il sur	carn vore hema oma opsy psych path xeno phil taph vict cor rect pod orig nounce junct cept pyro belli alt	firm mania fend man Bound Bases pug chron lumin oper seq viv proto typ	or ium in (c)ose tude ilist icle age ative el

More Words

To move word parts: Right click, copy, paste, drag. To align textboxes: Hold shift, click two or more, Arrange, Align.

Connectors

a e i o u e



Lessons 53–56 Review: Greek and Latin Morphology Walls

Prefixes	Bound Bases	Free Bases	Suffixes
(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.)
bi epi an ad af ac of il sur	carn vore hema oma opsy psych path xeno phil taph vict cor rect pod orig nounce junct cept pyro belli alt	firm mania fend man <div>Bound Bases</div> pug chron lumin oper seq viv proto typ prim domin	or ium in (c)ose tude ilist icle age ative el acy ion

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