

VOCABULARY & SYLLABLE WORKSHEETS, TESTS, GAMES

COMPREHENSIVE VOCABULARY GRADE 4 FULL-YEAR PROGRAM



- GREEK & LATIN MORPHOLOGY
- MULTIPLE MEANINGS
- FIGURES OF SPEECH
- WORD RELATIONSHIPS
- LANGUAGE RESOURCES
- ACADEMIC LANGUAGE
- CONNOTATIONS

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Comprehensive Vocabulary Grade 4

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Comprehensive Vocabulary

Grade 4

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Introduction and Program Overview

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

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

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

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

Which Words Should We Teach?

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

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

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- 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 literary texts. Recognized as new and “hard” words for most readers (particularly student readers), they are often explicitly defined by the author of a text, repeated, and otherwise heavily scaffolded (e.g., made a part of a glossary).

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

Which Words Should We Teach?

Academic Language Words

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

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

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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.*, *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.

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Vocabulary Worksheets

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

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

Multiple Meaning Words

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

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

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

Greek and Latin Morphology: Prefixes, Bases, 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 the 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.

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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 words.

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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 those 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 d

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Vocabulary Worksheet #1

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

brief (n)

1. Short.

brief (v)

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

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

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

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

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

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

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

unable () _____

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

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

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

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

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Vocabulary Worksheet #2

Word Relationships: Synonyms

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

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

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

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



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

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

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

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Vocabulary Worksheet #3

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

staff (n)

1. A specific group of workers.

staff (n)

2. A stick or rod used for support or as a symbol of authority.

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

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

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

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

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

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

resent () _____

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

Synonym _____ Synonym _____

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

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

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Vocabulary Worksheet #4

Word Relationships: Synonyms

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

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

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

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



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

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

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

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Vocabulary Worksheet #5

Multiple Meaning Words

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prefix	Base	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
in			no	_____
	san(e)		health	_____
insane	_____			_____

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.

insane () _____

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

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

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

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

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Vocabulary Worksheet #6

Word Relationships: Antonyms

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

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

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

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



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: authority (n) Definition: The power to make important decisions.	Similar to...
Different than.	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:
Vocabulary Word: available (adj) Definition: Not busy or free to act.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

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Vocabulary Worksheet #7

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

track (n)

1. A rough path or trail.

track (v)

2. To follow something's progress or show its location.

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

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

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

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

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

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

discredit () _____

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

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

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

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

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Vocabulary Worksheet #8

Word Relationships: Antonyms

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

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

selfish (adj)	Not concerned for others or looking out for oneself.
---------------	--

generous (adj)	Giving more than is due or expected.
----------------	--------------------------------------

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

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

adore (v)	To love deeply.
-----------	-----------------

admire (v)	To respect and approve.
------------	-------------------------



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

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

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

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Vocabulary Worksheet #9

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

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

endure () _____

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

Synonym _____ Synonym _____

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

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

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Vocabulary Worksheet #10

Word Relationships: Part to Whole

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

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

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

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

← _____ happy _____ pleased →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

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

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

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Vocabulary Worksheet #11

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

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

attract () _____

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

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

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

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

_____ [View/Purchase Grade 4 Vocabulary](#)

Vocabulary Worksheet #13

Multiple Meaning Words

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

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

insist () _____

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

Inflected Form _____ Inflected Form _____

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

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

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Vocabulary Worksheet #14

Word Relationships: Degree

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

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

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

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



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: data (n) Definition: Facts and statistics collected to support conclusions.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:
Vocabulary Word: derive (v) Definition: To get from something else.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

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Vocabulary Worksheet #15

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

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

overact () _____

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

Inflected Form _____ Inflected Form _____

Similes (stated comparisons between two unlike things)

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

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Vocabulary Worksheet #17

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

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

misquote () _____

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

Inflected Form _____ Inflected Form _____

Similes (stated comparisons between two unlike things)

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

_____ [View/Purchase Grade 4 Vocabulary](#)



Vocabulary Worksheet #18

Word Relationships: Item to Category

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

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

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

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



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: environment (n) Definition: The place where something lives.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:
Vocabulary Word: establish (v) Definition: To bring about or make permanent.	
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

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Vocabulary Worksheet #19

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

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

suburb () _____

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

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

Similes (stated comparisons between two unlike things)

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

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Vocabulary Worksheet #20

Word Relationships: Item to Category

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

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

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
dull (adj)	Not smart or interesting.
fascinating (adj)	Very interesting.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

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

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

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Vocabulary Worksheet #23

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

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

intercept () _____

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

Synonym _____ Synonym _____

Metaphors (implied comparisons between two unlike things)

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

_____ [View/Purchase Grade 4 Vocabulary](#)



Vocabulary Worksheet #24

Word Relationships: Character to Location

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

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

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

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

← sure unlikely →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

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

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Vocabulary Worksheet #25

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

foreward _____

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.

foreward () _____

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

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

Metaphors (implied comparisons between two unlike things)

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

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Vocabulary Worksheet #26

Word Relationships: Object to its Use

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

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

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

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

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

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

← ask _____ beg _____ →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

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

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

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Vocabulary Worksheet #27

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

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

depend () _____

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

Synonym _____ Synonym _____

Imagery (descriptive language which especially appeals to the senses)

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

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Vocabulary Worksheet #28

Word Relationships: Object to its Use

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

vehicle (n)

A motorized machine that moves people or things.

transfer (v)

To move people and things from one place to another.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

master (n)

An expert in something.

succeed (v)

To achieve a goal or result.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

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

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Vocabulary Worksheet #29

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

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

transport () _____

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

Synonym _____ Synonym _____

Imagery (descriptive language which especially appeals to the senses)

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

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Vocabulary Worksheet #30

Word Relationships: Source and its Object

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

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

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

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

← _____ noon _____ midnight →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: individual (n) Definition: A single separate person or thing.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:
Vocabulary Word: interpret (v) Definition: To explain the meaning of something.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

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Vocabulary Worksheet #31

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

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

superior () _____

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

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

Imagery (descriptive language which especially appeals to the senses)

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

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Vocabulary Worksheet #32

Word Relationships: Source and its Object

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

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

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

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



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: involve (v) Definition: To bring in or make a part of.	Similar to...
Different than.	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:
Vocabulary Word: issue (n) Definition: A problem that requires discussion or action.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

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Vocabulary Worksheet #33

Multiple Meaning Words

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

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

semiannual () _____

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

Inflected Form _____ Inflected Form _____

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

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

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Vocabulary Worksheet #35

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

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

pardon () _____

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

Synonym _____ Synonym _____

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

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

_____ [View/Purchase Grade 4 Vocabulary](#)



Vocabulary Worksheet #36

Word Relationships: Worker to Work

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

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

criminal (n)	A person involved in a crime.
--------------	-------------------------------

prison (n)	A place where people are held as a punishment for their crimes.
------------	---

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

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

deny (v)	To challenge the truth or not allow.
----------	--------------------------------------

refuse (v)	To turn down or not accept.
------------	-----------------------------



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

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

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

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Vocabulary Worksheet #37

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

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

midterm () _____

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

Inflected Form _____ Inflected Form _____

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

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

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Vocabulary Worksheet #38

Word Relationships: Problem to Solution

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

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

dishonor (n)

Shame.

respect (n)

Something or someone seen as worthy or of high value.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

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

encourage (v)

To support and motivate.

inspire (v)

To motivate someone to creative effort.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: method (n) Definition: A special way to do something.	Similar to...
Different than.	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:
Vocabulary Word: occur (v) Definition: To happen or take place.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

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Vocabulary Worksheet #39

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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.

understate () _____

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

Inflected Form _____ Inflected Form _____

Alliteration (repetition of beginning consonant sounds)

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

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Vocabulary Worksheet #40

Word Relationships: Problem to Solution

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

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

infection (n)	An illness caused by bad bacteria.
---------------	------------------------------------

antibiotics (n)	Medicine that destroys or slows the spread of germs.
-----------------	--

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

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

approximate (adj)	Close to but not the actual amount.
-------------------	-------------------------------------

accurate (adj)	Exact or correct.
----------------	-------------------



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

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

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

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Vocabulary Worksheet #41

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

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

audition () _____

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

Inflected Form _____ Inflected Form _____

Alliteration (repetition of beginning consonant sounds)

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

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Vocabulary Worksheet #42

Word Relationships: Defining Characteristic

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

commercial (n) A radio or television message that sells a product or service.
advertise (v) To use radio, television, or other media to sell a product or service.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

ancient (adj) Of or belonging to the very distant past.
modern (adj) Of or relating to the present.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: policy (n) Definition: A plan or standard way of doing things.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:
Vocabulary Word: principle (adj) Definition: A basic idea, belief, or value.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

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Vocabulary Worksheet #43

Multiple Meaning Words

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

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

trident () _____

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

Inflected Form _____ Inflected Form _____

Alliteration (repetition of beginning consonant sounds)

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

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Vocabulary Worksheet #44

Word Relationships: Defining Characteristic

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

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

comedy (n)

Entertainment intended to make an audience laugh.

humor (n)

The ability to be funny and make people laugh.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

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

appropriate (adj)

Correct for or good for the situation.

fitting (adj)

Exactly right for the situation.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

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

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Vocabulary Worksheet #45

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

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

exclaim () _____

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

Synonym _____ Synonym _____

Proverbs (practical truths based upon common sense or experience)

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

_____ [View/Purchase Grade 4 Vocabulary](#)



Vocabulary Worksheet #46

Word Relationships: Lack of to Object

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

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

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

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



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

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

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

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Vocabulary Worksheet #47

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

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

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

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

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

Prefix	Base	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
a			no	_____
	void		empty	_____
avoid				_____

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.

avoid () _____

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

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

Proverbs (practical truths based upon common sense or experience)

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

_____ [View/Purchase Grade 4 Vocabulary](#)



Vocabulary Worksheet #48

Word Relationships: Lack of to Object

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

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

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

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



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

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

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Vocabulary Worksheet #49

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

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

postpone () _____

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

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

Proverbs (practical truths based upon common sense or experience)

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

_____ [View/Purchase Grade 4 Vocabulary](#)



Vocabulary Worksheet #50

Word Relationships: Tool to Worker

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

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

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

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

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

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

← _____ allow _____ support _____ →

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

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

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

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Vocabulary Worksheet #51

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

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

bisect () _____

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

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

Onomatopoeia (words spelled like their objects or actions sound)

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

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Vocabulary Worksheet #52

Word Relationships: Tool to Worker

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

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

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

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



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

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

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

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Vocabulary Worksheet #53

Multiple Meaning Words

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

does (n)

1. A group of female deer.

does (v)

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

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

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

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

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

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

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

emerge () _____

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

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

Onomatopoeia (words spelled like their objects or actions sound)

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

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Vocabulary Worksheet #54

Word Relationships: Cause-Effect

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

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

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words Definitions

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



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: source (n) Definition: The place where something begins.	Similar to...
Different than.	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:
Vocabulary Word: specific (adj) Definition: Something clearly defined, detailed, or identified.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

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Vocabulary Worksheet #55

Multiple Meaning Words

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

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

abrupt () _____

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

Synonym _____ Synonym _____

Onomatopoeia (words spelled like their objects or actions sound)

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

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Vocabulary Worksheet #56

Word Relationships: Cause-Effect

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

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

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

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



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: structure (n) Definition: A building or object constructed from smaller parts.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:
Vocabulary Word: theory (n) Definition: A general idea developed by a proven hypothesis.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

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Vocabulary Worksheet Answers

Grading the Vocabulary Worksheets

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

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

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

Vocabulary Worksheets Answers

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

Vocabulary Worksheet #1

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

Vocabulary Worksheet #2

big-huge-enormous-colossal

Vocabulary Worksheet #3

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

Vocabulary Worksheet #4

furicis/angry-upset-bothered

Vocabulary Worksheet #5

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

Vocabulary Worksheet #6

tired-sleepy-weary-exhausted

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Vocabulary Worksheet #7

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

Vocabulary Worksheet #8

adore-admire-dislike-hate

Vocabulary Worksheet #9

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

Vocabulary Worksheet #10

elated-joyous-happy-pleased

Vocabulary Worksheet #11

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

Vocabulary Worksheet #12

whisper-mumble-shout-scream

Vocabulary Worksheet #13

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

Vocabulary Worksheet #14

scorching-hot-lukewarm-cool

Vocabulary Worksheet #15

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

Vocabulary Worksheet #16

sob-sniffle-giggle-laugh

Vocabulary Worksheet #17

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

Vocabulary Worksheet #18

scrawny-thin-overweight-obese

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Vocabulary Worksheet #19

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

Vocabulary Worksheet #20

fascinating-interesting-dull-boring

Vocabulary Worksheet #21

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

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

Vocabulary Worksheet #22

recommend-approve-support-accept

Vocabulary Worksheet #23

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

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

Vocabulary Worksheet #24

certain-sure-probable-unlikely

Vocabulary Worksheet #25

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

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

Vocabulary Worksheet #26

ask-request-beg-plead

Vocabulary Worksheet #27

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

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

Vocabulary Worksheet #28

master-succeed-improve-try

Vocabulary Worksheet #29

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

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

Vocabulary Worksheet #30

dawn-noon-twilight-midnight

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Vocabulary Worksheet #31

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

Vocabulary Worksheet #32

cowardly-afraid-brave-courageous

Vocabulary Worksheet #33

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

Vocabulary Worksheet #34

require-demand-suggest-wish

Vocabulary Worksheet #35

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

Vocabulary Worksheet #36

deny-refuse-allow-support

Vocabulary Worksheet #37

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

Vocabulary Worksheet #38

inspire-cheer-encourage-comfort

Vocabulary Worksheet #39

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

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

Vocabulary Worksheet #40

exact-accurate-approximate-close

Vocabulary Worksheet #41

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

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

Vocabulary Worksheet #42

ancient-old-new-modern

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Vocabulary Worksheet #43

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

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

Vocabulary Worksheet #44

fitting- appropriate-acceptable-unsatisfactory

Vocabulary Worksheet #45

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

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

Vocabulary Worksheet #46

sip-swallow-gulp-chug

Vocabulary Worksheet #47

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

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

Vocabulary Worksheet #48

counterfeit-phony-copy-real

Vocabulary Worksheet #49

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

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

Vocabulary Worksheet #50

reject-allow-support-cooperate

Vocabulary Worksheet #51

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

Answer: “gargle”

Vocabulary Worksheet #52

argue-discuss-talk-chat

Vocabulary Worksheet #53

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

Answer: “squished”

Vocabulary Worksheet #54

nibble-taste-eat-gobble

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Vocabulary Worksheet #55

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

Answer: “sizzle”

Vocabulary Worksheet #56

see-notice-ignore-neglect

Vocabulary Review

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

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Vocabulary Study Cards #1 and #2

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

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Vocabulary Study Cards #3 and #4

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

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Vocabulary Study Cards #5 and #6

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

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Vocabulary Study Cards #7 and #8

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

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Vocabulary Study Cards #9 and #10

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

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Vocabulary Study Cards #11 and #12

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

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Vocabulary Study Cards #13 and #14

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

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Vocabulary Study Cards #15 and #16

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

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Vocabulary Study Cards #17 and #18

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

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Vocabulary Study Cards #19 and #20

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

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Vocabulary Study Cards #21 and #22

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

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Vocabulary Study Cards #23 and #24

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

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Vocabulary Study Cards #25 and #26

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

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Vocabulary Study Cards #27 and #28

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

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Vocabulary Study Cards #29 and #30

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

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Vocabulary Study Cards #31 and #32

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

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Vocabulary Study Cards #33 and #34

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

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Vocabulary Study Cards #35 and #36

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

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Vocabulary Study Cards #37 and #38

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

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Vocabulary Study Cards #39 and #40

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

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Vocabulary Study Cards #41 and #42

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

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Vocabulary Study Cards #43 and #44

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

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Vocabulary Study Cards #45 and #46

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

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Vocabulary Study Cards #47 and #48

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

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Vocabulary Study Cards #49 and #50

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

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Vocabulary Study Cards #51 and #52

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

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Vocabulary Study Cards #53 and #54

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

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Vocabulary Study Cards #55 and #56

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

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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.

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Vocabulary Test: Lessons 1–4

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Vocabulary Test: Lessons 5–8

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Vocabulary Test: Lessons 9–12

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Vocabulary Test: Lessons 13–16

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Vocabulary Test: Lessons 17–20

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Vocabulary Test: Lessons 21–24

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Vocabulary Test: Lessons 25–28

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

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

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

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

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

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

16. Define imagery.

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

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

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Vocabulary Test: Lessons 29–32

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

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

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

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

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

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

16. Write a sentence using visual imagery. _____

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

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

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Vocabulary Test: Lessons 33–36

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

View/Purchase Grade 4 Vocabulary



Vocabulary Test: Lessons 37–40

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Vocabulary Test: Lessons 41–44

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

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

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

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

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

15. Write a sentence using the /h/ alliteration. _____
- _____
16. Write a sentence using the /s/ alliteration. _____
- _____
17. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this word: “audition.” _____
- _____
18. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this word: “trident.” _____
- _____

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Vocabulary Test: Lessons 45–48

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Vocabulary Test: Lessons 49–52

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Vocabulary Test: Lessons 53–56

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Vocabulary Test Answers

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

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

Lessons 1–4

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

Lessons 5–8

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

Lessons 9–12

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

Lessons 13–16

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

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Vocabulary Test Answers

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

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

Lessons 17–20

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

Lessons 21–24

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

Lessons 25–28

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

Lessons 29–32

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

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Vocabulary Test Answers

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

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

Lessons 33–36

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

Lessons 37–40

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

Lessons 41–44

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

Lessons 45–48

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

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Vocabulary Test Answers

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

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

Lessons 49–52

15. “All work and no play make Jack a dull boy” means that it important to have a balance of work and play.
16. Answers: “chirped”... “rustle”
17. The word *postpone* means to put something off until a later time.
18. The word *dissect* means to cut something in two.

Lessons 53–56

15. Answers: “creaked”... “shuffled”
16. Answers: “sigh”... “beeping”
17. The word *emerge* means to move out into the open.
18. The word *abrupt* means a sudden or unexpected break.

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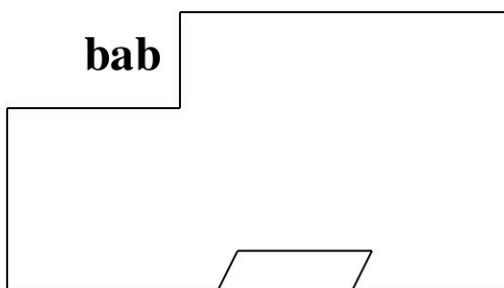


Syllable Worksheets

The syllable worksheets will help your students practice and internalize the key syllable rules. First, complete the oral response drill, and then assign students the worksheets to complete on their own. Upon completion, have the students self-correct from the answer display to learn from their own mistakes.

Preparation

A projector is required for the oral response drill. Cut out a card from black construction paper with one corner cut off as a rectangle to isolate each word part. Also cut a bottom flap to slide the card against the screen or projector. Make several of these cards.



Oral Response Drill and Syllable Worksheets Directions

1. Read and explain the syllable rule.
2. Using the answer sheet as a guide, isolate each syllable on the display. Students say the word part, as soon as the syllable is isolated on the display. Remind students to “Don’t shout, but don’t whisper. Use your six-inch voices.” Use the whole class responses to adjust to the correct pronunciation, as necessary.
3. Prompt by saying, “Blend” as you slide your hand from left to right under the projected word. Students blend the syllables. If some students incorrectly pronounce the word, say, “Adjust” and let the dominant voices of the class teach those who mispronounced the word.
4. Prompt by saying, “Snap and clap” and lead students in snapping on the unaccented syllables and clapping on the primary accent syllable.
5. Students apply the syllable rule to divide the words into syllables with / marks. Students also write the accent mark (') above the primary vowel accent.
6. Upon completion, display the answers. Students self-correct and revise their answers.

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Closed Syllable Division Worksheet #1

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

Directions: Divide the words into syllables, according to the rule, with / marks and write the accent mark (') above the primary vowel accent.

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

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Closed Syllable Division Worksheet #2

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

Word Jumbles Directions: Unjumble these words in the spaces provided. Carefully divide the words into syllables with / marks. Then, write the accent mark (') above the primary vowel accent.

1. padnik _____

2. aaitfatse _____

3. wcdsnhai _____

4. tbsterua _____

5. uinpmk _____

Nonsense Words Directions: Carefully divide these nonsense words into syllables with / marks, according to the syllable rule.

6. l a t c h l e n

7. c a m b l u n d

8. r e s t b i l t

9. t h i c h e s t e r

10. b o d i l l e n t

Book Search Directions: Find four two-syllable words that have closed syllables for each word part.

Book Titles: _____

_____ p. _____ p. _____

_____ n _____ n

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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:

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

Base Word	_____
	_____ () Base Word Definition:

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Open Syllable Division Worksheet #3

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

Directions: Divide the words into syllables, according to the rule, with / marks and write the accent mark (') above the primary vowel accent.

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. snaky

23. deny

24. veto

25. tasty

26. below

27. trophy

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Open Syllable Division Worksheet #4

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

Word Jumbles Directions: Unjumble these words in the spaces provided. Carefully divide the words into syllables with / marks. Then, write the accent mark (') above the primary vowel accent.

1. opoth _____

2. msyli _____

3. biefree _____

4. hyprot _____

5. atspyr _____

Nonsense Words Directions: Carefully divide these nonsense words into syllables with / marks, according to the syllable rule.

6. g l o w l y

7. t r i p l a y

8. m s s h i l e e

9. t r a d y b y

10. s t i l l b e a

Book Search Directions: Find four two-syllable words that have open syllables for each word part.

Book Titles: _____

_____ p. _____ p. _____

_____ n. _____ n. _____

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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:

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

Base Word	_____
	_____ () Base Word Definition:

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Silent Final *e* Syllable Division Worksheet #5

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). **Example:** late/ly.

Directions: Divide the words into syllables, according to the rule, with / marks and write the accent mark (') above the primary vowel accent.

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 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 |

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Silent Final *e* Syllable Division Worksheet #6

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). **Example:** late/ly.

Word Jumbles Directions: Unjumble these words in the spaces provided. Carefully divide the words into syllables with / marks. Then, write the accent mark (') above the primary vowel accent.

1. nheesirn _____

2. eeevericd _____

3. ceryesn _____

4. omoedbgirr _____

5. sdetiloacd _____

Nonsense Words Directions: Carefully divide these nonsense words into syllables with / marks, according to the syllable rule.

6. p l a m e m e n t

7. l i t e s i n e

8. s t r e e b l e t e

9. a n e s p i n n e

10. r o n e t r u t e f u l

Book Search Directions: Find four silent final *e* words.

Book Titles: _____

_____ p. _____ p. _____

_____ p. _____ p. _____

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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:	_____
_____	_____

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

Base Word	_____
_____ () Base Word Definition:	_____
_____	_____

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Vowel Teams Syllable Division Worksheet #7

Vowel Teams Syllable Rule: Usually keep vowel teams together in the same syllable.

Example: beau/ty.

Directions: Divide the words into syllables, according to the rule, with / marks and write the accent mark (') above the primary vowel accent.

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 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. cheap skate | 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 |

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Vowel Teams Syllable Division Worksheet #8

Vowel Teams Syllable Rule: Usually keep vowel teams together in the same syllable.

Example: beau/ty.

Word Jumbles Directions: Unjumble these words in the spaces provided. Carefully divide the words into syllables with / marks. Then, write the accent mark (') above the primary vowel accent.

1. yhurlog _____

2. lgishegin _____

3. spahceteka _____

4. ueogdnrse _____

5. toisuylacu _____

Nonsense Words Directions: Carefully divide these nonsense words into syllables with / marks, according to the syllable rule.

6. s t e a t h e n t

7. t a i s w e e n

8. c l o w l i e f

9. t r o i b l e i n

10. b o u g l a w z l y

Book Search Directions: Find four two-syllable words that have vowel teams in one of the word parts.

Book Titles: _____

_____ p. _____ p. _____

_____ p. _____ p. _____

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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:	_____
_____	_____

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

Base Word	_____
_____ () Base Word Definition:	_____
_____	_____

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***r – controlled* Vowel Syllable Division Worksheet #9**

***r – controlled* Vowels Syllable Rule:** Keep the *r – controlled* vowels in the same syllable. The *r* changes the pronunciation of a connected vowel. **Examples:** **One sound /r/–** stretch/**er**, whirl/**ring**, **ur**/gent, **cour**/age; **Two sounds /air/–** hair/**net**, wear/**ing**, **heir**/loom, **bare**/ly; **Two sounds /or/–** ac/**tor**, re/**store**, di/**no/saur**, back/**court**; **Two sounds /eer/–** ear/**ring**, cheer/**ful** **Two sounds /oo/–** tour/**ist**, pure/**ly**; **Three sounds /our/–** hour/**ly**

Directions: Divide the words into syllables, according to the rule, with / marks and write the accent mark (') above the primary vowel accent.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. argument | 2. artistic | 3. burglar |
| 4. perspiration | 5. erratic | 6. admirer |
| 7. circumvent | 8. surname | 9. tornado |
| 10. format | 11. terrain | 12. firmly |
| 13. absurd | 14. urgently | 15. sulfur |
| 16. erroneous | 17. cigarette | 18. murmur |
| 19. stirring | 20. herder | 21. curtain |
| 22. squirming | 23. virtual | 24. charmer |
| 25. enormous | 26. immortal | 27. uncertainty |

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***r – controlled* Vowel Syllable Division Worksheet #10**

***r – controlled* Vowels Syllable Rule:** Keep the *r – controlled* vowels in the same syllable. The *r* changes the pronunciation of a connected vowel. **Examples:** **One sound /r/–** stretch/**er**, whirl/**ir**g, **ur**/gent, **cour**/age; **Two sounds /air/–** hair/**air**net, wear/**air**ing, **heir**/loom, **bare**/ly; **Two sounds /or/–** ac/**or**, re/**or**store, di/**or**no/saur, back/**or**t; **Two sounds /eer/–** ear/**eer**ring, cheer/**eer**ful **Two sounds /oo/–** tour/**oo**ist, pure/**oo**ly; **Three sounds /our/–** hour/**our**ly

Word Jumbles Directions: Unjumble these words in the spaces provided. Carefully divide the words into syllables with / marks. Then, write the accent mark (') above the primary vowel accent.

1. canrtui

2. uusflr

3. uricevment

4. roetrste

5. agtetred

Nonsense Words Directions: Carefully divide these nonsense words into syllables with / marks, according to the syllable rule.

6. l a r c l u n

7. s e n t e r m e n t

8. s l a n b i r g e

9. o r s n a m b e

10. t o u r l e e l s t e r

Book Search Directions: Find four two-syllable words which include an *r – controlled* vowel.

Book Titles: _____

_____ p. _____ p. _____

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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:

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

Base Word	_____
	_____ () Base Word Definition:

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Double Consonant Syllable Division Worksheet #11

Double Consonant Syllable Rule: When two consonants come 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*) and usually keep blends together e.g., *bl, br, 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*.

Directions: Divide the words into syllables, according to the rule, with / marks and write the accent mark (') above the primary vowel accent.

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 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. astonished |
| 19. discussed | 20. splitting | 21. fitness |
| 22. madness | 23. gladden | 24. stirring |
| 25. shipment | 26. presentation | 27. hiccupped |

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Double Consonant Syllable Division Worksheet #12

Double Consonant Syllable Rule: When two consonants come 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*) and usually keep blends together e.g., *bl, br, 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*.

Word Jumbles Directions: Unjumble these words in the spaces provided. Carefully divide the words into syllables with / marks. Then, write the accent mark (') above the primary vowel accent.

1. nitrasrg _____

2. escosdisd _____

3. trgootne _____

4. edaitmtder _____

5. pcucihpde _____

Nonsense Words Directions: Carefully divide these nonsense words into syllables with / marks, according to the syllable rule.

6. d e w a p p i n g _____

7. e t t e n b o n d _____

8. s t r i m m i n g _____

9. t h r i n n e r d _____

10. c l o g g e s t _____

Book Search Directions: Find four words which have double consonants before the suffix.

Book Titles: _____

_____ p. _____ p. _____

_____ [View/Purchase Grade 4 Vocabulary](#)



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:	_____

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

Base Word	_____
_____ () Base Word Definition:	_____

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Inflected Endings Syllable Division Worksheet #13

Inflected Endings Syllable Rule: Inflected endings change the grammar or add to the meaning of a word. English has very few inflected endings compared to most other languages.

Examples: wait – wait/**ing**, read – read/**er** (one who reads)

Directions: Divide the words into syllables, according to the rule, with / marks and write the accent mark (') above the primary vowel accent.

1. radios

2. diskette

3. virtuous

4. rodeos

5. possessed

6. misbehavior

7. superheroes

8. undertaking

9. bereavement

10. midwives

11. written

12. neighborhood

13. buddies

14. microscope

15. repulsion

16. monkeys

17. Middleville

18. mutation

19. eyebrows

20. sealant

21. furious

22. couches

23. inventor

24. wisdom

25. infatuated

26. actress

27. unkindest

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Inflected Endings Syllable Division Worksheet #14

Inflected Endings Syllable Rule: Inflected endings change the grammar or add to the meaning of a word. English has very few inflected endings compared to most other languages.

Examples: wait – wait/**ing**, read – read/**er** (one who reads)

Word Jumbles Directions: Unjumble these words in the spaces provided. Carefully divide the words into syllables with / marks. Then, write the accent mark (') above the primary vowel accent.

1. sotivruu _____

2. esospesd _____

3. tmaiutno _____

4. ryebeows _____

5. nvtienor _____

Nonsense Words Directions: Carefully divide these nonsense words into syllables with / marks, according to the syllable rule.

6. m i t c h l e d

7. c u s t l e s t

8. y e l t o n m e n t

9. w h i t h e n t

10. t o u n t s t r i e d

Book Search Directions: Find four words that have different inflections.

Book Titles: _____

_____ p. _____ p. _____

_____ p. _____ p. _____

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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:

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

Base Word	_____
	_____ () Base Word Definition:

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Schwa Syllable Division Worksheet #15

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. The schwa makes a long /ūh/ sound. **Examples:** a/lárm, com/mít The schwa can also make a short /ūh/ or /ī/ sound. **Examples:** cúr/tain, gál/lon

Directions: Divide the words into syllables, according to the rule, with / marks and write the accent mark (') above the primary vowel accent.

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

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Schwa Syllable Division Worksheet #16

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. The schwa makes a long /ūh/ sound. **Examples:** a/lárm, com/mít The schwa can also make a short /ūh/ or /i/ sound. **Examples:** cúr/tain, gál/lon

Word Jumbles Directions: Unjumble these words in the spaces provided. Carefully divide the words into syllables with / marks. Then, write the accent mark (') above the primary vowel accent.

1. agdairm

2. mocwlee

3. egneiner

4. ecemytre

5. tapenrrseetiev

Nonsense Words Directions: Carefully divide these nonsense words into syllables with / marks, according to the syllable rule.

6. k e r l i o n

7. a t e n d o u s

8. c o m m e s t r i c u e

9. b u s t a n l y

10. f o w m a n

Book Search Directions: Find four words which include the schwa: two in the first syllable and two in the second syllable.

Book Titles: _____

_____ p. _____ p. _____

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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:

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

Base Word	_____
	_____ () Base Word Definition:

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Consonant-“le” Division Worksheet #17

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.

Examples: can/dle, pim/ple

Directions: Divide the words into syllables, according to the rule, with / marks and write the accent mark (') above the primary vowel accent.

1. handle

2. hassled

3. trickled

4. muscle

5. humble

6. gentleman

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. trifling

21. unbuckled

22. uncle

23. fabled

24. gentlemen

25. encircle

26. triangle

27. reshuffle

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Consonant-“le” Division Worksheet #18

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.

Examples: can/dle, pim/ple

Word Jumbles Directions: Unjumble these words in the spaces provided. Carefully divide the words into syllables with / marks. Then, write the accent mark (') above the primary vowel accent.

1. upprel _____

2. cuselm _____

3. heldna _____

4. dldinpag _____

5. etlsetemnt _____

Nonsense Words Directions: Carefully divide these nonsense words into syllables with / marks, according to the syllable rule.

6. m u s g l e

7. l a t l e m a n

8. p u n b l e m a n

9. a w f l e t i n e

10. y a s k e l y

Book Search Directions: Find four words with different consonant-“le” syllables.

Book Titles: _____

_____ p. _____ p. _____

_____ p. _____ p. _____

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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:

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

Base Word	_____
	_____ () Base Word Definition:

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Vowel Pronunciation Shift Syllable Division Worksheet #19

Vowel Pronunciation Shift Syllable Rule: Vowel sounds may change pronunciation or spelling between related words. **Example:** ex/plain (The “ai” has a long /ā/ sound) – ex/pla/na/tion (The a has a short /ă/ sound)

Directions: Divide the words into syllables, according to the rule, with / marks and write the accent mark (') above the primary vowel accent.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 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 | 2 | |

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Vowel Pronunciation Shift Syllable Division Worksheet #20

Vowel Pronunciation Shift Syllable Rule: Vowel sounds may change pronunciation or spelling between related words. **Example:** ex/plain (The “ai” has a long /ā/ sound) – ex/pla/na/tion (The a has a short /ă/ sound)

Word Jumbles Directions: Unjumble these words in the spaces provided. Carefully divide the words into syllables with / marks. Then, write the accent mark (') above the primary vowel accent.

1. periteagn _____

2. epteirtev _____

3. noitpeitir _____

4. gnneidfi _____

5. iiifedntno _____

Nonsense Words Directions: Carefully divide these nonsense words into syllables with / marks, according to the syllable rule.

6. q u a t i z e

7. q u a t i c

8. q u a t i n g

9. q u a t e d

10. q u a t r y

Book Search Directions: Find four words which have vowels that change in pronunciation between related words.

Book Titles: _____

_____ p. _____ p. _____

_____ n _____ n

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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:

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

Base Word	_____
	_____ () Base Word Definition:

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Consonant Pronunciation Shift Syllable Division Worksheet #21

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

Example: pub/lic (The *c* has a /k/ sound) – pub/li/cize (The *c* has a /s/ sound)

Directions: Divide the words into syllables, according to the rule, with / marks and write the accent mark (') above the primary vowel accent.

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

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Consonant Pronunciation Shift Syllable Division Worksheet #22

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

Example: pub/lic (The *c* has a /k/ sound) – pub/li/cize (The *c* has a /s/ sound)

Word Jumbles Directions: Unjumble these words in the spaces provided. Carefully divide the words into syllables with / marks. Then, write the accent mark (') above the primary vowel accent.

1. tiplocis _____

2. opniltciai _____

3. amgci _____

4. olpyic _____

5. iamgcnia _____

Nonsense Words Directions: Carefully divide these nonsense words into syllables with / marks, according to the syllable rule.

6. u n d e f i t u n d e f i c i a l

7. a n t c i d e a n t c i d i s i o n

8. l u t t e g e l u t t e g i a l

9. o t d a r n a l o t d a r n i n a l

10. a t l i c i a n a t l i c i a n

Book Search Directions: Find four words which have consonants that change in pronunciation between related words.

Book Titles: _____

_____ p. _____ p. _____

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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:

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

Base Word	_____
	_____ () Base Word Definition:

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Accent Shift Syllable Division Worksheet #23

Accent Shift Syllable Rule: Accent placements sometimes change between related words. All words have one syllable that has a primary accent on its vowel sound.

Example: éⁿ/er/gy – en/er/gé/tic

Directions: Divide the words into syllables, according to the rule, with / marks and write the accent mark (^ˈ) above the primary vowel accent.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 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. preview | 20. previewing |
| 21. injurious | 22. injury |
| 23. democrat | 24. democracy |

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Accent Shift Syllable Division Worksheet #24

Accent Shift Syllable Rule: Accent placements sometimes change between related words. All words have one syllable that has a primary accent on its vowel sound.

Example: éⁿ/er/gy – en/er/gé/tic

Word Jumbles Directions: Unjumble these words in the spaces provided. Carefully divide the words into syllables with / marks. Then, write the accent mark (^ˈ) above the primary vowel accent.

1. ilralegc _____

2. llyrgea _____

3. tocivcn _____

4. nvcciiootn _____

Nonsense Words Directions: Carefully divide these nonsense words into syllables with / marks, according to the syllable rule.

5. p a l r i c p a l r i c i t y

6. t r i s e r v e t r i s e r a t i o n

7. n u q u e l n u q u e l i t y

8. d o w t e r d o w t e r i o u s

9. c l a s t e r c l a s t e n a c y

10. t e l i c a l t e l i c i s m

Book Search Directions: Find four words which have accents that change in pronunciation between related words.

Book Titles: _____

_____ p. _____ p. _____

_____ n _____ n

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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:	_____
_____	_____

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

Base Word	_____
_____ () Base Word Definition:	_____
_____	_____

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Prefix Syllable Division Worksheet #25

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.

Examples: **pre**/view, **un**/**im**/proved

Directions: Divide the words into syllables, according to the rule, with / marks and write the accent mark (') above the primary vowel accent.

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 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 |

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Prefix Syllable Division Worksheet #26

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.

Examples: **pre**/view, **un**/**im**/proved

Word Jumbles Directions: Unjumble these words in the spaces provided. Carefully divide the words into syllables with / marks. Then, write the accent mark (') above the primary vowel accent.

1. umnycmoit _____

2. lilegla _____

3. cstpepiirron _____

4. gnsditiuihs _____

5. noictoven _____

Nonsense Words Directions: Carefully divide these nonsense words into syllables with / marks, according to the syllable rule.

6. c o n t i l e

7. r e p e n s e

8. p r e p e r t

9. a n p e r t a t e

10. f o r e k e t t a n y

Book Search Directions: Find four words that have different prefixes.

Book Titles: _____

_____ p. _____ p. _____

_____ p. _____ p. _____

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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:

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

Base Word	_____
	_____ () Base Word Definition:

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Suffix Syllable Division Worksheet #27

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. **Examples:** print/**ed**, care/**ful**/**ly**

Directions: Divide the words into syllables, according to the rule, with / marks and write the accent mark (') above the primary vowel accent.

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

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Suffix Syllable Division Worksheet #28

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. **Examples:** print/**ed**, care/**ful**/**ly**

Word Jumbles Directions: Unjumble these words in the spaces provided. Carefully divide the words into syllables with / marks. Then, write the accent mark (') above the primary vowel accent.

1. ertrfic _____

2. ygrmrain _____

3. csaererhse _____

4. ediouslci _____

5. veelnoep _____

Nonsense Words Directions: Carefully divide these nonsense words into syllables with / marks, according to the syllable rule.

6. q u i t c h a b l e

7. e n d m o n i o u s

8. l e v u t i o n a l

9. s t a r t r i a n

10. p a n t r i t y

Book Search Directions: Find four words that have different suffixes.

Book Titles: _____

_____ p. _____ p. _____

_____ p. _____ p. _____

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Syllable Worksheet Answers

Closed Syllable Division Worksheet #1

1. náp/kin	2. pén/cil	3. fíd/get
4. píc/nic	5. cón/test	6. bán/dit
7. át/las	8. ín/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/did	18. céc/tus
19. mág/net	20. cán/yon	21. ác/tress
22. quin/tét	23. kíd/nap	24. lóc/ker
25. púmp/kin	26. sub/tráct	27. frán/tic

Closed Syllable Division Worksheet #2

Word Jumbles

- (1) kíd/nap
- (2) fan/tás/tic
- (3) sánd/wich
- (4) sub/tráct
- (5) púmp/kin

Nonsense Words

- (6) hích/len
- (7) cam/blund
- (8) tíst/bilt
- (9) thich/es/tel
- (10) bod/in/let

Book Search: The Clarifier shows the worksheet to the teacher to check answers.

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Syllable Worksheet Answers

Open Syllable Division Worksheet #3

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. spí/cy
10. slów/ly	11. pa/yée	12. grá/y
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 Division Worksheet #4

Word Jumbles

- (1) phó/to
- (2) slí/my
- (3) free/bie
- (4) tró/phy
- (5) pá/stry

Nonsense Words

- (6) gló/ly
- (7) trí/play
- (8) cu/shi/lee
- (9) tra/dy/by
- (10) stri/lu/bea

Book Search: The Clarifier shows the worksheet to the teacher to check answers.

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Syllable Worksheet Answers

Silent Final *e* Syllable Division Worksheet #5

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

Silent Final *e* Syllable Division Worksheet #6

Word Jumbles

- (1) en/shríne
- (2) re/céived
- (3) scé/ner/y or séc/ne/ry
- (4) bríde/groom
- (5) dí/s/lo/ca/ted

Nonsense Words

- (6) plame/ment
- (7) lite/sine
- (8) stree/blete
- (9) anes/plume
- (10) rone/brute/ful

Book Search: The Clarifier shows the worksheet to the teacher to check answers.

View/Purchase Grade 4 Vocabulary



Syllable Worksheet Answers

Vowel Teams Syllable Division Worksheet #7

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 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. róa/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. fríend/ship | 24. sléigh/ing |
| 25. frúit/ful | 26. féw/est | 25. káy/stroke |

Vowel Teams Syllable Division Worksheet #8

Word Jumbles

- (1) róugh/ly
- (2) sléigh/ing
- (3) chéap/skate
- (4) un/der/góes
- (5) cáu/tious/ly

Nonsense Words

- (6) steath/lent
- (7) tais/ween
- (8) clow/lief
- (9) troi/glein
- (10) bough/lawz/ly

Book Search: The Clarifier shows the worksheet to the teacher to check answers.

View/Purchase Grade 4 Vocabulary



Syllable Worksheet Answers

r – controlled Vowel Syllable Division Worksheet #9

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. súr/name	9. tor/ná/do
10. fórr/mat	11. ter/ráin	12. fírm/ly
13. ab/súrd	14. úr/gent/ly	15. súl/fur
16. er/ró/ne/ous	17. cíg/ar/ette	18. múr/nar
19. stir/ring	20. hér/der	21. cúrr/in
22. squír/ming	23. vír/tu/al	24. har/mer
25. e/nór/mous	26. im/mor/tál	27. ur/cér/tain/ty

r – controlled Vowel Syllable Division Worksheet #10

Word Jumbles

- (1) cúrr/tain
- (2) súl/fur
- (3) cír/cum/vent or cir/cum/vént
- (4) térr/or/ist
- (5) tárr/get/ed or tár/ge/ted

Nonsense Words

- (6) larc/lun
- (7) sen/ter/ment
- (8) slan/birge
- (9) or/sham/be
- (10) dour/leel/ster

Book Search: The Clarifier shows the worksheet to the teacher to check answers.

View/Purchase Grade 4 Vocabulary



Syllable Worksheet Answers

Double Consonant Syllable Division Worksheet #11

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. for/gót/ten
10. star/vá/tion	11. sub/stán/tial	12. re/ad/mít/ted
13. bóok/worm	14. séam/stress	15. kíd/nappeu
16. stár/ring	17. im/prín/ted	18. as/tó/trished
19. dis/cússed	20. splít/ting	21. fít/mess
22. mád/ness	23. glád/den	24. púr/ring
25. shíp/ment	26. pre/sen/tá/tion	27. híc/cupped

Double Consonant Syllable Division Worksheet #12

Word Jumbles

- (1) stár/ring
- (2) dis/cússed
- (3) for/gót/ten
- (4) re/ad/mít/ted
- (5) híc/cupped

Nonsense Words

- (6) de/wap/ping
- (7) et/ten/bond
- (8) strim/mied
- (9) thrun/nerd
- (10) clog/gest

Book Search: The Clarifier shows the worksheet to the teacher to check answers.

View/Purchase Grade 4 Vocabulary



Syllable Worksheet Answers

Inflected Endings Syllable Division Worksheet #13

1. rá/di/os	2. dis/kétte	3. vír/tu/ous
4. ró/de/os	5. pos/séssed	6. mis/be/há/vior
7. sú/per/he/roes	8. ún/der/ta/king	9. be/réave/ment
10. míd/wives	11. wrít/ten	12. néigh/bor/head
13. búd/dies	14. mí/cro/scope	15. re/púl/sion
16. món/keys	17. Míd/dle/ville	18. mu/tá/tion
19. éye/brows	20. séal/ant	21. fúr/hous
22. cóu/ches	23. in/vén/tor	24. wís/dom
25. in/fá/tu/a/ted	26. ác/tress	27. ur/wínd/est

Inflected Endings Syllable Division Worksheet #14

Word Jumbles

- (1) vír/tu/ous
- (2) pos/séssed
- (3) mu/tá/tion
- (4) éye/brows
- (5) in/vén/tor

Nonsense Words

- (6) mitch/led
- (7) cust/lest
- (8) yel/ton/ment
- (9) whith/ant or wh/thant
- (10) to/lunt/stried or tol/unt/stried

Book Search: The Clarifier shows the worksheet to the teacher to check answers.

View/Purchase Grade 4 Vocabulary



Syllable Worksheet Answers

Schwa Syllable Division Worksheet #15

- | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. a/bout | 2. pré/par/a/to/ry | 3. móun/tain |
| 4. kí/ten | 5. cé/m/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/ou/e |
| 19. dis/cóv/er/y | 20. i/mág/i/nar/y | 21. in/vi/ú/bé |
| 22. wón/der/ful | 23. sóph/o/more | 24. mól/o/dy |
| 25. de/lí/ber/ate/ly | 26. sým/pho/ny | 27. trá/vél/ing |

Schwa Syllable Division Worksheet #16

Word Jumbles

- (1) dí/a/gram
- (2) wél/come
- (3) en/gi/néer or en/gin/éer
- (4) cé/me/ter/y or cé/m/e/ter/y
- (5) re/pre/sén/ta/tive or rep/re/sén/ta/tive or re/pre/sént/a/tive or rep/re/sént/a/tive

Nonsense Words

- (6) kerl/ion
- (7) a/dend/ous or a/den/rous
- (8) com/mes/tri/ous
- (9) mus/tain/ly
- (10) dow/man

Book Search: The Clarifier shows the worksheet to the teacher to check answers.

View/Purchase Grade 4 Vocabulary



Syllable Worksheet Answers

Consonant-“le” Syllable Division Worksheet #17

1. hán/dle	2. hás/sled	3. tríc/kled
4. mú/scle	5. húm/ble	6. cát/tle/man
7. sín/gle	8. púr/ple	9. rí/fle
10. pád/dling	11. méa/sles	12. tíc/klis
13. cír/cling	14. bó/tle	15. sét/tle/ment
16. tóg/gle	17. sám/ple	18. stí/fle
19. crá/dle	20. trí/fling	21. un/bíc/kled
22. ún/cle	23. fá/bled	24. gén/tle/men
25. en/cír/cle	26. trí/an/gle	27. re shíf/fle

Consonant-“le” Syllable Division Worksheet #18

Word Jumbles

- (1) púr/ple
- (2) mús/cle
- (3) hán/dle
- (4) pád/dling or pád/dl/ing
- (5) sét/tle/ment

Nonsense Words

- (6) mus/gle
- (7) la/tle/man
- (8) pun/ble/mant
- (9) aw/fle/tine
- (10) yas/sle/ly

Book Search: The Clarifier shows the worksheet to the teacher to check answers.

View/Purchase Grade 4 Vocabulary



Syllable Worksheet Answers

Vowel Pronunciation Shift Syllable Division Worksheet #19

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. mét/al	11. me/tál/lic	
12. ex/tré/mi/ty	13. ex/tréme	
14. ló/cal	15. lo/cál/i/ty	
16. dí/ning	17. dín/ner	
18. in/sán/i/ty	19. in/sáne	
20. pléas/ant	21. pléas/ing	
22. pre/súme	23. pre/súmp/tion	
24. de/fí/ning	25. déf/i/ni/tion	
26. re/ci/tá/tion	27. re/cíte	

Vowel Pronunciation Shift Syllable Division Worksheet #20

Word Jumbles

- (1) re/péa/ting or re/péat/ing
- (2) re/pé/ti/tive or re/pét/i/tive
- (3) re/pe/tí/tion or rep/e/tí/tion
- (4) de/fí/ning or de/fin/ing
- (5) de/fi/ní/tion or de/fí/ní/tion or de/fin/i/tion

Nonsense Words

- (6) quat/tize
- (7) quat/tic or qua/tic
- (8) quat/ing or qua/ting
- (9) quat/ed or qua/ted
- (10) quat/ly

Book Search: The Clarifier shows the worksheet to the teacher to check answers.

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Syllable Worksheet Answers

Consonant Pronunciation Shift Syllable Division Worksheet #21

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. crít/ic | 2. crít/i/cize | 3. cri/tíque |
| 4. méd/i/cine | 5. méd/i/cal | 6. me/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. mág/ic | 23. ma/gí/cian | |
| 24. cól/lege | 25. col/lé/gi/al | |
| 26. prác/ti/cal | 27. prác/tice | |

Consonant Pronunciation Shift Syllable Division Worksheet #22

Word Jumbles

- (1) pól/i/tics or pól/i/tics
- (2) po/li/tí/cian or pol/li/tí/cian
- (3) mág/ic or mág/ic
- (4) pól/i/cy or pól/i/cy
- (5) ma/gí/cian

Nonsense Words

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| (6) un/de/fit | un/de/fi/cial |
| (7) ant/cide | ant/ci/di/sion |
| (8) lut/teg | lut/te/gi/al or lut/teg/i/al or lut/te/gial |
| (9) ot/dar/nal or ot/darn/al | ot/dar/ni/nal |
| (10) at/lic | at/li/cian |

Book Search: The Clarifier shows the worksheet to the teacher to check answers.

View/Purchase Grade 4 Vocabulary



Syllable Worksheet Answers

Accent Shift Syllable Division Worksheet #23

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. mó/ment | 2. mo/mén/tous |
| 3. ab/strác/tion | 4. áb/stract |
| 5. bi/o/lóg/i/cal | 6. bi/ól/o/gy |
| 7. e/léc/tric | 8. e/lec/tríc/i/ty |
| 9. ál/ler/gy | 10. al/lér/gic |
| 11. con/sérve | 12. con/ser/vá/tion |
| 13. mág/net | 14. mag/nét/ic |
| 15. trán/quil | 16. tran/quíl/i/ty |
| 17. pho/tóg/ra/phy | 18. phó/to/graph |
| 19. pré/view | 20. pre/víew/ing |
| 21. in/júr/i/ous | 22. ín/jur/y |
| 23. dém/o/crat | 24. de/móc/ra/cy |

Accent Shift Syllable Division Worksheet #24

Word Jumbles

- (1) al/lér/gic
- (2) ál/ler/gy
- (3) cón/vict
- (4) con/víc/tion

Nonsense Words

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| (5) pál/ric | pál/rí/ci/ty |
| (6) trí/serve | trí/ser/vá/tion |
| (7) nú/quel | nu/quél/i/ty |
| (8) dów/ter | dow/tér/i/ous |
| (9) clás/ten | clas/tén/a/cy or clas/té/na/cy |
| (10) tél/i/cal | te/lí/ci/sm |

Book Search: The Clarifier shows the worksheet to the teacher to check answers.

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Syllable Worksheet Answers

Prefix Syllable Division Worksheet #25

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 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/ti/tant | 14. déf/i/nite/ly | 15. fóre/wor |
| 16. míd/dle | 17. pre/scríp/tion | 18. ó/ver/de |
| 19. un/sán/i/tar/y | 20. sém/i/cir/cle | 21. trán/spor |
| 22. co/óp/er/ate | 23. dis/tín/guish | 24. prós/per |
| 25. con/vén/tion | 26. mis/léad/ing | 27. col/lects |

Prefix Syllable Division Worksheet #26

Word Jumbles

- (1) com/mú/ni/ty or com/mún/i/ty
- (2) il/lé/gal
- (3) pre/scríp/tion
- (4) dis/tín/guish
- (5) con/vén/tion

Nonsense Words

- (6) con/tile
- (7) re/pense
- (8) pre/pert
- (9) an/per/tate
- (10) fore/ket/ta/ny

Book Search: The Clarifier shows the worksheet to the teacher to check answers.

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Syllable Worksheet Answers

Suffix Syllable Division Worksheet #27

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. dis/a/ble | 2. ter/rif/ic | 3. en/vel/o/pe |
| 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. profess |

Suffix Syllable Division Worksheet #28

Word Jumbles

- (1) ter/rí/fic or ter/ríf/ic
- (2) már/ry/ing
- (3) ré/sear/ches or ré/search/es or re/séar/ches or re/séarch/es
- (4) de/lí/cious
- (5) én/ve/lope or én/vel/o/pe or en/vé/lope or en/vél/o/pe

Nonsense Words

- (6) quitch/a/ble
- (7) end/mo/ni/ous
- (8) le/vu/tion/al
- (9) star/tri/an
- (10) pant/li/ty

Book Search: The Clarifier shows the worksheet to the teacher to check answers.

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Read It! On Your Own: The CIST Strategy

Prefixes	Suffixes
BIG WORDS CUT	The CIST Strategy 1. Cover the prefixes and suffixes with the card or your thumbs. 2. Identify the vowels and their syllables in the rest of the word. 3. Say the whole word, syllable by syllable. 4. Try another vowel sound, syllable division or accent
BIG WORDS CUT	The CIST Strategy 1. Cover the prefixes and suffixes with the card or your thumbs. 2. Identify the vowels and their syllables in the rest of the word. 3. Say the whole word, syllable by syllable. 4. Try another vowel sound, syllable division or accent
BIG WORDS CUT	The CIST Strategy 1. Cover the prefixes and suffixes with the card or your thumbs. 2. Identify the vowels and their syllables in the rest of the word. 3. Say the whole word, syllable by syllable. 4. Try another vowel sound, syllable division or accent

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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 word 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 **bozejay**, _____ 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 **rockham** _____ 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.

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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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Example—Sometimes an unknown word is defined by example word, 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 _____ **stadium** _____ **Logic** _____ for the final game of the play-offs. I was amazed to see how well-kept the **goper** _____ **field** _____ **Example** _____ remained after all these years. The grass was cut evenly, the mound shaped to perfection, and the baselines were chalked without error. Our excellent seats were right behind the third base **bonxite** _____ **dugout** _____, _____ **Synonym** _____ where the players watch the game.

The **bozejay**, _____ **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.

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

Example—Sometimes an unknown word is defined by example word, 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 **teraza** _____.

The dress was **yentek** _____, _____ not formal, and the ladies enjoyed wearing their floor-length **goreds** _____. After dinner a young **westy** _____, _____ 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** _____.

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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

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The Laurho Dinner Party

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

The dress was **yentek** _____ casual _____, _____ **Antonym** _____ not formal, and the ladies enjoyed wearing their floor-length **goreds** _____ gowns _____ **Logic** _____. After dinner a young **westy** _____ 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** _____.

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Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Resources

CCSS Language Standards 4.0, 5.0, 6.0

Greek and Latin Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes Resource Lists

- A one-page student reference tool of the most common Greek and Latin prefixes and bases.
- A comprehensive list with practice connecting known words to the Greek and Latin word parts.

Vocabulary Review Games

These games will help your students review vocabulary words from the CCV Vocabulary Worksheets and the Greek and Latin Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes Resource Lists.

Context Clues Practice

- The FP'S BAG SALE context clue strategy will help your students determine the meaning of unknown words.
- Context Clues Worksheets.

Vocabulary Steps

Some vocabulary words only require *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.

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Greek and Latin Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes Resource List

Most Commonly-Used Prefixes

This list has the 20 most frequently-used prefixes, comprising 97% of all prefixed words. White, Sowell, and Yanagihara

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

Frequently-Used Bases

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

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

Fifteen Power Words

These fifteen words have prefixes or bases that are part of over 15,000 words.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. inaudible (not, hear) | 8. offer (against, carry) |
| 2. dismiss (away from, send) | 9. inspect (in, see) |
| 3. transport (across, carry) | 10. epilogue (upon, word) |
| 4. unsubscribe (not, under, write) | 11. antigen (against, people) |
| 5. predict (before, say) | 12. empathy (in, feeling) |
| 6. remit (again, send) | 13. intermediate (between, middle) |
| 7. encounter (in, against) | 14. destruction (apart from, build) |
| 15. superimpose (over, in, pre) | |

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Greek and Latin Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes Resource List

Prefixes of negation

ob against antidote

of against offense

op against oppose

of position

ult beyond ultimate

acro high acrobat

alle other parallel

as toward aspect

cata down catacomb

infra beneath infrared

retro backward retrospec

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 omniscient

Common Word Examples



Bases**Common Word Examples**

act	to do	actor		
alter	change	alternate		
annu	year	annual		
anthropo	man	anthropologist		
aqu	water	aquatics		
athlon	contest	pentathlon		
bas	low	basic		
bat	to beat	combat		
bell	war	rebellion		
biblio	book	bibliography		
brev	short	abbreviate		
cal	hot	scalding		
cand	bright	candle		
capt	to imprison	captive		
carn	flesh	carnivore		
cas	to fall	cascade		
cept	to agree	accept		
chari	kindness	charity		
cid	to fall	accident		
claim	to shout	proclaim		
cogn	to know	recognize		
corp	body	corporation		
cosm	world	cosmic		



Bases**Common Word Examples**

cracy	ruling	democracy		
cred	to believe	credit		
crit	separate	critical		
cycl	wheel	cycle		
dem	people	democracy		
derm	skin	dermatologist		
dit	to give	tradition		
doc	to teach	document		
domin	master	dominate		
don	to give	donate		
dur	hard	endurance		
dyna	power	dynamite		
err	to wander	error		
ev	age	medieval		
fen	to strike	offend		
flu	to flow	fluid		
form	to shape	transform		
fort	luck	fortune		
fort	strong	comfort		
fal	to deceive	false		
fid	faith	confidence		
flu	to flow	fluid		
gen	type	gender		



Bases**Common Word Examples**

gnos	to know	diagnose	_____	_____
grav	heavy	gravity	_____	_____
greg	to herd	segregate	_____	_____
it	to go	orbit	_____	_____
jud	judge	judicial	_____	_____
junct	to join	junction	_____	_____
juv	young	juvenile	_____	_____
hydr	water	hydrant	_____	_____
labor	work	elaborate	_____	_____
lat	carried	relate	_____	_____
leg	law	legislature	_____	_____
lev	to lift	elevate	_____	_____
lib	free	liberty	_____	_____
loc	place	local	_____	_____
lum	light	illuminate	_____	_____
man	to remain	permanent	_____	_____
mand	order	command	_____	_____
mor	custom	moral	_____	_____
nat	to be born	native	_____	_____
null	nothing	nullify	_____	_____
oc	eye	binocular	_____	_____
onym	name	antonym	_____	_____
oper	work	operate	_____	_____



Bases**Common Word Examples**

ora	speak	orally	_____	_____
ord	order	coordinate	_____	_____
ortho	straight	orthodontist	_____	_____
pel	drive forward	propel	_____	_____
pend	hang	pendant	_____	_____
phil	love	philosophy	_____	_____
phob	fear	phobia	_____	_____
poli	city	politics	_____	_____
psych	mind	psychology	_____	_____
pyr	fire	pyromaniac	_____	_____
rog	to ask	interrogate	_____	_____
sanc	holy	sanctuary	_____	_____
scend	to climb	descendant	_____	_____
seq(c)u	to follow	sequence	_____	_____
sid	to sit	president	_____	_____
simi(u)l	at the time	similar	_____	_____
solu	to loosen	solution	_____	_____
solv	to loosen	solve	_____	_____
soph	wise	sophisticated	_____	_____
spir	breath	inspiration	_____	_____
spond(s)	to pledge	sponsor	_____	_____
stat	position	status	_____	_____
strict	to tighten	construct	_____	_____



Bases**Common Word Examples**

struct	to build	structure	_____	_____
tain	to hold	contain	_____	_____
temp	time	temporary	_____	_____
ten	hold	tension	_____	_____
tens	stretch	tension	_____	_____
terr	earth	territory	_____	_____
tort	to twist	torture	_____	_____
trib	give	contribute	_____	_____
ver	true	convert	_____	_____
vers	turn	reverse	_____	_____
vest	to cover	invest	_____	_____
via	way	trivial	_____	_____
vid	see	video	_____	_____
vita	alive	vitality	_____	_____
viv(t)	alive	survivor	_____	_____
void	empty	avoid	_____	_____

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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	_____	_____

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Vocabulary Review Games

These games will help your students review vocabulary words from the CCV Vocabulary Worksheets and the Greek and Latin Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes Resource List.

Spell and Define Challenge Bowl

Divide your students into two groups and select one student as the host. Give the vocabulary review list to the host for reference. Students stand next to their desks. The host flips a coin to determine which group goes first. The host says any word part chosen at random and the first student must first spell then define the word part. If the student is unsure of either the spelling or definition, he or she may use a “lifeline” to ask another group member for assistance, but only once per game. If the student gets both the spelling and definition correct, he or she remains standing; if incorrect, the student takes a seat and the next word goes to the opposing team. The team with the last student standing wins.

Baseball

The teacher needs to assign each word or word part according to difficulty, from easy to hard, as a single, double, triple, or home run. Hint: Have many more singles cards than the others. Divide your students into two teams and establish four bases. When in the field, students sit in seats; when “up,” the students stand in line waiting their turn to bat. Teacher selects a single, double, triple, or home run card. Then, the teacher announces the word part and the batter must give the definition within five seconds or the batter is out. Mix it up by giving definitions and having students come up with the matching word part. Three outs per each team per inning. Select a student to serve as scorekeeper, and have that student keep the team scores on the board.

Inventive Vocabulary Writing

Referencing the Greek and Latin prefixes, bases, and suffixes that students have already practiced, ask students to invent words that use each Greek and Latin word part in a sentence that uses context clues to show the meaning of each nonsense word. Encourage students to use “real” word parts to combine with each targeted word part to form multi-syllabic words. Award extra points for words used from prior week’s words. For variety, require students to write in different genre. Examples: brief narratives, classified ads, game directions, how-to paragraphs, dialogues, journals, advice columns.

Figures of Speech Brain-teasers

Referencing the idioms learned from their CCV Vocabulary Worksheets, students use pictures, symbols, and parts of words to represent these expressions on the front of a 3 x 5 card. On the rear of the card, translate the idiomatic expression and use the expression in a context clue sentence to show its meaning.

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Put-Togethers

Have students create vocabulary flashcards for the Greek and Latin prefixes, bases, and suffixes which students have already practiced with the word part on the front and the definition on the back. Upon the teacher's signal, students spread out their flashcards, word part side up. The object of the game is to put together these word parts into real words within a given time period. Students can use connecting vowels. Students are awarded points as follows:

- 1 point for each prefix—root combination
- 1 point for each root—suffix combination
- 2 points for a prefix—root combination that no one else in the group has
- 2 points for a root—suffix combination that no one else in the group has
- 3 points for each prefix—root—suffix combination
- 5 points for a prefix—root—suffix combination that no one else has

Word Part Monsters

This three-day activity works well before Halloween or Open House. Tell your students that they will create their own Word Part Monsters from the Greek and Latin Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes found on their CCV Vocabulary Worksheets and the Greek and Latin Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes Resource List.

Directions:

Day 1

1. Quick draw, in pencil, two rough-draft monsters, using at least three prefixes, bases, or suffixes from the Greek and Latin Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes list.
2. Write the name of your monsters, using the word parts, at the bottom of each drawing. Feel free to use connecting vowels to tie together the word parts.

Day 2

3. Choose one of your quick draw monsters and neatly draw and color it on construction paper.
4. Write the monster's 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...

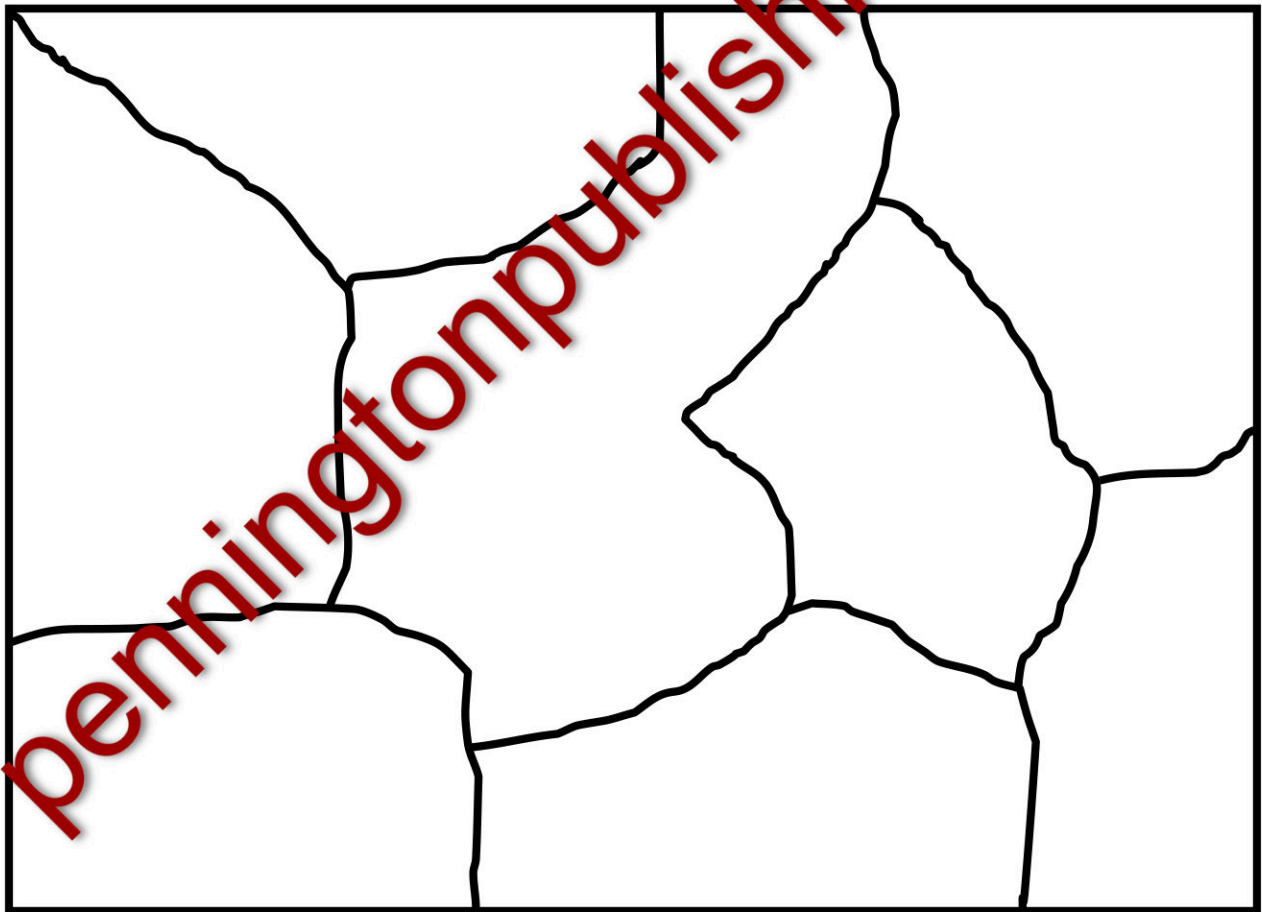
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Word Part Puzzles

Pass out construction paper, rulers, and scissors to each student. Tell your students that they will use the Greek and Latin Prefixes, Bases, and Suffixes list to make a jigsaw puzzle with word parts and their definitions.

Directions:

1. Draw jigsaw puzzle lines on one side of light color construction paper so that you can fit the word parts and their definitions. Avoid small puzzle pieces.
2. Print the word part in dark pen or pencil at the edge of one puzzle piece and its matching definition at the edge of another puzzle piece that touches it, just like the model shows. Finish labeling the puzzle.
3. Cut out the puzzle pieces and place the word parts and their matching definitions face down on your desk. Put together the puzzle.
4. Label another set of word parts and their definitions on the blank side of the puzzle. You now have created two separate Word Part Puzzles.



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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...**

a 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
following...

ways decisions are made in governments and
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

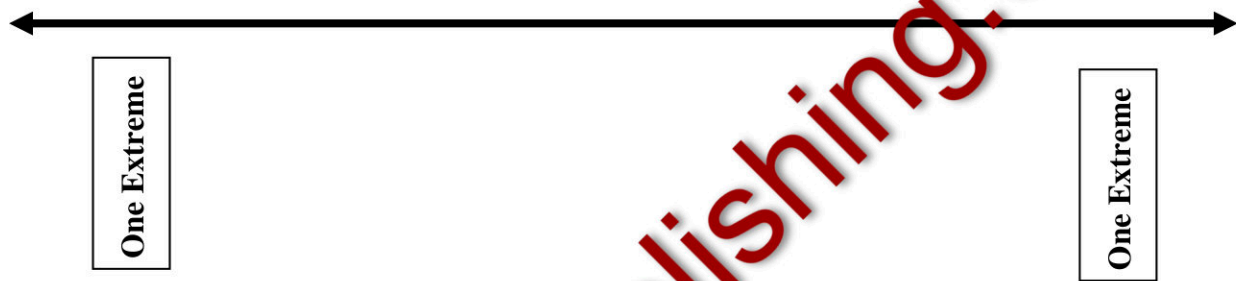


Semantic Spectrums

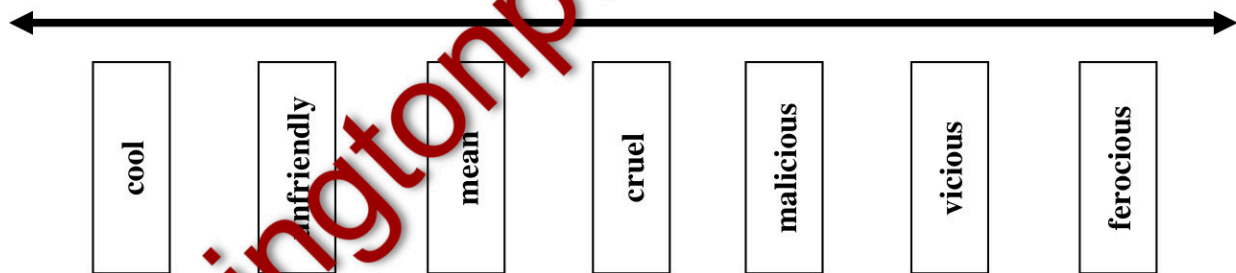
Words have both *denotative* meanings, such as the dictionary definition, and *connotative* meanings, such as the shades of meaning between similar definitions. Brainstorming the connotative meanings of words with similar definitions can help develop a deeper understanding of exactly what a word means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

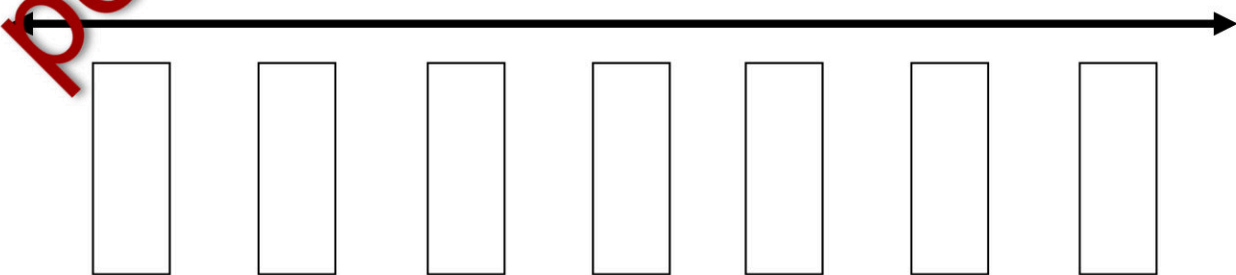


Example: Vocabulary Word *vicious*



Practice

Vocabulary Word _____



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Comprehensive Vocabulary Grade 4 Scope and Sequence

	Multiple Meanings L.4.a	Greek and Latin Morphology L.4.a.c.d.	Word Relationships L.4.a.	Figures of Speech L.5.a.	Connotations L.5.c.	Academic Language L.6.0
1	spell	un able		Idioms		
2			Synonyms: conclude finish		colossal enormous	analyze approach
3	staff	re sent		Idioms		
4			Synonyms: gather collect		furious upset	assess assume
5	work	in san(e)		Idioms		
6			Antonyms: lazy energetic		exhausted weary	authority available
7	track	dis cred it		Idioms		
8			Antonyms: selfish generous		adore admire	benefit concept
9	ruler	en dur(e)		Idioms		
10			Part to Whole: sole slipper		joyous elated	consist constitute
11	rose	at tract		Idioms		
12			Part to Whole: trunk bark		mumble whisper	context contract
13	right	in sist		Idioms		
14			Degree: worried anxious		scorching lukewarm	data derive
15	match	over act		Similes		
16			Degree: spicy mild		sniffle sob	distribute economy
17	bright	mis quot(e)		Similes		
18			Item to Category: hurricane weather		scrawny obese	environment establish

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Comprehensive Vocabulary Grade 4 Scope and Sequence

	Multiple Meanings L.4.a	Greek and Latin Morphology L.4.a.c.d.	Word Relationships L.4.a.	Figures of Speech L.5.a.	Connotations L.5.c.	Academic Language L.6.0
19	box	suburb		Similes		
20			Item to Category: pudding dessert		dull fascinating	estimate evidence
21	block	predict		Metaphors		
22			Character to Location: athlete Olympics		recommend approve	export factor
23	bark	intercept		Metaphors		
24			Character to Location: groom wedding		probable certain	finance formula
25	trip	for(e)ward		Metaphors		
26			Object to its Use: broom sweep		plead request	function identify
27	star	depend		Imagery		
28			Object to its Use: vehicle transport		master succeed	income indicate
29	roll	transport		Imagery		
30			Source and its Object: bakery scones		dawn twilight	individual interpret
31	rock	super (i)or		Imagery		
32			Source and its Object: distress panic		courageous cowardly	involve issue

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Comprehensive Vocabulary Grade 4 Scope and Sequence

	Multiple Meanings L.4.a	Greek and Latin Morphology L.4.a.c.d.	Word Relationships L.4.a.	Figures of Speech L.5.a.	Connotations L.5.c.	Academic Language L.6.0
33	punch	semi annual		Adages		
34			Worker to Work: captain tugboat		require demand	labor local
35	play	pardon		Adages		
36			Worker to Work: criminal prison		deny refuse	legislate major
37	ring	median		Adages		
38			Problem to Solution: rude respect		encourage inspire	method occur
39	park	understate		Alliteration		
40			Problem to Solution: infection antibiotics		approximate accurate	percent period
41	mean	audition		Alliteration		
42			Defining Characteristic : commercial advertise		ancient modern	policy principle
43	light	trident		Alliteration		
44			Defining Characteristic : comedy humor		appropriate fitting	proceed process
45	fall	exclaim		Proverbs		
46			Lack of to Object: calories nutrition		gulp sip	require research

Boldface denotes Introductory Standard for Fourth Grade Level.

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Comprehensive Vocabulary Grade 4 Scope and Sequence

	Multiple Meanings L.4.a	Greek and Latin Morphology L.4.a.c.d.	Word Relationships L.4.a.	Figures of Speech L.5.a.	Connotations L.5.c.	Academic Language L.6.0
47	bowl	a void		Proverbs		
48			Lack of to Object: manners courtesy		counterfeit phony	respond
49	mouse	post pon(e)		Proverbs		
50			Tool to Worker: match fire		cooperate reject	section sector
51	train	bi sect		Onomatopoeia		
52			Tool to Worker: wrench plumber		argue chat	significant similar
53	does	e merge		Onomatopoeia		
54			Cause-Effect: tragedy depression		gobble nibble	source specific
55	wind	ab rupt		Onomatopoeia		
56			Cause-Effect: misbehavior suspension		neglect notice	structure theory

Boldface denotes Introductory Standard for Fourth Grade Level.

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