

180 ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY WORDS FOR 5TH GRADE

Independent Learning Packets That Help
Students Learn the Most Important Words
They Need to Succeed in School

Linda Ward Beech

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Introduction

Academic vocabulary refers to words that are commonly found in textbooks and used in assignments, content area standards, and standardized tests. Just as specialized words are used in fields such as journalism, medicine, and law enforcement, academic vocabulary is the language of the classroom, school, and educational process. Recognizing these words and comprehending what they mean is, therefore, crucial to a student's academic success. The purpose of this book is to help students become familiar with the academic vocabulary most often used at their grade level. In this way, they will be better prepared to understand and successfully complete classroom work, homework assignments, and tests.

The lessons in this book are organized around curriculum areas and other common school topics. Each four-page lesson introduces ten words and provides various ways for students to explore their meaning and usage.

Materials

As you introduce the lessons, be sure to have the following items available:

Dictionaries

Thesauruses

Writing tools or computers

Student portfolios of written work

Tips for Using the Lessons

- Make a practice of using the lesson words often in classroom discussions and assignments. Call attention to these words as they come up.
- Consider having students make a set of word cards for each lesson. You might also make a class set and place it in your language arts center.
- Many words have more than one meaning, including some that are not given in the lesson. Point out additional meanings or invite students to discover and share them.
- Review parts of speech with students before each lesson. Many words can be used as more than one part of speech, including examples that are not given in this book. Encourage students to monitor their use of these words.
- Be sure to have students complete the Portfolio Page assignments on the second page of each lesson. Add your own writing assignments as well. Applying the lesson words in independent writing activities is essential in making the words part of students' vocabulary.
- Encourage students to consult more than one reference and to compare information.



You'll find a complete alphabetized list of all the lesson words in the Word List at the back of the book. Each page number listed identifies the first page of the lesson in which the word is found.

Lesson Organization

Each lesson is four pages long and introduces ten academic words.

The first lesson page includes:

lesson words

statement of lesson focus

simple sentences explaining meaning of words

cloze exercise *

The second page includes:

lesson words

one or more exercises focusing on meaning

Portfolio Page writing assignment

* ALERT STUDENTS TO LOOK AT THE SUBJECTS OF THE CLOZE SENTENCES to determine if they are singular or plural because that will affect the form of the verbs they use. Students should also use the correct verb tense in these sentences. For nouns, students should determine whether they need to use the singular or plural form.

The third page includes:

lesson words

two or three exercises focusing on suffixes, prefixes, other meanings, parts of speech, word roots, or word structure

The fourth page includes:

a puzzle, game, maze, or other learning activity using the words

Name _____ Date _____

discipline	enroll	essential	information	integrate
intermediate	promote	section	supervise	translation

✱ SOME WORDS ARE USEFUL TO KNOW BECAUSE THEY REFER TO SCHOOL.

Discipline is controlled behavior resulting from training.

If you sign up to take a class, you **enroll** in it.

Something **essential** is of the greatest importance.

If you have facts about a topic, you have **information**.

When you combine things into a whole, you **integrate** them.

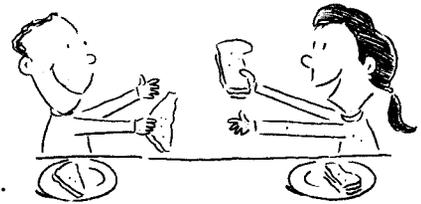
Intermediate means “in-between.”

If you **promote** something, you advance it.

A **section** is a part of a whole.

When you **supervise** something, you direct the action of it.

A **translation** is something that is expressed in another language.



Use what you know. Write the best vocabulary word to complete each sentence.

- Last year, Zack was a beginner, but this year he is in the _____ group.
- Reading is an _____ skill.
- Holly plans to _____ in Mr. Fine’s art class.
- The book you have chosen is a _____ of the Spanish version.
- Our school is divided into four _____ of students.
- It takes _____ to do your homework as soon as you get home from school.
- Ana found _____ about Peru on the Internet.
- In her discussion, Ms. Vega tried to _____ history and literature.
- Which teacher will _____ this after-school program?
- At the end of the year the principal will _____ us to the next grade.

Name _____ Date _____

discipline	enroll	essential	information	integrate
intermediate	promote	section	supervise	translation

A. Read the first word in each row. Find and circle two other words in that row with similar meanings.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. enroll | enlist | register | exit | exercise |
| 2. essential | aromatic | fundamental | excellent | indispensable |
| 3. section | entire | part | portion | second |
| 4. supervise | control | superheat | serve | oversee |
| 5. integrate | interfere | unify | intercept | consolidate |
| 6. information | memory | data | knowledge | inflection |
| 7. promote | progress | irritate | advance | promise |

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Which one is intermediate? | <input type="checkbox"/> beginning | <input type="checkbox"/> middle | <input type="checkbox"/> final |
| 2. What does a translation do? | <input type="checkbox"/> depress | <input type="checkbox"/> repress | <input type="checkbox"/> express |
| 3. Which one is discipline? | <input type="checkbox"/> forgetting | <input type="checkbox"/> training | <input type="checkbox"/> hoping |

Portfolio Page

Write an e-mail giving advice to someone who will be a newcomer at your school. Use at least three vocabulary words from this lesson.

Name _____ Date _____

discipline	enroll	essential	information	integrate
intermediate	promote	section	supervise	translation

A. The lesson words below have suffixes. A suffix is added to the end of a word to change its meaning and often its part of speech. Underline the suffix in each word. Then, write a sentence using the word. Use a dictionary if needed.

1. supervision _____
2. translator _____
3. intermediary _____
4. enrollment _____
5. integration _____

B. Write a sentence to answer each question.

1. What is a cause that you would **promote**?

2. Why is education considered **essential**?

3. In what **section** of the library would you find the life story of Thomas Jefferson?

4. What **information** would you need to mail a package?

5. How could **discipline** help you improve your grades?

Name _____ Date _____

Play the Word Clue Game.

Write the best vocabulary word for each clue. Use each word only once.

Clues	Vocabulary Words
1. Is the opposite of <i>unimportant</i>	
2. Has the word <i>media</i> in it	
3. Is a synonym for <i>segment</i>	
4. Comes from the Latin word <i>discipulus</i> , meaning “student”	
5. Related to <i>promotion</i> , <i>promoter</i>	
6. Can mean “knowledge”	
7. Begins with a prefix that means “across”	
8. Is an antonym of <i>segregate</i>	
9. Comes from Latin words <i>super</i> , meaning “over” and <i>videre</i> , meaning “to see”	
10. Rhymes with <i>patrol</i>	

Name _____ Date _____

analogy**classic****diction****figurative****foreshadow****infer****insight****introduction****motive****narrative**

*** YOU USE CERTAIN WORDS WHEN YOU TALK ABOUT READING.**

An **analogy** is a statement in which the relationship of one thing is likened to that of another thing.

A **classic** is an author or work thought to be of the highest rank.

The choice and use of words in speaking or writing is called **diction**.

Figurative language includes figures of speech such as similes.

An author may **foreshadow** an event by giving a hint in advance.

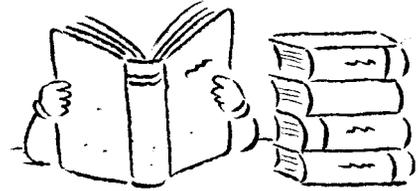
When you **infer** something, you make a conclusion based on evidence.

Insight is the ability to see the nature of something.

An **introduction** is a section at the beginning of a book that prepares the way for what follows.

A **motive** is a reason for doing something.

A **narrative** is a story.



Use what you know. Write the best vocabulary word to complete each sentence.

- The plays of Shakespeare are considered _____ .
- Poetry often contains _____ language.
- The character's _____ was not yet clear to Jade.
- As Lamont read the book, he gained _____ into the character's behavior.
- The _____ compared two sets of synonyms.
- The _____ explained what the reader would learn.
- Colin likes to read a _____ text with a good plot.
- The author's vocabulary and _____ made the description vivid.
- What can you _____ from this paragraph about the accident?
- The author _____ this event earlier in the story.

Name _____ Date _____

analogy

classic

diction

figurative

foreshadow

infer

insight

introduction

motive

narrative

A. Read each pair of words. Write a vocabulary word that has the same or almost the same meaning.

1. phraseology, wording _____
2. foretell, hint _____
3. deduce, conclude _____
4. intuition, perception _____
5. preface, foreword _____
6. purpose, explanation _____

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one is **classic**? past present future
2. Which one describes **figurative**? fanciful typical local
3. Which one is key to an **analogy**? similarity simulation simplicity
4. Which one is a **narrative**? textbook storybook cookbook

Portfolio Page

Write a brief profile of a favorite book character. Use at least three vocabulary words from this lesson.

Name _____ Date _____

analogy

classic

diction

figurative

foreshadow

infer

insight

introduction

motive

narrative

A. Read the word meaning in each sentence. Then, write the vocabulary word that comes from the Greek or Latin word.

1. The Greek word *analogos* means “resembling.” _____
2. The Latin word *dicere* means “to say.” _____
3. The Latin word *inferre* means “to bring in.” _____
4. The Old English word *sihth* means “vision or thing seen.” _____

B. Write a vocabulary word that is an antonym of each word below.

1. literal _____
2. epilogue _____

C. Write a sentence to answer each question.

1. What **classic** have you read or would like to read?

2. Why might an author **foreshadow** a story event?

3. What is a key **motive** for many of Harry Potter’s actions?

4. What is the main setting of your favorite **narrative**?

Name _____ Date _____

Read the clues. Complete the puzzle using the vocabulary words from this lesson.

1. a narrated account
2. why a character acts a certain way
3. *Gulliver's Travels* is an example.
4. a use of vocabulary
5. what a reader does to increase understanding of a text
6. An example is: *Bright* is to *dim* as *nice* is to *mean*.
7. It comes at the beginning.
8. to give a preview
9. A metaphor is an example of this kind of language.
10. wisdom and understanding about something

1. _____ **R** _____2. _____ **E** _____3. _____ **A** _____4. **D** _____5. _____ **F** _____6. _____ **O** _____7. _____ **R** _____8. **F** _____9. _____ **U** _____10. _____ **N** _____

Name _____ Date _____

abbreviation**clarify****composition****compound****convince****header****inspiration****modify****revision****specific**

* YOU USE CERTAIN WORDS WHEN YOU TALK ABOUT WRITING.

In an **abbreviation**, part of a word stands for the whole word.

If you **clarify** something, you make it clear.

A **composition** is a short essay.

A **compound** is something that has more than one part.

If you **convince** someone, you win that person over.

A **header** is information that runs along the top of a page of text.

Inspiration is an influence that results in a good idea.

Some words **modify** or limit the meaning of other words.

A **revision** is a corrected or improved form of writing.

Specific means “particular.”

Mr.

AND

Mrs.

Use what you know. Write the best vocabulary word to complete each sentence.

1. The editorial tries to _____ readers to vote for this candidate.
2. Amber needed some _____ before she could write a poem.
3. Use the _____ for “street” on the address.
4. A _____ sentence has two independent clauses.
5. Miss Reyes assigned a _____ for English homework.
6. Trish forgot to put a _____ at the top of her first draft.
7. An adjective _____ a noun.
8. Jason’s _____ was an improvement over his first draft.
9. The teacher asked Blake to _____ her statement.
10. Try to use _____ verbs to make your writing more interesting.

Name _____ Date _____

abbreviation	clarify	composition	compound	convince
header	inspiration	modify	revision	specific

A. Draw a line from each vocabulary word to match it with a synonym.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| 1. convince | a. motivation |
| 2. composition | b. abridgment |
| 3. specific | c. correction |
| 4. abbreviation | d. essay |
| 5. modify | e. persuade |
| 6. revision | f. limit |
| 7. inspiration | g. precise |

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

- | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Where is a header ? | <input type="checkbox"/> bottom | <input type="checkbox"/> middle | <input type="checkbox"/> top |
| 2. Which one is a compound word? | <input type="checkbox"/> classroom | <input type="checkbox"/> class | <input type="checkbox"/> classify |
| 3. What do you clarify ? | <input type="checkbox"/> seeking | <input type="checkbox"/> hearing | <input type="checkbox"/> meaning |

Portfolio Page

Write three compound sentences. Use at least three vocabulary words from this lesson.

Name _____ Date _____

abbreviation	clarify	composition	compound	convince
header	inspiration	modify	revision	specific

A. For each number, read the three words. Shade the word in one of the bottom boxes that is an antonym of the word in the top box.

1.

convince

dissuade

sway

2.

header

title

footer

3.

clarify

confuse

explain

4.

specific

vague

definite

5.

compound

multiple

simple

6.

modify

preserve

alter

B. The vocabulary words below contain a suffix. Write the base word for each one. Then, use the base word in a sentence.

1. inspiration _____

2. abbreviation _____

3. revision _____

4. composition _____

Name _____ Date _____

Read each clue. Write the correct vocabulary word in the spaces below. Then, write the letters from the shaded boxes in order on the lines to find the mystery word.

1. shed some light on something

□	□	□	□	□	□	□
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

2. an improved piece of writing

□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3. something you might write in school

□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

4. what adverbs do to verbs

□	□	□	□	□	□
---	---	---	---	---	---

5. a kind of sentence you might use in writing

□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

6. what a persuasive paragraph tries to do

□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

7. a shortening of a word

□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

8. the opposite of general

□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

9. information at the top of a page

□	□	□	□	□	□
---	---	---	---	---	---

10. a brilliant idea

□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Mystery Word

Writing is an important way to _____ e .

Name _____ Date _____

acquire**acronym****cite****contrast****examine****excerpt****expository****glossary****rephrase****statement**

✱ CERTAIN WORDS ARE USEFUL WHEN YOU TALK ABOUT TEXTBOOKS.

If you **acquire** information, you gain possession of it.

An **acronym** is a word formed from the first letters of a name or phrase.

If you **cite** someone, you quote that person as an authority.

To **contrast** means “to show differences.”

When you **examine** something, you look at it closely.

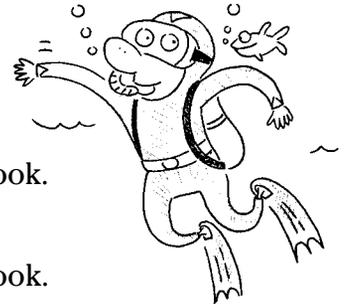
An **excerpt** is a passage from a book that is reprinted in another book.

Expository writing gives information about a topic.

A **glossary** is a specialized vocabulary list found at the back of a book.

To **rephrase** is to say something again.

A **statement** is a declaration.



Use what you know. Write the best vocabulary word to complete each sentence.

1. Unlike a novel, a textbook has mostly _____ writing.
2. Each paragraph has a _____ that contains the main idea.
3. A good reader often _____ a passage in his or her own words.
4. It is also helpful to _____ the visuals on the page.
5. Ella finds it useful to check the _____ for the meaning of unfamiliar words.
6. Sometimes a text will _____ two events or ideas.
7. A textbook may also include _____ from other books.
8. In his science book, Cal learned that laser is an _____ for “light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation.”
9. Seth’s social studies book has _____ several authorities on the westward movement.
10. Bev _____ a lot of information from studying her textbook.

Name _____ Date _____

acquire**acronym****cite****contrast****examine****excerpt****expository****glossary****rephrase****statement****A. Read the first word in each row. Find and circle two other words with similar meanings.****1. acquire**

get

obtain

expire

2. examine

ignore

study

observe

3. rephrase

remember

restate

reword

4. contrast

vary

contest

differ

5. expository

informative

revelatory

exciting

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.**1. Which one is a **statement**?** interrogative declarative exclamatory**2. Which one is an **acronym**?** modem moderator modern**3. Which one is an **excerpt**?** postage pastime passage**4. Which one is a **glossary**?** thesaurus atlas dictionary**5. Why might you **cite** a source?** courage accuracy curiosity

Portfolio Page

Write a review of one of your textbooks. Use at least three vocabulary words from this lesson.

Name _____ Date _____

acquire**acronym****cite****contrast****examine****excerpt****expository****glossary****rephrase****statement**

A. Some words have more than one meaning. Choose the word that gives the best meaning for the vocabulary word as it's used in each sentence.

- Dana read her bank **statement**. sentence record location
- The firefighters were **cited** for their bravery. honored summoned quoted
- The lawyer **examined** the witness. observed questioned angered

B. Many words can be used as more than one part of speech. Circle *noun* or *verb* for each vocabulary word.

- The **contrast** between the leaders was extreme. noun verb
- The review question asked students to **contrast** the leaders. noun verb
- Neil would like to **excerpt** a passage from the magazine. noun verb
- The **excerpt** from her memoir was interesting. noun verb

C. Write a sentence to respond items 1–5 below.

- Make up an **acronym** for a group you know.

- Rephrase** a sentence from a textbook.

- Write a word and its meaning from a textbook **glossary**.

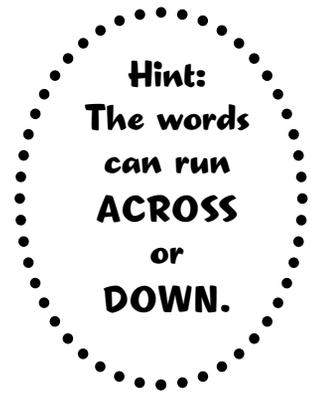
- About which historical period have you **acquired** the most knowledge?

- What is an **expository** book you have read?

Name _____ Date _____

Read the clues. Identify the correct vocabulary word and write it next to its clue. Then, find and circle each word in the puzzle.

A	D	I	L	P	U	X	C	K	R	S	O
C	E	X	P	O	S	I	T	O	R	Y	W
R	M	V	Z	T	C	J	R	O	E	K	B
O	G	L	O	S	S	A	R	Y	P	T	G
N	Y	L	G	B	H	N	P	W	H	F	C
Y	E	S	D	M	Y	V	A	K	R	Q	O
M	X	D	C	Q	W	R	C	W	A	A	N
E	C	H	I	X	I	O	Q	E	S	Y	T
J	E	N	T	N	F	L	U	Z	E	M	R
Q	R	U	E	X	A	M	I	N	E	P	A
E	P	I	G	B	A	V	R	H	J	C	S
A	T	F	S	T	A	T	E	M	E	N	T



Clues

1. a kind of writing _____
2. a collection of words on a particular subject _____
3. to study closely _____
4. a declarative sentence _____
5. a new word from other words _____
6. a passage from another piece of writing _____
7. to quote _____
8. get possession of _____
9. reword _____
10. to find ways in which things differ _____

Name _____ Date _____

asset	compute	credit	finance	fund
income	inventory	invest	minimum	scarce

*** YOU USE CERTAIN WORDS WHEN YOU TALK ABOUT ECONOMICS.**

An **asset** is a valuable possession.

If you **compute** a math problem, you figure it out.

Credit is someone's ability to meet debts.

Finance is the management of money.

A **fund** is money set aside for certain purposes.

Income means "earnings."

An **inventory** is a list of possessions or goods.

When you **invest**, you use money to make a profit.

A **minimum** is the least amount.

If something is **scarce**, there is little of it.



Use what you know. Write the best vocabulary word to complete each sentence.

- The class set up a _____ for the spring field trip.
- Because of the drought, some vegetables were _____ this year.
- Mr. Lake's house is his biggest _____ .
- Mrs. Watkins had good _____ because she paid her bills on time.
- The students _____ how much money they needed for refreshments.
- Ms. Chang made an _____ of the goods in her store.
- Dad decided to _____ in a new company.
- Blair has a new job and now brings home a good _____ .
- The charity asked each person to give a _____ of one dollar to the cause.
- Jerry wanted to read books about _____ so he could manage his allowance wisely.

Name _____ Date _____

asset**compute****credit****finance****fund****income****inventory****invest****minimum****scarce**

A. Read each pair of words. Write a vocabulary word that has the same or almost the same meaning.

1. lacking, insufficient _____

2. calculate, reckon _____

3. belongings, property _____

4. least, smallest _____

5. revenue, wages _____

6. list, record _____

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Why do you **invest**? to borrow to pay to gain2. What can you do with **credit**? charge change barter3. What is a **fund**? spending savings losing4. What is **finance** about? affection duty money

Portfolio Page

Write a list of questions about managing money. Use at least three vocabulary words from this lesson.

Name _____ Date _____

asset	compute	credit	finance	fund
income	inventory	invest	minimum	scarce

A. Read each set of words. Underline the two words that are antonyms. Use a dictionary if needed.

1.

minute
maximum
minimum

2.

debit
orbit
credit

3.

plentiful
scarce
scary

4.

expenses
interest
income

5.

insult
invest
divest

6.

liability
asset
assert

B. Some words have more than one meaning. Choose the word or phrase that gives the best meaning for the vocabulary word as it's used in each sentence.

1. She has a **fund** of knowledge about birds. supply savings lack
2. My parents will **finance** the trip. end pay for manage

C. Underline the best ending for each sentence.

1. An **inventory** helps a store _____ .
- a. advertise goods b. display goods c. restock goods
2. In a restaurant, you might **compute** in order to _____ .
- a. choose a dessert b. determine a tip c. meet a friend

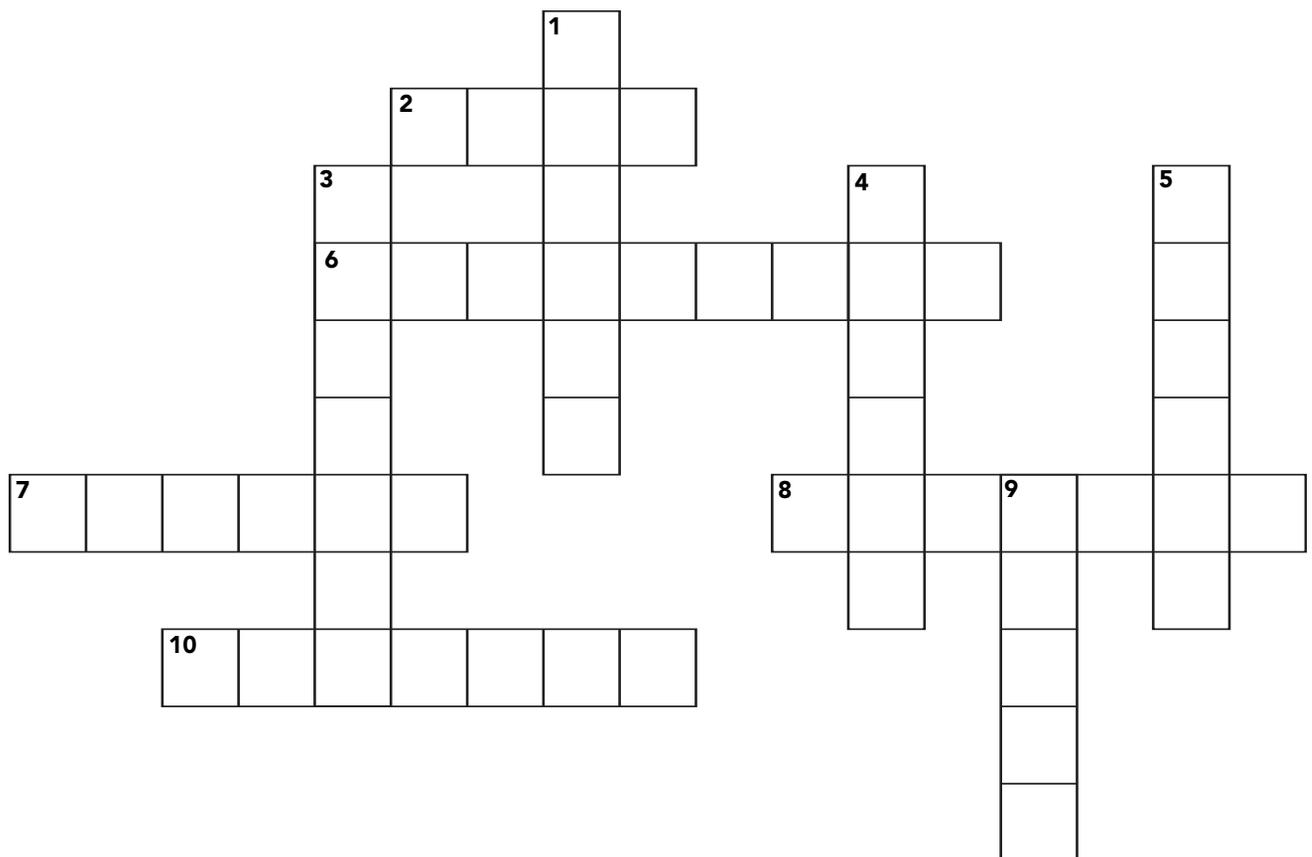
Name _____ Date _____

Read the clues. Then, complete the puzzle using the vocabulary words from this lesson.**Across**

2. money collected for a particular use
6. a record of items stocked by a store
7. money that someone earns for work
8. the management of money
10. calculate

Down

1. use money to gain interest or profit
3. opposite of maximum
4. confidence in a buyer's ability to pay
5. not readily available
9. something you own that represents wealth



Name _____ Date _____

elevation**employ****establish****innocent****issue****military****profession****property****survey****transfer**

✱ YOU USE CERTAIN WORDS WHEN YOU TALK ABOUT SOCIAL STUDIES.

Elevation is the height of land above sea level.

If you **employ** someone, you provide that person with work.

When you **establish** something, you set it up.

Innocent means “not guilty.”

An **issue** is a subject under discussion.

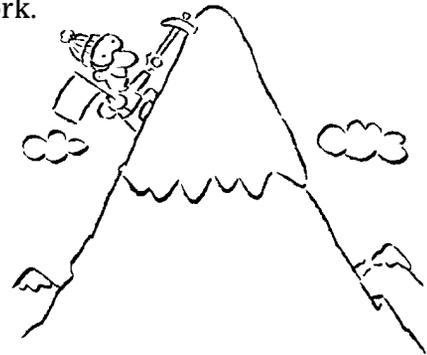
Military refers to the armed forces.

A **profession** is an occupation.

Property is something that you own.

A **survey** is a study done about something.

If you **transfer** something, you move it from one place to another.



Use what you know. Write the best vocabulary word to complete each sentence.

1. The jury found the defendant _____ of the crime.
2. The soldiers lived on a _____ base.
3. The _____ of the mountain was more than 12,000 feet.
4. Jared _____ his wallet from one pocket to the other.
5. Our town was _____ in 1809.
6. The gardener plans to _____ three more people for the summer.
7. We answered questions on the _____ about our neighborhood.
8. One of the _____ they discussed was pollution.
9. There is a fence at the edge of their _____ .
10. Someday, Penny hopes to go into the medical _____ .

Name _____ Date _____

elevation

employ

establish

innocent

issue

military

profession

property

survey

transfer

A. For each word below, write the vocabulary word that is a synonym.

1. height _____

2. vocation _____

3. start _____

B. Read the vocabulary word. Underline the word that is a synonym. Circle the word that is an antonym.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. employ | fire | help | hire |
| 2. innocent | innovative | blameless | guilty |
| 3. transfer | move | remain | translate |

C. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

- Which one refers to **property**?

<input type="checkbox"/> you're	<input type="checkbox"/> yours	<input type="checkbox"/> you'll
---------------------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------------------
- Which one is a **survey**?

<input type="checkbox"/> building	<input type="checkbox"/> magazine	<input type="checkbox"/> questionnaire
-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	--
- Which one is **military**?

<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> insect	<input type="checkbox"/> armament
-------------------------------------	---------------------------------	-----------------------------------
- Which one is often an election **issue**?

<input type="checkbox"/> taxes	<input type="checkbox"/> stamps	<input type="checkbox"/> voters
--------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------

Portfolio Page

Imagine that you are a newspaper editor. Write three headlines for stories in the news. Use at least three vocabulary words from this lesson.

Name _____ Date _____

elevation

employ

establish

innocent

issue

military

profession

property

survey

transfer

A. Some words have more than one meaning. Choose the word or phrase that gives the best meaning for the vocabulary word as it's used in each sentence.

1. Mom **established** the date of the party.

 founded confirmed asked

2. The swimmer will **employ** all her strength in this race.

 use hire ignore

3. Dad **surveyed** the messy room.

 cleaned questioned looked over

4. What is the main **property** of a diamond?

 yard belonging characteristic

5. She had the chance for **elevation** at her job.

 advancement height elevator

6. The post office will **issue** new stamps.

 topic recall make available

B. Write a sentence to answer each question.

1. What **profession** do you hope to have someday?

2. Why might it be hard to **transfer** to another school?

C. Many words can be used as more than one part of speech. Write *noun* or *adjective* for each vocabulary word.

1. The little girl was such an **innocent**. _____

2. Was the man **innocent** or guilty? _____

3. The **military** uniform looked good on the cadet. _____

4. The **military** has a large budget. _____

Name _____ Date _____

Play the So Is Game.

Complete each sentence with a vocabulary word from this lesson.

1. The army is part of the _____ and so is the navy.
2. Mt. Everest has a high _____ and so does Mt. Kilimanjaro.
3. *Shift* means “move” and so does _____ .
4. Global warming is an _____ of public concern and so are endangered animals.
5. The law is a _____ and so is teaching.
6. Companies _____ many people and so does the government.
7. *Create* means “to originate” and so does _____ .
8. A poll collects information and so does a _____ .
9. *Guiltless* means _____ and so does *faultless*.
10. A car is someone’s _____ and so is a house.

Name _____ Date _____

amendment**consent****democracy****diverse****executive****guarantee****judicial****legislative****minority****policy**

*** YOU USE CERTAIN WORDS WHEN TALKING ABOUT GOVERNMENT.**

An **amendment** is a change for the better.

If you **consent** to something, you agree to it.

A **democracy** is a form of government in which power belongs to the people.

Diverse means “varied.”

The **executive** branch of government puts the laws in effect.

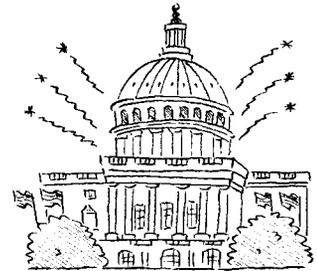
A **guarantee** is a promise.

The **judicial** branch of government decides what laws mean.

The **legislative** branch of government makes the laws.

A **minority** is a group numbering less than half of the total.

A **policy** is a course of action that a government takes.



Use what you know. Write the best vocabulary word to complete each sentence.

1. The political system of the United States is a _____ .
2. Our Constitution _____ us certain rights.
3. The president is head of the _____ branch.
4. The Supreme Court is part of the _____ branch.
5. Congress makes up the _____ branch.
6. We can change the Constitution by passing an _____ .
7. The government rules by the _____ of the people.
8. The government forms _____ for dealing with other nations.
9. If a group is a _____ , it still has the same rights as others.
10. Because people have come from so many places, the population is _____ .

Name _____ Date _____

amendment	consent	democracy	diverse	executive
guarantee	judicial	legislative	minority	policy

A. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

- Which one is an **executive**? shopper artist president
- Which one is a **minority**? most few all
- Which one is in a **democracy**? emperor czar representative
- Which one is in a **legislative** body? lawmaker lawbreaker legacy
- Which one is **judicial**? teacher judge senator

B. Read the vocabulary word. Find and circle two other words in that row with similar meanings.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. consent | convict | assent | concur | content |
| 2. diverse | different | dissimilar | divided | divine |
| 3. amendment | ambush | revision | accident | improvement |
| 4. policy | police | program | pocket | strategy |
| 5. guarantee | pledge | guard | assurance | law |

Portfolio Page

Write a paragraph about one way in which government affects your life.
Use at least three vocabulary words from this lesson.

Name _____ Date _____

amendment**consent****democracy****diverse****executive****guarantee****judicial****legislative****minority****policy****A. For each word below, write the vocabulary word that is an antonym.**

1. majority

2. homogenous

3. dissent

4. renege

B. Write a vocabulary word that is related to each word below. Then, write another word that is related to both words. Use related words you already know or find words in a resource.

Word	Related Vocabulary Word	Another Related Word
1. politician	_____	_____
2. judicious	_____	_____
3. execute	_____	_____
4. amends	_____	_____
5. democratic	_____	_____
6. legislate	_____	_____

Name _____ Date _____

Play the Word Clue Game.

Write the best vocabulary word for each clue. Use each word only once.

Clues	Vocabulary Words
1. comes from the Greek word <i>polis</i> meaning “city”	
2. the branch of government in which a senator works	
3. means the same as <i>accede</i>	
4. describes the U.S. government	
5. the chief officer of a government	
6. rhymes with <i>warranty</i>	
7. can also mean “a period of being under a legal age”	
8. comes from the Latin word <i>judex</i> meaning “judge”	
9. is related to <i>diversity</i> and <i>diversify</i>	
10. The first 10 of these are called the Bill of Rights.	

Name _____ Date _____

body**convert****distinct****elements****erosion****evolve****formula****function****medical****technical**

* YOU USE CERTAIN WORDS WHEN YOU TALK ABOUT SCIENCE.

A **body** is the whole of a person, plant, or animal.

To **convert** is to change something into another form.

Something that is **distinct** is separate.

All matter is composed of the known 103 **elements**.

Erosion is a gradual wearing away.

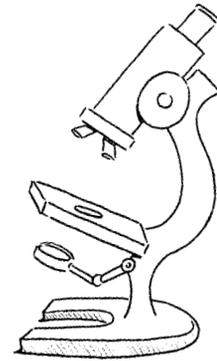
Evolve means “develop gradually.”

A **formula** is a recipe for doing something.

The **function** of something is its role.

Medical refers to the science of medicine.

Technical refers to the industrial arts or applied sciences.



Use what you know. Write the best vocabulary to complete each sentence.

1. Heavy rains caused _____ on the hillsides.
2. The _____ of an insect differs from that of a mammal.
3. One of the _____ is oxygen, and another is hydrogen.
4. This flower has five _____ petals.
5. When there was a _____ emergency, we called an ambulance.
6. You can _____ alternating current into direct current.
7. Raki works as a _____ assistant at an engineering company.
8. The students learned that an elephant's trunk has more than one _____.
9. The scientist follows a _____ to mix these chemicals.
10. Some parts of this plant have _____ over time.

Name _____ Date _____

body	convert	distinct	elements	erosion
evolve	formula	function	medical	technical

A. Draw a line from each vocabulary word to match it with a synonym.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. medical | a. develop |
| 2. convert | b. recipe |
| 3. evolve | c. transform |
| 4. distinct | d. healing |
| 5. formula | e. purpose |
| 6. function | f. clear |

B. Read each sentence. Choose the best answer.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Which one is an element ? | <input type="checkbox"/> gold | <input type="checkbox"/> golf | <input type="checkbox"/> goat |
| 2. What causes erosion ? | <input type="checkbox"/> moon | <input type="checkbox"/> cloud | <input type="checkbox"/> wind |
| 3. Which one is technical ? | <input type="checkbox"/> oral | <input type="checkbox"/> digital | <input type="checkbox"/> annual |
| 4. Which has a body ? | <input type="checkbox"/> category | <input type="checkbox"/> bobcat | <input type="checkbox"/> catsup |

Portfolio Page

Write the introduction to a science fiction story. Use at least three vocabulary words from this lesson.

Name _____ Date _____

body	convert	distinct	elements	erosion
evolve	formula	function	medical	technical

A. Some words have more than one meaning. Choose the word that gives the best meaning for the vocabulary word as it's used in each sentence.

- My parents went to a large **function**.
 purpose event building
- The boys grew more excited as their plan **evolved**.
 changed backfired unfolded
- Mom gave the baby her **formula**.
 toy mixture plan
- Helen was in her **element** as she played the piano.
 environment compound school
- The poet has a large **body** of work.
 collection part box

B. For each word below, write a vocabulary word that is an antonym.

- unclear _____
- construction _____

C. Write a vocabulary word that is related to each pair of words below.

- conversion, convertible _____
- technicality, technician _____
- medicinal, medication _____

Name _____ Date _____

Read the clues. Complete the puzzle using the vocabulary words from this lesson.

1. comes from the Greek word *technikos* meaning “skill”
2. a definite plan or method
3. You feed, wash, and dress this everyday.
4. opposite of fuzzy
5. adjective describing professionals who work in a hospital
6. Caused by wind and rain
7. to change gradually over time
8. when you change fractions to decimals
9. job or role
10. Copper is an example.

1. **T** _____2. _____ **R** _____3. _____ **Y** _____4. _____ **S** _____5. _____ **C** _____6. _____ **I** _____7. **E** _____8. _____ **N** _____9. _____ **C** _____10. **E** _____

Name _____ Date _____

assess	comparison	discovery	evident	investigation
precise	procedure	simulate	solution	valid

✱ YOU USE CERTAIN WORDS WHEN YOU TALK ABOUT SCIENCE EXPERIMENTS.

When you **assess** a result, you examine it critically and estimate its merit.

In a **comparison**, you find likenesses and differences.

A **discovery** is something known for the first time.

When something is **evident**, it is easily seen.

An **investigation** is a careful search.

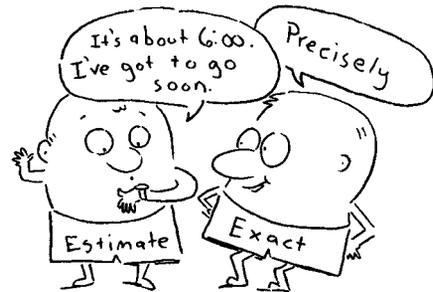
Precise means “exact.”

A **procedure** is a way of doing things.

Simulate means “imitate.”

A **solution** is the solving of a problem.

If an argument is **valid**, it is sound.



Use what you know. Write the best vocabulary word to complete each sentence.

- Muriel made a _____ between two different leaves.
- Cora's objections to the results were based on facts and therefore _____.
- It was _____ to the teacher that some students had made a mistake.
- The students were expected to give _____ answers.
- When Neva _____ her experiment, she felt she had done a good job.
- Mr. Gomez wrote the _____ for students to follow on the board.
- In his project, Phil tried to _____ the results of erosion on sand.
- For their project, the students did an _____ of pollution.
- Every scientist hopes to make a great _____ one day.
- Lucy explained the _____ she arrived at in her experiment.

Name _____ Date _____

assess	comparison	discovery	evident	investigation
precise	procedure	simulate	solution	valid

A. For each word below, write a vocabulary word that is a synonym.

1. evaluate _____
2. inquiry _____
3. pretend _____

B. Read the vocabulary word. Underline the word that is a synonym. Circle the word that is an antonym.

1. **precise** preliminary accurate vague
2. **evident** unclear plain eventual
3. **valid** valuable ineffective true
4. **discovery** loss finding distance

C. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. What is in a **comparison**? differences difficulties disagreements
2. Which one is a **procedure**? guess plan rehearsal
3. Which one is a **solution**? solitude answer problem

Portfolio Page

Write about an experiment that you might do involving gravity. Use at least three vocabulary words from this lesson.

Name _____ Date _____

assess	comparison	discovery	evident	investigation
precise	procedure	simulate	solution	valid

A. Some words have more than one meaning. Choose the word that gives the best meaning for the vocabulary word as it's used in each sentence.

- If your book is late, the library will **assess** a fine.

<input type="checkbox"/> charge	<input type="checkbox"/> return	<input type="checkbox"/> examine
---------------------------------	---------------------------------	----------------------------------
- Those coupons are out of date and no longer **valid**.

<input type="checkbox"/> sound	<input type="checkbox"/> false	<input type="checkbox"/> acceptable
--------------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------------
- If you dissolve salt in water, you get a **solution**.

<input type="checkbox"/> answer	<input type="checkbox"/> question	<input type="checkbox"/> mixture
---------------------------------	-----------------------------------	----------------------------------

B. Each of the vocabulary words below has a suffix. Write the base word for each one. Then, use the base word in a sentence.

1. **investigation** _____

2. **discovery** _____

3. **procedure** _____

C. Underline the best ending for each sentence.

- A **comparison** is helpful in _____ .

a. forgetting things	b. understanding things	c. renewing things
----------------------	-------------------------	--------------------
- When something is **evident**, it is _____ .

a. hidden	b. noticeable	c. eventful
-----------	---------------	-------------
- If you **simulate** an event, you try to _____ .

a. simplify it	b. reproduce it	c. eradicate it
----------------	-----------------	-----------------
- You need **precise** directions to _____ .

a. get lost	b. stay safe	c. find places
-------------	--------------	----------------

Name _____ Date _____

Use vocabulary words from this lesson to fill in the map. Then, add other words you know.

**Words That Tell
What Scientists Do**

1. _____
2. _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

**Words That Name
Scientific Things**

3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
- _____

Science**Words That Describe Scientific Things**

8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Name _____ Date _____

analysis	description	evaluate	maintain	mental
paraphrase	refer	reflect	skim	submit

✱ SOME WORDS ARE USEFUL TO KNOW FOR STUDYING AND TEST TAKING.

In an **analysis**, you study the parts of something to determine its nature.

A **description** is a verbal representation of something.

When you **evaluate** something, you judge it.

Maintain means “preserve.”

Mental refers to the mind.

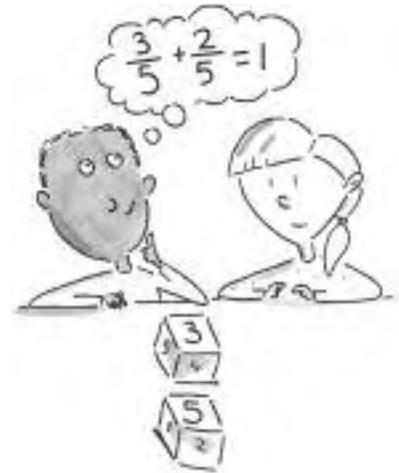
If you **paraphrase** text, you put it in your own words.

Refer means “to turn to.”

When you **reflect** on something, you think about it seriously.

To **skim** is to read quickly.

If you **submit** a paper, you turn it in.



Use what you know. Write the best vocabulary word to complete each sentence.

1. Emma's _____ of her trip made us feel like we were there.
2. You can _____ a page to see if it has the information you need.
3. Be sure to put your name on the test before you _____ it.
4. Before answering an essay question, _____ on what you want to say.
5. This question asks for an _____ of the plot.
6. Although her schedule is full, Zoe tries to _____ good study habits.
7. When taking notes, Amy _____ the text.
8. You need a good _____ attitude for a test.
9. For his book report, Norman will _____ a character's actions.
10. Remember to _____ to your notes when studying for a quiz.

Name _____ Date _____

analysis	description	evaluate	maintain	mental
paraphrase	refer	reflect	skim	submit

A. Read each pair of words. Write a vocabulary word that has the same or almost the same meaning.

1. deliberate, contemplate _____

2. reword, rephrase _____

3. uphold, sustain _____

4. offer, present _____

5. gauge, judge _____

6. consult, seek _____

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. What can you **skim**? avenue culture paragraph

2. Which one is **mental**? brain news metal

3. Which one is an **analysis**? question examination problem

4. Which one is a **description**? betrayal denial portrayal

Portfolio Page

Describe how you study for a test. Use at least three vocabulary words from this lesson.

Name _____ Date _____

analysis	description	evaluate	maintain	mental
paraphrase	refer	reflect	skim	submit

A. For each word below, write a vocabulary word that is an antonym.

- retrieve _____
- physical _____
- neglect _____

B. Some words have more than one meaning. Choose the word or phrase that gives the best meaning for the vocabulary word as it's used in each sentence.

- She **skimmed** across the ice. stumbled glided wandered
- The real estate agent **evaluated** the house. appraised repaired admired
- The test had questions of every **description**. picture word kind
- The teacher **referred** to Robert Frost. asked reviewed mentioned
- The mirror **reflects** her image. forms respects blots out

C. Read the word meaning in each sentence. Then, write the vocabulary word that comes from the Greek word.

- The Greek word *paraphrazein* means "to show." _____
- The Greek word *analysis* means "a releasing." _____

Name _____ Date _____

Riddle:

What starts with T, ends with T, and is full of T?

To answer the riddle, find and shade the spaces with word pairs that are synonyms.

Answer: _____

Name _____ Date _____

abstract	appreciate	depict	dimension	illustration
perspective	spatial	technique	unique	variation

✱ YOU USE CERTAIN WORDS WHEN YOU TALK ABOUT ART.

Abstract art has forms that are not recognizable.

If you **appreciate** a work of art, you enjoy and understand it.

Depict means “show.”

A **dimension** is a measurement.

An **illustration** is a picture.

We use **perspective** to show 3-dimensional objects on flat paper.

Spatial means “having to do with space.”

Technique is a method of doing something.

Unique means “one of a kind.”

A **variation** is a change.



Use what you know. Write the best vocabulary word to complete each sentence.

- Haley admired the _____ on the cover of the book she was reading.
- At the museum, the students saw some _____ art.
- What kind of art do you _____ when you go to a museum?
- Kevin used several _____ of green in his painting.
- Mrs. Elbert said that each artwork is _____ .
- Kito used _____ to show a building in the distance in his picture.
- Ernesto tried to _____ a rhinoceros but found it hard.
- Working in watercolor requires a different _____ than working in oil paint.
- The _____ of the artist’s paintings were huge.
- To work on a sculpture, Han-su had to think in _____ terms.

Name _____ Date _____

abstract	appreciate	depict	dimension	illustration
perspective	spatial	technique	unique	variation

A. Read the first word in each row. Find and circle another word in that row that is a synonym.

- | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. variation | consistency | vibrancy | alteration | complication |
| 2. unique | sole | unkind | common | uniform |
| 3. illustration | text | illumination | headline | picture |
| 4. appreciate | approach | apprehend | dislike | admire |
| 5. technique | tendency | procedure | challenge | amateur |
| 6. depict | convey | deport | deposit | compare |
| 7. dimension | dilemma | discussion | division | proportion |

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

- Which one is not **abstract**? mysterious concrete obscure
- Which one has **perspective**? subject sculpture landscape
- Which one is **spatial**? architecture medicine teaching

Portfolio Page

Write a description of one of your favorite works of art. Use at least three vocabulary words from this lesson.

Name _____ Date _____

abstract	appreciate	depict	dimension	illustration
perspective	spatial	technique	unique	variation

A. The lesson words below have suffixes. Underline the suffix in each word. Then, write a sentence using the word.

1. appreciation _____

2. abstraction _____

3. uniqueness _____

4. spatially _____

B. Write a sentence to answer each question.

1. What is something you'd like to **depict** in a painting?

2. What are the **dimensions** of your classroom?

3. What is your favorite book **illustration**?

4. Why is **technique** important in art?

C. Some words have more than one meaning. Choose the word that gives the best meaning for the vocabulary word as it's used in each sentence.

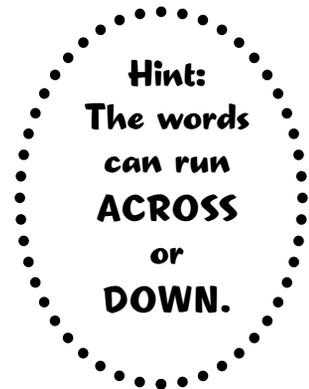
1. She performed a **variation** in the ballet. solo change stunt

2. Dad's **perspective** differs from mine. personality vista viewpoint

Name _____ Date _____

Read the clues. Identify the correct vocabulary word and write it next to its clue. Then, find and circle each word in the puzzle.

C	A	B	S	T	R	A	C	T	B	K	D
V	E	D	Z	P	W	A	H	L	D	F	I
A	P	P	R	E	C	I	A	T	E	I	M
R	G	P	S	R	A	D	X	U	P	Q	E
I	L	L	U	S	T	R	A	T	I	O	N
A	M	G	N	P	W	N	R	J	C	T	S
T	B	Q	Y	E	T	I	B	C	T	Y	I
I	O	M	E	C	W	D	G	K	U	E	O
O	S	P	A	T	I	A	L	O	I	M	N
N	V	U	N	I	Q	U	E	X	O	Z	K
L	S	C	H	V	J	H	P	F	L	A	R
F	V	Z	T	E	C	H	N	I	Q	U	E



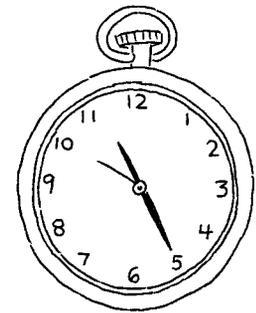
Clues

- 1. art with unrecognizable forms _____
- 2. to admire a work of art _____
- 3. a picture that accompanies text _____
- 4. relating to the use of space _____
- 5. singular _____
- 6. a way of doing something _____
- 7. a change from the usual thing _____
- 8. useful in drawing scenery _____
- 9. to show or describe _____
- 10. the size of something _____

Name _____ Date _____

commence**constant****contemporary****duration****eventually****interval****mature****periodic****previous****temporary**

* YOU USE CERTAIN WORDS WHEN YOU REFER TO TIME.

Commence means begin.If something is **constant**, it remains the same.**Contemporary** means “current.”The period of time in which something happens is the **duration**.**Eventually** means “happening at some future time.”An **interval** is a period of time between two events.Something that is **mature** has reached its full growth.**Periodic** means “happening at regular intervals.”**Previous** means “at an earlier time.”If something is **temporary**, it is for a limited time.

Use what you know. Write the best vocabulary word to complete each sentence.

1. It will be 30 years before that tree is _____ .
2. Walter got a drink of water in the _____ between speakers.
3. The _____ of Fay’s visit was short.
4. The performance will _____ soon.
5. Malik got a _____ job before he started college.
6. Carol updated her wardrobe so it was more _____ .
7. Cindy scored much higher on this test than she did on the _____ one.
8. Felice and Lea are good friends and _____ companions.
9. We hope their puppy will calm down _____ .
10. During the storm, there were _____ bursts of thunder.

Name _____ Date _____

commence**constant****contemporary****duration****eventually****interval****mature****periodic****previous****temporary**

A. Read the vocabulary word. Underline the word that is a synonym. Circle the word that is an antonym.

- | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| 1. contemporary | old-fashioned | modern | comfortable | casual |
| 2. previous | preview | prior | devious | following |
| 3. commence | commend | end | start | forget |
| 4. mature | young | motherly | grown | natural |
| 5. temporary | tempered | orderly | limited | permanent |
| 6. constant | continuous | connected | agreeable | inconstant |

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

- | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Which one is an interval? | <input type="checkbox"/> break | <input type="checkbox"/> interview | <input type="checkbox"/> return |
| 2. Which one is periodic? | <input type="checkbox"/> perimeter | <input type="checkbox"/> full moon | <input type="checkbox"/> first aid |
| 3. Which one is a duration? | <input type="checkbox"/> team | <input type="checkbox"/> turn | <input type="checkbox"/> term |
| 4. Which one is eventually? | <input type="checkbox"/> equally | <input type="checkbox"/> timely | <input type="checkbox"/> ultimately |

Portfolio Page

Write a description of a storm. Use at least three vocabulary words from the lesson.

Name _____ Date _____

commence**constant****contemporary****duration****eventually****interval****mature****periodic****previous****temporary**

A. Some words have more than one meaning. Choose the word or phrase that gives the best meaning for the vocabulary word as it's used in each sentence. Use a dictionary if needed.

1. She is my **contemporary**. current friend same age older relative
2. This loan has **matured**. is due gotten ripe grown old
3. There were **periodic** shouts of laughter from the crowd. cyclical constant occasional

B. The lesson words below have suffixes. Underline the suffix in each word. Then, write a sentence using the word.

1. temporarily

2. commencement

3. previously

C. Underline the best ending for each sentence.

1. Knowing the **duration** of an appointment can help you _____ .
 a. waste your time b. plan your time c. call time out
2. By studying hard, students can **eventually** _____ .
 a. forget their grades b. lower their grades c. improve their grades
3. You might use an **interval** at a dance to _____ .
 a. change clothes b. get refreshments c. begin dancing
4. A **constant** noise during a test is likely to become _____ .
 a. distracting b. amusing c. welcome

Name _____ Date _____

Read each clue. Write the correct vocabulary word in each set of boxes. Then, write the letters from the shaded boxes in order on the lines below to find the mystery word.

1. intermittent
2. describes an intermission
3. unchanging
4. a length of time
5. not permanent
6. fully grown
7. in a future time
8. in an earlier time
9. initiate or inaugurate
10. something happening now

Mystery Word

Some of the best time is spent in _____ .

Name _____ Date _____

external**flexible****injure****internal****normal****persist****prohibit****random****react****stable**

* YOU USE CERTAIN WORDS WHEN YOU TALK ABOUT HEALTH AND SAFETY.

Something that is **external** is outside.

Flexible means “easily bent.”

If you **injure** yourself, you cause harm.

Something that is **internal** is inside.

Normal means “usual.”

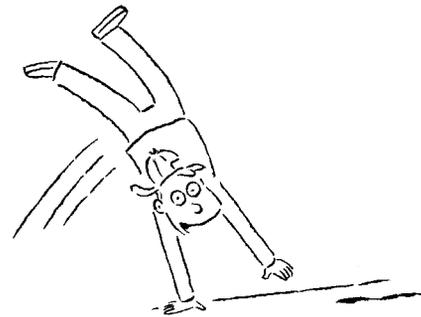
If symptoms **persist**, they last.

Prohibit means “forbid.”

Something that is **random** has no pattern or purpose.

When you act in response to something, you **react**.

Stable means “steady, safe, or likely to continue.”



Use what you know. Write the best vocabulary word to complete each sentence.

1. The patient's temperature was _____ .
2. Because it is dangerous, the rules _____ us from swimming alone.
3. If her cold symptoms _____ , Lily will call the doctor.
4. Without an X-ray, the doctor could only see Judy's _____ injuries.
5. The gym teacher demonstrated exercises to make us more _____ .
6. Germs spread in a _____ way when Myra sneezed.
7. Be careful or you'll _____ yourself with that sharp tool.
8. Arlo's condition has improved, and he is _____ .
9. Your stomach is an _____ organ.
10. When the ball comes at her, Ming must _____ quickly.

Name _____ Date _____

external**flexible****injure****internal****normal****persist****prohibit****random****react****stable**

A. Read the first word in each row. Circle the other words in the row that have similar meanings.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. random | orderly | chance | haphazard |
| 2. internal | inner | interior | upper |
| 3. stable | enduring | uncertain | permanent |
| 4. persist | persevere | insist | perplex |
| 5. external | excellent | outer | exterior |
| 6. flexible | fleeting | supple | pliable |
| 7. injure | damage | infer | hurt |

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

- Which body temperature is **normal**? 96.8°F 100°F 98.6°F
- What is **prohibited** in most places? smelling smoking smiling
- How do children **react** to something that hurts? laugh clap cry

Portfolio Page

Write a list of health and safety rules that would be useful in your school.
Use at least three vocabulary words from this lesson.

Name _____ Date _____

external**flexible****injure****internal****normal****persist****prohibit****random****react****stable**

A. Add one of these prefixes to each vocabulary word below. Then, use the new word in a sentence.

ab- un- in-

1. flexible

2. normal

3. stable

B. The lesson words below have suffixes. Underline the suffix in each word. Then, write a sentence using the word.

1. reaction

2. persistence

3. injury

4. internalize

C. Write a vocabulary word that is an antonym for each word below.

1. planned

2. internal

3. allow

Name _____ Date _____

Play the So Is Game.

Complete each sentence with a vocabulary word from the lesson.

1. *Bendable* means _____ and so does *pliant*.
2. A cyclist must be _____ on his equipment and so must a skier.
3. Skin is _____ and so are fingernails.
4. Sniffles may _____ and so may a cough.
5. A sign can _____ and so can a gate.
6. A hammer can _____ you and so can a saw.
7. Your heart is _____ and so is your liver.
8. *Customary* means _____ and so does *habitual*.
9. An accident is _____ and so is luck.
10. People _____ to loud noises and so do animals.

Name _____ Date _____

bias	demonstration	indifference	individual	input
participation	reform	resolution	tolerance	voluntary

*** SOME WORDS ARE USED OFTEN WHEN TALKING ABOUT CITIZENSHIP.**

A **bias** is a prejudice.

A **demonstration** is a public display.

Indifference is a lack of concern.

An **individual** is a distinct person.

Input is information that you add to something.

Participation is taking part in something.

When you **reform** something, you correct it.

A **resolution** is a decision.

Tolerance is recognizing and respecting others.

Voluntary means “done of your own free will.”



Use what you know. Write a vocabulary word to complete each sentence.

1. When people don't bother to vote in an election, they show _____ .
2. Some people held a _____ for better wages.
3. During the meeting Estela showed _____ for everyone's point of view.
4. An important part of democracy is the _____ of its citizens.
5. Each _____ has certain rights.
6. The committee passed a _____ about the issue.
7. Meg helps out in the library on a _____ basis.
8. Simon added his _____ to the discussion.
9. Dr. Stone is worried about our local government and thinks we need some _____ .
10. Milt's neighbor has a _____ against cats because he's allergic.

Name _____ Date _____

bias	demonstration	indifference	individual	input
participation	reform	resolution	tolerance	voluntary

A. Read each pair of words. Write a vocabulary word that means the same or almost the same thing.

1. person, someone _____
2. prejudice, influence _____
3. rally, march _____
4. improve, rectify _____
5. insensibility, apathy _____
6. acceptance, openmindedness _____
7. cooperation, collaboration _____

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one is **input**? damage data dawn
2. Which one is a **resolution**? plan plane plain
3. Which one is **voluntary**? illness mishap gift

Portfolio Page

Write an editorial for a school newspaper about good citizenship in the classroom. Use at least three vocabulary words from this lesson.

Name _____ Date _____

bias	demonstration	indifference	individual	input
participation	reform	resolution	tolerance	voluntary

A. For each number, read the words. Shade the word in one of the bottom boxes that is an antonym of the word in the top box.

1.

individual

group

identity

2.

reform

retain

review

3.

tolerance

unacceptance

modesty

4.

indifference

unconcern

interest

5.

voluntary

forced

welcome

6.

input

increase

output

B. The vocabulary words below contain a suffix. Write the base word for each one. Then, use the base word in a sentence.

1. resolution _____

2. participation _____

3. demonstration _____

C. Write a sentence to answer the question.

1. Why might you try to change a **bias** that someone has? _____

Name _____ Date _____

An analogy is a comparison based on how things are related to one another. Decide how the first set of words is related. Then, use the best vocabulary word from this lesson to complete each of these analogies.

Example: Logical is to reasonable as continuing is to ongoing.

1. Required is to optional as

mandatory is to _____ .

2. Impartial is to partial as

neutral is to _____ .

3. Thought is to idea as

suggestion is to _____ .

4. Team is to group as

player is to _____ .

5. Preserve is to change as

maintain is to _____ .

6. Decide is to decision as

resolve is to _____ .

7. Interest is to concern as

disinterest is to _____ .

8. Respect is to civility as

acceptance is to _____ .

9. Disapproval is to protest as

objection is to _____ .

10. Giving is to contributing as

involvement is _____ .

Name _____ Date _____

alter	assure	confer	confirm	engage
explanation	indicate	obvious	positive	probe

✱ SOME WORDS DESCRIBE WHAT HAPPENS IN A DISCUSSION.

If you **alter** something, you change it.

Assure means “make free of doubt.”

When you **confer** with others, you talk to them to get information and advice.

Confirm means “make certain.”

If you **engage** someone’s attention, you hold it.

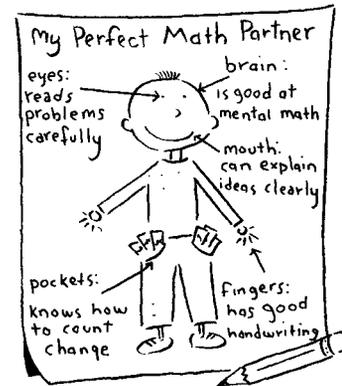
An **explanation** is a clarification.

To **indicate** is to point out.

Something that is easily understood is **obvious**.

Something that is **positive** is favorable.

If you **probe**, you examine.



Use what you know. Write the best vocabulary word to complete each sentence.

1. Alonso gave the class an _____ of the plans for the school fair.
2. He was pleased because Nan’s response was very _____.
3. However, Jerry wanted to _____ the location of the food booth.
4. He _____ the class by outlining his reasons.
5. He _____ the place where the booth could go.
6. Laura wanted to _____ a little more into the idea.
7. Sara _____ Jerry that the committee would consider his idea.
8. She and the others _____ about the suggestion.
9. It was _____ to them that Jerry had a good point.
10. Finally, they _____ that the change would be made.

Name _____ Date _____

alter	assure	confer	confirm	engage
explanation	indicate	obvious	positive	probe

A. Read each pair words. Write a vocabulary word that means the same or almost the same thing.

1. evident, clear _____

2. attract, hold _____

3. ensure, guarantee _____

4. affirmative, good _____

5. examine, question _____

6. consult, discuss _____

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. What might you **confirm**? applause appointment apple

2. Which one **indicates**? sparrow root arrow

3. Which is an **explanation**? amount account fountain

4. What might you **alter**? belief beneath relief

Portfolio Page

Write a dialogue for a discussion about a class event. Use at least three vocabulary words from this lesson.

Name _____ Date _____

alter	assure	confer	confirm	engage
explanation	indicate	obvious	positive	probe

A. Add one of these prefixes to each vocabulary word below. Then, use the new word in a sentence.

re- dis-

1. engage _____

2. assure _____

3. confirm _____

B. Underline the best ending for each sentence.

1. To **indicate** their current location, the guide _____ .

a. pointed to the map b. drove to the national park c. asked for directions

2. Justina provided an **explanation** because her classmates were _____ .

a. excited b. confused c. bored

3. The workers needed to **confer** with the manager to _____ .

a. choose a favorite sports team b. have lunch c. find out details about the project

4. Because two extra guests showed up for the party, he had to **alter** _____ .

a. the curtains b. the table setting c. the invitation

C. Write a vocabulary word that is an antonym for each word below.

1. negative

2. hidden

3. ignore

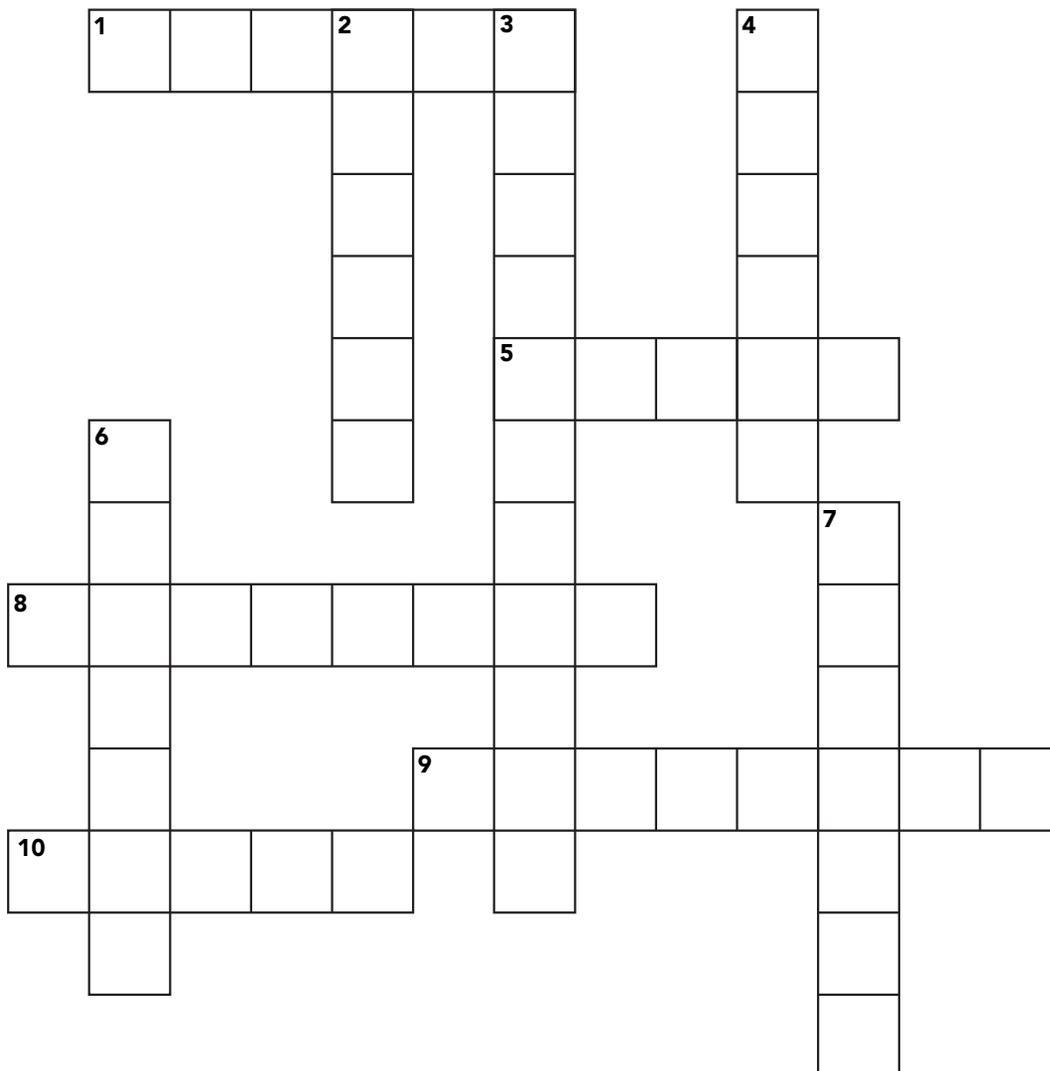
Name _____ Date _____

Read the clues. Then, complete the puzzle using vocabulary words from this lesson.**Across**

1. engross
5. adjust or change
8. point out
9. favorable
10. investigate

Down

2. convince
3. something that answers questions
4. discuss
6. verify
7. apparent



Name _____ Date _____

collapse**contact****dedicate****emerge****equip****inherit****insert****occupy****resist****unify**

* A VERB IS A WORD THAT SHOWS ACTION IN A SENTENCE.
THESE ACTION VERBS ARE USEFUL TO KNOW IN SCHOOL.

If things **collapse**, they cave in.

To **contact** is to get in touch with.

If you **dedicate** yourself to something, you commit to it.

Emerge means “come into view.”

When you supply what is needed for something, you **equip** for that purpose.

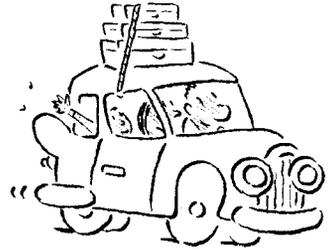
To **inherit** is to receive something from someone else.

If you **insert** a sentence into a paragraph, you put it in.

If you **occupy** something, you are in it.

When you **resist**, you don't give in.

Unify means “unite.”



Use what you know. Write the best vocabulary word to complete each sentence.

1. Paula will _____ everyone by phone.
2. Rod hopes to _____ his brother's bike when he is older.
3. The clerk helped _____ us for the campout.
4. Blaine _____ the tempting sweets.
5. The sand castle _____ when the waves hit it.
6. Two people cannot _____ the same chair.
7. Hans plans to _____ himself to swimming this summer.
8. After the argument, the coach tried to _____ the members of the team.
9. When the cuckoo clock strikes the hour, a bird will _____ .
10. To open the door, _____ the key in the lock and turn it.

Name _____ Date _____

collapse**contact****dedicate****emerge****equip****inherit****insert****occupy****resist****unify****A. Draw a line from each vocabulary word to match it with a synonym.**

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. dedicate | a. fall |
| 2. emerge | b. provide |
| 3. equip | c. withstand |
| 4. resist | d. add |
| 5. occupy | e. devote |
| 6. collapse | f. inhabit |
| 7. insert | g. appear |
| 8. unify | h. consolidate |

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one would you **contact**? stranger foe friend
2. Which one do people usually **inherit**? sleep money habitat

Portfolio Page

Write a paragraph about an extracurricular activity that you enjoy at school. Use at least three vocabulary words from this lesson.

Name _____ Date _____

Read the clues. Complete the puzzle using the vocabulary words from this lesson.

1. say "no"
2. take up space
3. appear
4. furnish
5. commit
6. fall apart
7. receive someone's possessions
8. bring together
9. get in touch with
10. add something in

1. _____ **S** _____

2. **O** _____

3. _____ **M** _____

4. **E** _____

5. _____ **A** _____

6. **C** _____

7. _____ **T** _____

8. _____ **I** _____

9. _____ **O** _____

10. _____ **N** _____

Name _____ Date _____

authentic**definite****dramatic****fundamental****general****identical****indirect****legendary****remarkable****secure**

* AN ADJECTIVE IS A WORD THAT MODIFIES A NOUN OR PRONOUN.

If something is **authentic**, it is the real thing.

Something that is **definite** is clearly defined.

Dramatic refers to something with drama.

Fundamental means “basic.”

Something that is **general** is true in most cases.

Identical things are exactly alike.

When something is **indirect**, it is not straightforward.

Someone or something **legendary** is famous.

Something that is **remarkable** is worthy of notice.

Secure means “free from danger.”



Use what you know. Write the best vocabulary word to complete each sentence.

1. Have you noticed that the socks in a pair are _____ ?
2. The light hits the painting at an _____ angle.
3. Ms. Lanza gave us a _____ time to arrive for the surprise party.
4. Mr. Cruz's delicious, homemade jams are _____.
5. When Brian saw the old coin, he wondered if it was _____.
6. The bus driver made sure that the students were _____ in their seatbelts.
7. Alice made a _____ entrance on the stage.
8. We began by learning some _____ things about rock climbing.
9. The story she wrote is quite _____ for her age.
10. In _____, the class didn't have homework over the weekend.

Name _____ Date _____

authentic	definite	dramatic	fundamental	general
identical	indirect	legendary	remarkable	secure

A. Read the first word in each row. Underline the word in that row that is a synonym. Circle the word that is an antonym.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. dramatic | bland | dangerous | theatrical |
| 2. secure | safe | loose | threatened |
| 3. definite | curious | vague | precise |
| 4. identical | regular | same | dissimilar |
| 5. indirect | slanted | straight | unreasonable |
| 6. fundamental | unnecessary | elementary | wealthy |
| 7. remarkable | extraordinary | renewable | uninteresting |

B. Read each sentence. Choose the best answer.

- | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Which one is legendary? | <input type="checkbox"/> usher | <input type="checkbox"/> stagehand | <input type="checkbox"/> star |
| 2. Which one is general? | <input type="checkbox"/> typical | <input type="checkbox"/> unusual | <input type="checkbox"/> magical |
| 3. Which one is authentic? | <input type="checkbox"/> copy | <input type="checkbox"/> original | <input type="checkbox"/> imitation |

Portfolio Page

Write an ad for a new school product. Use at least three vocabulary words from this lesson.

Name _____ Date _____

authentic**definite****dramatic****fundamental****general****identical****indirect****legendary****remarkable****secure**

- A. Add one of these suffixes to the vocabulary words below. Then, use each new word in a sentence.**

-ity -ion

1. secure _____

2. authentic _____

3. definite _____

- B. Underline the best ending for each sentence.**

1. Someone who makes a **dramatic** entrance wants _____ .

a. inattention

b. suggestions

c. recognition

2. **General** admission to a show is usually for _____ .

a. everyone

b. children

c. seniors

3. When two people are **identical**, they are _____ .

a. cousins

b. twins

c. friends

4. If you travel by an **indirect** route, the trip will be _____ .

a. shorter

b. faster

c. longer

5. If you don't learn the **fundamental** rules of a game, you will _____ .

a. win the game

b. make mistakes

c. score points

6. When you do something **remarkable**, it often brings _____ .

a. approval

b. dissent

c. relaxation

7. When someone is **legendary**, that person is usually _____ .

a. forgotten

b. average

c. outstanding

Name _____ Date _____

Play the Word Clue Game.

Write the best vocabulary word for each clue. Use each word only once.

Clues	Vocabulary Words
1. is a synonym for <i>genuine</i>	
2. is the opposite of <i>specific</i>	
3. has the word <i>mental</i> in it	
4. from the Latin word <i>identicus</i> meaning “identity”	
5. can mean “exact”	
6. begins with a prefix that means “not”	
7. is related to <i>drama</i> and <i>dramatize</i>	
8. is an antonym for <i>endangered</i>	
9. can mean “uncommon”	
10. means “famous”	

Name _____ Date _____

authority**development****ideal****influence****output****phase****proposal****scope****structure****target**

* A NOUN IS A WORD THAT NAMES A PERSON, PLACE, OR THING. THESE NOUNS ARE USEFUL TO KNOW IN SCHOOL.

Authority is the power to do something.

A **development** is something that has happened or unfolded.

An **ideal** is a model of perfection.

Influence is the ability to make things happen.

Output is something that is produced.

A **phase** is a stage in a process.

A **proposal** is an offer.

The **scope** of something is its range.

A **structure** is something that has been built.

A **target** is something you aim for.



Use what you know. Write the best vocabulary word to complete each sentence.

- Dad made a _____ for a family outing.
- The customer used his _____ to get good seats at the restaurant.
- They are in the first _____ of building a house.
- Sonia has high _____ and tries to live up to them.
- The ranger has the _____ to make sure rules are followed in the park.
- The _____ of this project is enormous.
- Damon's _____ is the result of hard work.
- That bridge is an imposing _____.
- Mr. Clancy had a _____ of getting 20 new customers a week at his store.
- Harriet was surprised to read the new _____ in the mystery.

Name _____ Date _____

authority**development****ideal****influence****output****phase****proposal****scope****structure****target**

A. Read the first word in each row. Circle the other words in that row with similar meanings.

1. proposal

suggestion

plan

proof

2. phase

phrase

stage

step

3. scope

breadth

extent

scuba

4. influence

instruction

impression

effect

5. target

arrow

goal

intention

6. authority

power

jurisdiction

author

7. ideal

idleness

standard

model

8. development

device

evolution

outcome

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one is an **output**? outsider product ingredient2. Which one is a **structure**? tower garden beach

Portfolio Page

Write a news article about a new building in your community. Use at least three vocabulary words from this lesson.

Name _____ Date _____

authority	development	ideal	influence	output
phase	proposal	scope	structure	target

A. Some words have more than one meaning. Choose the word that gives the best meaning for the vocabulary word as it's used in each sentence.

1. The computer produced some interesting **output**.

- information problems energy

2. The scientist studied the microbe through a **scope**.

- telescope periscope microscope

B. Many words can be used as more than one part of speech. Circle *noun*, *verb*, or *adjective* for each vocabulary word.

- | | | | |
|--|------|------|-----------|
| 1. Jessica tried to influence her dad's decision. | noun | verb | adjective |
| 2. The mayor's influence helped get the law passed. | noun | verb | adjective |
| 3. We will target Monday for our departure. | noun | verb | adjective |
| 4. What is our target for the fundraising? | noun | verb | adjective |
| 5. The company is going to phase out this model. | noun | verb | adjective |
| 6. Kent took notes during the first phase of the lecture. | noun | verb | adjective |
| 7. They discussed how to structure the deal. | noun | verb | adjective |
| 8. Our school is a large structure . | noun | verb | adjective |
| 9. Always being honest is an ideal Brenda holds. | noun | verb | adjective |
| 10. He is the ideal brother. | noun | verb | adjective |

C. Each of the lesson words below has a suffix. Write the base word for each.

1. **development**

2. **authority**

3. **proposal**

Name _____ Date _____

Complete a chain for each word. In each circle, write a word that is related to the word just before it. An example is done for you.

1. **target** aim work struggle success
2. **ideal**
3. **scope**
4. **authority**
5. **influence**
6. **output**
7. **phase**
8. **proposal**
9. **structure**
10. **development**

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LESSON 1

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Page 10: 1. classics 2. figurative 3. motive 4. insight 5. analogy 6. introduction 7. narrative 8. diction 9. infer 10. foreshadowed **Page 11:** **A.** 1. diction 2. foreshadow 3. infer 4. insight 5. introduction 6. motive **B.** 1. past 2. fanciful 3. similarity 4. storybook **Page 12:** **A.** 1. analogy 2. diction 3. infer 4. insight **B.** 1. figurative 2. introduction **C.** 1.–4. Sentences will vary. **Page 13:** 1. narrative 2. motive 3. classic 4. diction 5. infer 6. analogy 7. introduction 8. foreshadow 9. figurative 10. insight

LESSON 3

Page 14: 1. convince 2. inspiration 3. abbreviation 4. compound 5. composition 6. header 7. modifies 8. revision 9. clarify 10. specific **Page 15:** **A.** 1. e 2. d 3. g 4. b 5. f 6. c 7. a **B.** 1. top 2. classroom 3. meaning **Page 16:** **A.** 1. dissuade 2. footer 3. confuse 4. vague 5. simple 6. preserve **B.** 1.–4. Sentences will vary. 1. inspire 2. abbreviate 3. revise 4. compose **Page 17:** 1. clarify 2. revision 3. composition 4. modify 5. compound 6. convince 7. abbreviation 8. specific 9. header 10. inspiration; **Mystery Word:** communicate.

LESSON 4

Page 18: 1. expository 2. statement 3. rephrases 4. examine 5. glossary 6. contrast 7. excerpts 8. acronym 9. cited 10. acquired **Page 19:** **A.** 1. get, obtain 2. study, observe 3. restate, reword 4. vary, differ 5. informative, revelatory **B.** 1. declarative 2. modem 3. passage 4. dictionary 5. accuracy **Page 20:** **A.** 1. record 2. honored 3. questioned **B.** 1. noun 2. verb 3. verb 4. noun **C.** 1.–5. Sentences will vary. **Page 21:** 1. expository 2. glossary 3. examine 4. statement 5. acronym 6. excerpt 7. cite 8. acquire 9. rephrase 10. contrast

LESSON 5

Page 22: 1. fund 2. scarce 3. asset 4. credit 5. computed 6. inventory 7. invest 8. income 9. minimum 10. finance **Page 23:** **A.** 1. scarce 2. compute 3. asset 4. minimum 5. income 6. inventory **B.** 1. to gain 2. charge 3. savings 4. money **Page 24:** **A.** 1. maximum, minimum 2. debit, credit 3. plentiful, scarce 4. expenses, income 5. invest, divest 6. liability, asset **B.** 1. supply 2. pay for **C.** 1. c 2. b **Page 25:** **Across:** 2. fund 6. inventory 7. income 8. finance

10. compute **Down:** 1. invest 3. minimum 4. credit 5. scarce 9. asset

LESSON 6

Page 26: 1. innocent 2. military 3. elevation 4. transferred 5. established 6. employ 7. survey 8. issues 9. property 10. profession **Page 27:** **A.** 1. elevation 2. profession 3. establish **B.** 1. synonym—hire; antonym—fire 2. synonym—blameless; antonym—guilty 3. synonym—move; antonym—remain **C.** 1. yours 2. questionnaire 3. armament 4. taxes **Page 28:** **A.** 1. confirmed 2. use 3. looked over 4. characteristic 5. advancement 6. make available **B.** 1.–2. Sentences will vary. **C.** 1. noun 2. adjective 3. adjective 4. noun **Page 29:** 1. military 2. elevation 3. transfer 4. issue 5. profession 6. employ 7. establish 8. survey 9. innocent 10. property

LESSON 7

Page 30: 1. democracy 2. guarantees 3. executive 4. judicial 5. legislative 6. amendment 7. consent 8. policies 9. minority 10. diverse **Page 31:** **A.** 1. president 2. few 3. representative 4. lawmaker 5. judge **B.** 1. assent, concur 2. different, dissimilar 3. revision, improvement 4. program, strategy 5. pledge, assurance **Page 32:** **A.** 1. minority 2. diverse 3. consent 4. guarantee **B.** (Possible answers are provided for Another Related Word) 1. policy, politics 2. judicial, judiciary 3. executive, executor 4. amendment, amend 5. democracy, democrat 6. legislative, legislator **Page 33:** 1. policy 2. legislative 3. consent 4. democracy 5. executive 6. guarantee 7. minority 8. judicial 9. diverse 10. amendment(s)

LESSON 8

Page 34: 1. erosion 2. body 3. elements 4. distinct 5. medical 6. convert 7. technical 8. function 9. formula 10. evolved **Page 35:** **A.** 1. d 2. c 3. a 4. f 5. b 6. e **B.** 1. gold 2. wind 3. digital 4. bobcat **Page 36:** **A.** 1. event 2. unfolded 3. mixture 4. environment 5. collection **B.** 1. distinct 2. erosion **C.** 1. convert 2. technical 3. medical **Page 37:** 1. technical 2. formula 3. body 4. distinct 5. medical 6. erosion 7. evolve 8. convert 9. function 10. element

LESSON 9

Page 38: 1. comparison 2. valid 3. evident 4. precise 5. assessed 6. procedure 7. simulate 8. investigation 9. discovery 10. solution **Page 39:** **A.** 1. assess 2. investigation 3. simulate **B.** 1. synonym—accurate; antonym—vague 2. synonym—plain; antonym—unclear 3. synonym—true; antonym—ineffective 4. synonym—finding; antonym—loss **C.** 1. differences 2. plan 3. answer **Page 40:** **A.** 1. charge 2. acceptable 3. mixture **B.** 1.–3. Sentences will vary. 1. investigate 2. discover 3. proceed **C.** 1. b 2. b 3. b 4. c **Page 41:** 1. assess 2. simulate 3. comparison 4. discovery 5. investigation 6. procedure 7. solution 8. evident 9. precise 10. valid

LESSON 10

Page 42: 1. description 2. skim 3. submit 4. reflect 5. analysis 6. maintain 7. paraphrases 8. mental

9. evaluate 10. refer **Page 43: A.** 1. reflect 2. paraphrase
3. maintain 4. submit 5. evaluate 6. refer **B.** 1. paragraph
2. brain 3. examination 4. portrayal **Page 44: A.** 1. submit
2. mental 3. maintain **B.** 1. glided 2. appraised 3. kind
4. mentioned 5. forms **C.** 1. paraphrase 2. analysis
Page 45: Riddle answer: teapot. Synonym pairs: skim,
glance; ponder, reflect; assess, evaluate; yield, submit;
refer, consult; restate, paraphrase; conserve, maintain;
cerebral, mental; examination, analysis; depiction,
description

LESSON 11

Page 46: 1. illustration 2. abstract 3. appreciate
4. variations 5. unique 6. perspective 7. depict
8. technique 9. dimensions 10. spatial **Page 47:**
A. 1. alteration 2. sole 3. picture 4. admire 5. procedure
6. convey 7. proportion **B.** 1. concrete 2. landscape
3. architecture **Page 48: A.** 1.–4. Sentences will vary.
1. appreciation 2. abstraction 3. uniqueness 4. spatially
B. 1.–4. Sentences will vary. **C.** 1. solo 2. viewpoint
Page 49: 1. abstract 2. appreciate 3. illustration 4. spatial
5. unique 6. technique 7. variation 8. perspective 9. depict
10. dimension

LESSON 12

Page 50: 1. mature 2. interval 3. duration 4. commence
5. temporary 6. contemporary 7. previous 8. constant
9. eventually 10. periodic **Page 51: A.** 1. synonym—
modern; antonym—old-fashioned 2. synonym—prior;
antonym—following 3. synonym—start; antonym—end
4. synonym—grown; antonym—young 5. synonym—
limited; antonym—permanent 6. synonym—continuous;
antonym—inconstant **B.** 1. break 2. full moon 3. term
4. ultimately **Page 52: A.** 1. same age 2. is due
3. occasional **B.** 1.–3. Sentences will vary. 1. temporarily
2. commencement 3. previously **C.** 1. b 2. c 3. b 4. a
Page 53: 1. periodic 2. interval 3. constant 4. duration
5. temporary 6. mature 7. eventually 8. previous
9. commence 10. contemporary; Mystery Word: recreation

LESSON 13

Page 54: 1. normal 2. prohibit 3. persist 4. external
5. flexible 6. random 7. injure 8. stable 9. internal 10. react
Page 55: A. 1. chance, haphazard 2. inner, interior
3. enduring, permanent 4. persevere, insist 5. outer,
exterior 6. supple, pliable 7. damage, hurt **B.** 1. 98.6°F
2. smoking 3. cry **Page 56: A.** 1.–3. Sentences will vary.
1. inflexible 2. abnormal 3. unstable **B.** 1.–4. Sentences will
vary. 1. reaction 2. persistence 3. injury 4. internalize
C. 1. random 2. external 3. prohibit **Page 57:** 1. flexible
2. stable 3. external 4. persist 5. prohibit 6. injure
7. internal 8. normal 9. random 10. react

LESSON 14

Page 58: 1. indifference 2. demonstration 3. tolerance
4. participation 5. individual 6. resolution 7. voluntary
8. input 9. reform 10. bias **Page 59: A.** 1. individual 2. bias

3. demonstration 4. reform 5. indifference 6. tolerance
7. participation **B.** 1. data 2. plan 3. gift **Page 60:**
A. 1. group 2. retain 3. unacceptance 4. interest 5. forced
6. output **B.** 1.–3. Sentences will vary. 1. resolve
2. participate 3. demonstrate **C.** Sentences will vary.
Page 61: 1. voluntary 2. biased 3. input 4. individual
5. reform 6. resolution 7. indifference 8. tolerance
9. demonstration 10. participation

LESSON 15

Page 62: 1. explanation 2. positive 3. alter 4. engaged
5. indicated 6. probe 7. assured 8. conferred 9. obvious
10. confirmed **Page 63: A.** 1. obvious 2. engage 3. assure
4. positive 5. probe 6. confer **B.** 1. appointment 2. arrow
3. account 4. belief **Page 64: A.** 1.–3. Sentences will vary.
1. disengage 2. reassure 3. reconfirm **B.** 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. b
C. 1. positive 2. obvious 3. probe **Page 65: Across:**
1. engage 5. alter 8. indicate 9. positive 10. probe **Down:**
2. assure 3. explanation 4. confer 6. confirm 7. obvious

LESSON 16

Page 66: 1. contact 2. inherit 3. equip 4. resisted
5. collapsed 6. occupy 7. dedicate 8. unify 9. emerge
10. insert **Page 67: A.** 1. e 2. g 3. b 4. c 5. f 6. a 7. d 8. h
B. 1. friend 2. money **Page 68: A.** 1. noun 2. verb 3. verb
4. noun **B.** 1. opposed 2. addressed 3. attracted notice
4. fill **C.** 1.–4. Sentences will vary. **Page 69:** 1. resist
2. occupy 3. emerge 4. equip 5. dedicate 6. collapse
7. inherit 8. unify 9. contact 10. insert

LESSON 17

Page 70: 1. identical 2. indirect 3. definite 4. legendary
4. authentic 6. secure 7. dramatic 8. fundamental
9. remarkable 10. general **Page 71: A.** 1. synonym—
theatrical; antonym—bland 2. synonym—safe; antonym—
threatened 3. synonym—precise; antonym—vague
4. synonym—same; antonym—dissimilar 5. synonym—
slanted; antonym—straight 6. synonym—elementary;
antonym—unnecessary 7. synonym—extraordinary;
antonym—uninteresting **B.** 1. star 2. typical 3. original
Page 72: A. 1.–3. Sentences will vary. 1. security
2. authenticity 3. definition **B.** 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. b 6. a 7. c
Page 73: 1. authentic 2. general 3. fundamental 4. identical
5. definite 6. indirect 7. dramatic 8. secure 9. remarkable
10. legendary

LESSON 18

Page 74: 1. proposal 2. influence 3. phase 4. ideals
5. authority 6. scope 7. output 8. structure 9. target
10. development **Page 75: A.** 1. suggestion, plan 2. stage,
step 3. breadth, extent 4. impression, effect 5. goal,
intention 6. power, jurisdiction 7. standard, model
8. evolution, outcome **B.** 1. product 2. tower **Page 76:**
A. 1. information 2. microscope **B.** 1. verb 2. noun 3. verb
4. noun 5. verb 6. noun 7. verb 8. noun 9. noun
10. adjective **C.** 1. develop 2. author 3. propose **Page 77:**
Answers will vary.