

180 ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY WORDS FOR 4TH 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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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 40 15 14 13 12 11 10 09

Introduction	4
LESSON 1: School	6
LESSON 2: Reading	10
LESSON 3: Writing	14
LESSON 4: Textbooks	18
LESSON 5: Math	22
LESSON 6: Math/Economics	26
LESSON 7: Social Studies	30
LESSON 8: Social Studies/Government	34
LESSON 9: Science	38
LESSON 10: Science Experiments	42
LESSON 11: Tests	46
LESSON 12: Art	50
LESSON 13: Drama	54
LESSON 14: Citizenship	58
LESSON 15: Discussion	62
LESSON 16: Verbs	66
LESSON 17: Adjectives	70
LESSON 18: Nouns	74
Word List	78
Answers	79

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 the 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 complete classroom work, homework assignments, and tests.

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. The lessons are intended as independent activities with some teacher support.

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.

TEXT
MESSAGE



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

The third page includes:

lesson words

two or three exercises focusing on suffixes, prefixes, antonyms, 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 _____

academy**achieve****class****guidelines****lecture****monitor****network****register****task****uniform**

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

An **academy** is a school.

If you **achieve** something, you carry it out successfully.

A **class** is a group of students taught together.

Guidelines are directions for an action.

A **lecture** is a speech.

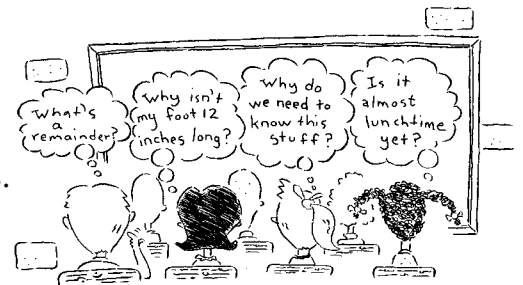
A **monitor** is a student with special duties.

A **network** is a group of people with similar interests.

When you **register** for something, you sign up for it.

A **task** is a job to be done.

Some students wear a **uniform** or special outfit.



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

1. Kiran and Kris always _____ high marks on their spelling tests.
2. Ms. Benton teaches music to the _____.
3. My brother attends an _____ for boys.
4. Did you _____ for the swimming program?
5. As the fourth grade _____, Nils passed out notebooks.
6. Kate has a _____ of friends she calls about homework.
7. Trevor wears a blue _____ to school.
8. The students heard a _____ about safety.
9. Our teacher gave us _____ to follow in an emergency.
10. Duncan had one more _____ to do before leaving.

Name _____ Date _____

academy**achieve****class****guidelines****lecture****monitor****network****register****task****uniform**

A. Read the first word in each row. Find and circle two other words in that row with similar meanings. Use a dictionary if needed.

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------|------------|---------|------------|
| 1. achieve | strive | accomplish | attain | falter |
| 2. task | tusk | taste | chore | duty |
| 3. lecture | ledge | address | film | speech |
| 4. register | enlist | regard | depart | enroll |
| 5. guidelines | guests | questions | rules | principles |
| 6. uniform | clothing | outfit | unicorn | union |

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. What is in a class? | <input type="checkbox"/> pupil | <input type="checkbox"/> pulpit |
| 2. What is an academy for? | <input type="checkbox"/> recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> education |
| 3. What is a network for? | <input type="checkbox"/> support | <input type="checkbox"/> supper |
| 4. Which one is a monitor? | <input type="checkbox"/> heckler | <input type="checkbox"/> helper |

Portfolio Page

Write an e-mail to a friend about a day at school. Use at least two vocabulary words from this lesson.

Name _____ Date _____

academy**achieve****class****guidelines****lecture****monitor****network****register****task****uniform****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. She watched her favorite **network** on TV. supporters station
2. Barb sent her letter first **class**. kind of mail group of students
3. He sang in a low **register**. range enrollment
4. She took us to **task** for the mess. scolded worked
5. The houses had a **uniform** color. clothlike same
6. Each year the **academy** of writers presents awards. association school

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

1. Dr. Mann gave a **lecture**. noun verb
2. The coach will **lecture** us on safety. noun verb
3. Kyle is a hall **monitor**. noun verb
4. Roy will **monitor** the crowd. noun verb

C. Write a sentence to answer each question.

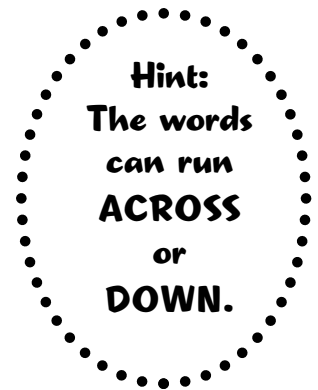
1. What **guidelines** help you at school? _____

2. What do you hope to **achieve** at school? _____

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.

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



Clues

1. informal rules to follow _____
2. a talk or speech _____
3. a classroom helper _____
4. a job to be done _____
5. a kind of school _____
6. clothing worn so a group is recognizable _____
7. a group of students under one teacher _____
8. people who share interests _____
9. sign up to do something _____
10. succeed _____

Name _____ Date _____

develop**genre****metaphor****narrator****preview****prose****simile****synonym****theme****tone**

* YOU USE CERTAIN WORDS WHEN YOU TALK ABOUT READING.

A plot will **develop** or unfold throughout a story.

Genre is a particular type of book, such as a mystery.

A **metaphor** is a figure of speech naming one thing as something else quite different.

A **narrator** tells the story.

If you **preview** a book, you look it over before reading.

Prose is ordinary writing.

A **simile** compares two unlike things using the words *like* or *as*.

A **synonym** is a word that means almost the same thing as another word.

The **theme** is the main idea of a story.

Tone shows the writer's attitude toward the subject.



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

1. Lou likes to _____ a book before reading it.
2. Sports stories are Bella's favorite _____ .
3. Abby finds it easier to read _____ than poetry.
4. The _____ in that book is really the author.
5. When Jason writes stories, he likes to include plots that _____ with lots of twists and turns.
6. The _____ of that book is survival.
7. The phrase "Brian is like a woodpecker" is a _____ .
8. Is *glee* a _____ for *joy*?
9. The author's gloomy words gave the book a dark _____ .
10. The phrase "the moon was a giant peach" is a _____ .

Name _____ Date _____

develop**genre****metaphor****narrator****preview****prose****simile****synonym****theme****tone****A. Read each pair of words. Write a vocabulary word that means the same or almost the same thing.**

1. match, equivalent _____
2. expand, build _____
3. topic, subject _____
4. mood, attitude _____
5. kind, type _____

B. Read the questions. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one is **prose**? essay verse
2. What is in a **simile**? like lake
3. Which one is a **narrator**? storyteller storekeeper
4. When is a **preview**? after before
5. Which one is a **metaphor**? synonym figure of speech

Portfolio Page

Write an ad for a book you have read. Use at least two vocabulary words from this lesson.

Name _____ Date _____

develop

genre

metaphor

narrator

preview

prose

simile

synonym

theme

tone

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

1. narrative _____
2. synonymous _____
3. thematic _____
4. development _____

B. Draw a line to match each clue with a vocabulary word.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Examples of this word are folktale, historical fiction, and fable. | a. metaphor |
| 2. Clues to this kind of comparison are <i>like</i> and <i>as</i> . | b. preview |
| 3. Other words that have the same prefix as this word are <i>premature</i> , <i>predate</i> , and <i>prepaid</i> . | c. simile |
| 4. Words that might describe this kind of writing are <i>straightforward</i> , <i>everyday</i> , and <i>ordinary</i> . | d. tone |
| 5. Writers likely to use this figure of speech are poets and songwriters. | e. genre |
| 6. Examples of this word include <i>serious</i> , <i>humorous</i> , and <i>dramatic</i> . | f. prose |

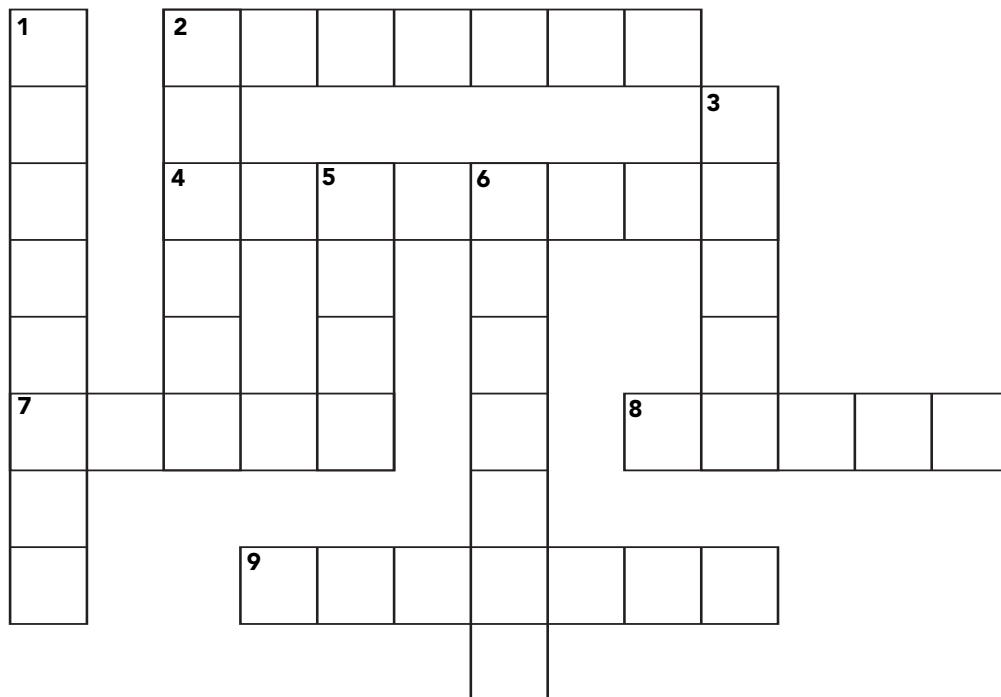
Name _____ Date _____

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

2. word with a similar meaning
4. "The dog was a spinning top."
7. what a book is about
8. an example is biography
9. build or progress

Down

1. the teller of a story
2. figurative language using *like* or *as*
3. language in which most books are written
5. how a writer colors his or her words
6. advance look



Name _____ Date _____

abbreviate**compose****essay****persuade****portfolio****publication****quotation****support****tense****voice**

* YOU USE CERTAIN WORDS WHEN YOU TALK ABOUT WRITING.

If you **abbreviate** a word, you shorten it.

When you **compose** a story, you write it from scratch.

An **essay** is a nonfiction piece about a single subject.

When you **persuade** someone, you convince that person.

A **portfolio** is a collection of work samples gathered in a folder.

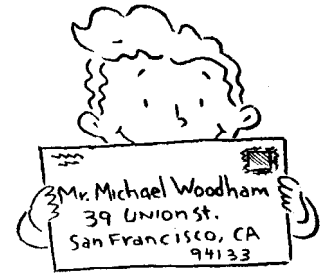
A **publication** is printed material, such as a magazine.

When you write exact words that someone said, that's a **quotation**.

When you **support** a statement, you confirm it.

Tense tells when the action of a verb happens.

A writer's **voice** is how he or she expresses things.



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

1. We keep our written work in a _____ .
2. When you _____ *Doctor*, you get *Dr*.
3. Mai wrote an _____ about being on time.
4. Can you _____ that argument with facts?
5. In her editorial, Suzy tried to _____ readers to save water.
6. I am the editor of our new school _____ .
7. When Ray proofread his paper, he added punctuation around a _____ .
8. Nora wrote her report in the past _____ .
9. The author's _____ comes through in her humorous tone.
10. Our homework is to _____ a poem.

Name _____ Date _____

abbreviate**compose****essay****persuade****portfolio****publication****quotation****support****tense****voice****A. Draw a line from each vocabulary word to match it with a synonym.****1. quotation****a. file****2. support****b. create****3. abbreviate****c. verify****4. compose****d. influence****5. portfolio****e. citation****6. persuade****f. shorten****B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.****1. Which one is an **essay**?** abbreviation composition**2. Which one is a **tense**?** past pest**3. Which one is a **publication**?** newspaper newsstand**4. Which one has a **voice**?** writer reader

Portfolio Page

Write some tips for beginning writers. Use at least two vocabulary words from this lesson.

Name _____ Date _____

abbreviate**compose****essay****persuade****portfolio****publication****quotation****support****tense****voice****A. Write a sentence to answer each question.**1. On what subject might you write an **essay**?

2. What is a **quotation** from your favorite book?

3. What is an example of a sentence in the future **tense**?

4. How would you describe the author's **voice** in a book you have read?

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

1. supportive _____

2. persuasion _____

3. composition _____

C. Write the correct vocabulary word for each picture.

2. 

3. 

Name _____ Date _____

Play the Word Clue Game.

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

Clues	Vocabulary Words
1. related to <i>abbreviation</i>	
2. has the word <i>pose</i> in it	
3. rhymes with <i>rotation</i>	
4. has the number 10 in it	
5. opposite of “tear down”	
6. a compound word	
7. is a form of writing	
8. means “to sway”	
9. related to <i>publish, publisher</i>	
10. has the word <i>ice</i> in it	

Name _____ Date _____

analyze**communicate****content****focus****format****italics****margin****scan****summarize****viewpoint**

* YOU USE CERTAIN WORDS WHEN YOU TALK ABOUT TEXTBOOKS.

If you **analyze** something, you examine it carefully.When you **communicate**, you pass along ideas or information.The **content** of a book is its subject matter.When you **focus** on a text, you direct your attention to it.The organization of a book is its **format**.**Italics** are printed letters slanted to the right.A **margin** is a blank space around printed text.To **scan** is to look over something quickly.**Summarize** means “to restate briefly.”A **viewpoint** is an opinion.*italics*

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

1. The _____ of our social studies textbook is U.S. geography.
2. Before reading a section, you should _____ the page.
3. A textbook must _____ information clearly to the reader.
4. A student must learn to _____ the text to understand it.
5. What is your _____ about chapter one?
6. A good _____ makes a book easier to read.
7. Words in _____ emphasize their importance.
8. Sometimes a new word is defined in the _____ of the page.
9. Reva turns off her radio so she can _____ on her homework.
10. After reading a section, try to _____ it in your own words.

Name _____ Date _____

analyze**communicate****content****focus****format****italics****margin****scan****summarize****viewpoint**

A. Read the first word in each row. Find and circle two other words in that row with similar meanings. Use a dictionary if needed.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------|-------------|
| 1. format | layout | formal | arrangement |
| 2. viewpoint | detail | belief | conviction |
| 3. communicate | convert | impart | convey |
| 4. analyze | dissect | examine | anticipate |
| 5. scan | disregard | survey | skim |
| 6. focus | attend | launch | concentrate |

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1. Where is the content? | <input type="checkbox"/> pages | <input type="checkbox"/> cover |
| 2. Which one is in italics? | <input type="checkbox"/> textbook | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>textbook</i> |
| 3. Which one is better to summarize? | <input type="checkbox"/> sentence | <input type="checkbox"/> paragraph |
| 4. Where is a margin? | <input type="checkbox"/> border | <input type="checkbox"/> center |

Portfolio Page

Write your viewpoint on an event in your social studies textbook. Use at least two vocabulary words from this lesson.

Name _____ Date _____

analyze**communicate****content****focus****format****italics****margin****scan****summarize****viewpoint**

A. Read the words at the base of each arc. Then, write the best vocabulary word along the arc.

1.

read look

2.

edge look rim

3.

telephone e-mail

4.

type e-mail print

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

- | | | |
|--|------|------|
| 1. The focus of the chapter is Canada. | noun | verb |
| 2. We will focus on Toronto. | noun | verb |
| 3. The format of this page is confusing. | noun | verb |
| 4. Please format your page as shown in the example. | noun | verb |

C. Underline the best ending for each sentence.

- She will **analyze** the text in order to _____ .
 a. forget it b. understand it c. memorize it
- The **content** in a science book might cover _____ .
 a. animals b. spelling c. sports
- If you **summarize** what you read, it helps you to _____ .
 a. confuse information b. clarify information c. add information
- When you express a **viewpoint**, it's a good idea to _____ .
 a. shout it b. change it c. support it

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. get across meaning to others

2. study something part by part

3. how a book is organized

4. concentrate on something

5. empty space around text

6. present something in a shortened form

7. look over a page quickly

8. type used to emphasize a word

9. what you think about something

10. what's in a book

Mystery Word

A textbook is full of _____ n .

Name _____ Date _____

calculate**denominator****equal****factor****parallel****percent****sphere****strategy****table****volume**

* YOU USE CERTAIN WORDS WHEN YOU TALK ABOUT MATH.

Calculate means “estimate.”A **denominator** is the lower part of a fraction.When things are **equal**, they are of the same value.A **factor** is one of the numbers multiplied to get a product.**Parallel** lines are apart the same distance at all points.**Percent** is the part of something in relation to the whole.A **sphere** is a globe.If you have a **strategy**, you have a plan.A **table** is a display of data in columns and rows.**Volume** is the amount of space in an object.

$$2 + 2 = 3 + 1$$

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

- Vince made a _____ to show addition facts.
- Straight rows of trees on either side of the walkway formed _____ lines.
- These two fractions have a common _____.
- A _____ has no flat edges or points.
- How much does seven plus eight _____?
- One fourth of a pie is twenty-five _____.
- Mario can _____ the amount without using a paper and pencil.
- What _____ of water can that jug hold?
- One _____ of twelve is four.
- When Helen had trouble with the problem, she tried another _____.

Name _____ Date _____

calculate**denominator****equal****factor****parallel****percent****sphere****strategy****table****volume****A. Read each question. Choose the best answer.**

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. What is a percent ? | <input type="checkbox"/> port | <input type="checkbox"/> part |
| 2. Where is a denominator ? | <input type="checkbox"/> bottom | <input type="checkbox"/> top |
| 3. Which one is parallel ? | <input type="checkbox"/> track | <input type="checkbox"/> trick |
| 4. Which one is a sphere ? | <input type="checkbox"/> bell | <input type="checkbox"/> ball |
| 5. Which one is volume ? | <input type="checkbox"/> measles | <input type="checkbox"/> measure |
| 6. What is on a table ? | <input type="checkbox"/> list | <input type="checkbox"/> lost |
| 7. What can you calculate ? | <input type="checkbox"/> distaste | <input type="checkbox"/> distance |

B. Write a sentence to answer each question. Use a vocabulary word in your sentence.

1. What can help you in solving a word problem?

2. How do you get a product in multiplication?

3. How could you describe two sums that are the same?

Portfolio Page

Write a math word problem for a classmate to solve. Use at least two vocabulary words from this lesson.

Name _____ Date _____

calculate**denominator****equal****factor****parallel****percent****sphere****strategy****table****volume**

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

- Gina placed the glasses on the **table**.
 data display piece of furniture
- There is one important **factor** in this case.
 number element
- His talent put him in a different **sphere**.
 globe area of influence
- She took the dusty **volume** off the shelf.
 book measure
- The common **denominator** in our family is red hair.
 trait part of a fraction

B. A prefix is added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning. The underlined words in the sentences below begin with the prefix *un-*. Read each sentence, then write what the word means. Use a dictionary if needed.

- As a dancer, she is unequaled. _____
- Our team had unparalleled success. _____

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

- strategize _____
- calculation _____
- percentage _____

Name _____ Date _____

Read the words in each row and circle the word that doesn't belong. Then, in order, write the words you circled to make a silly sentence.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1. parallel | lines | corresponding | jittery |
| 2. percent | penguin | part | half |
| 3. denominator | fraction | dromedary | numerator |
| 4. equal | gregarious | identical | alike |
| 5. strategy | tactic | starling | plan |
| 6. factor | feather | product | times |
| 7. calculate | evaluate | reckon | create |
| 8. table | chart | tale | list |
| 9. sphere | marble | earth | splendor |
| 10. volume | confusion | capacity | amount |

Silly Sentence

A _____ ,
 _____ , and _____
 _____ with a _____ can
 _____ a _____ of
 _____ and _____ .

Name _____ Date _____

consumer**currency****distribute****economy****labor****overhead****purchase****reduce****surplus****wages**

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

A **consumer** is a buyer or user.

Currency is money issued by a government.

When you **distribute** something, you pass it out.

An **economy** is a system for the management of resources and business.

Labor refers to workers as a group.

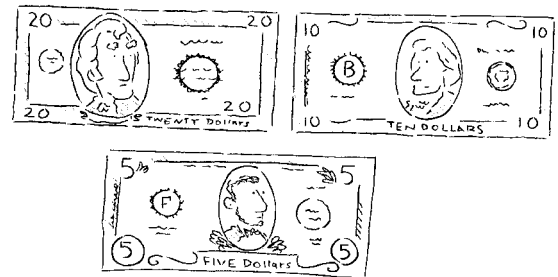
Overhead is the cost of running a business.

When you buy something, you **purchase** it.

If you **reduce** something, you make it less.

Surplus is the amount that is left over.

Wages are payments for work.



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

- The yen is the _____ of Japan.
- During a sale, a store will _____ its prices.
- Mr. Spring saves part of his _____ every month.
- Kimba stopped at a stand to _____ some water.
- The factory owners met with _____ to discuss some problems.
- At the perfume counter, they _____ free samples to customers.
- People spend more when the _____ is strong.
- The bakery often gives its _____ bread to a soup kitchen.
- A vendor is someone who sells something to a _____ .
- That store closed because its _____ was too high.

Name _____ Date _____

consumer**currency****distribute****economy****labor****overhead****purchase****reduce****surplus****wages**

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

1. decrease, shrink

2. dispense, dole

3. earnings, salary

4. user, shopper

5. extra, excess

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one is **overhead**? rent income2. Which one is **labor**? factory workforce3. Which one is **currency**? dollar store dollar bill4. What might you **purchase**? sale product5. Which one is an **economy**? monetary system cash register

Portfolio Page

Imagine that you own a card shop. Write a memo to the people who work for you. Use at least two vocabulary words from this lesson.

Name _____ Date _____

consumer	currency	distribute	economy	labor
overhead	purchase	reduce	surplus	wages

A. For each number, read the three words. Use a colored pencil to shade the word in one of the bottom boxes that means the opposite of the word in the top box.

1.

purchase

sell

spend

2.

reduce

diminish

increase

3.

surplus

extra

deficit

4.

consumer

producer

buyer

5.

labor

management

worker

B. Read each pair of words. Write the related vocabulary word on the line.

1. distribution, distributor _____

2. economist, economical _____

C. Underline the best ending for each sentence.

1. Stores try to keep their **overhead** low so they can _____ .

a. make a profit

b. sell more goods

c. spend more money

2. When you use another **currency**, you should _____ .

a. fold it carefully

b. look for bargains

c. learn its value

3. She added up her **wages** to keep track of her _____ .

a. expenses

b. earnings

c. ideas

Name _____ Date _____

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

1. to spread around
2. someone who buys things
3. dollars and cents
4. what you do when you pay for a notebook
5. how a country produces and uses its money, goods, services, and resources
6. lessen
7. pay that a worker gets
8. costs of heating, lighting, and rent for a business
9. workers
10. more than what is needed

1. _____ **B** _____2. _____ **U** _____3. _____ **Y** _____4. _____ **A** _____5. _____ **N** _____6. _____ **D** _____7. _____ **S** _____8. _____ **E** _____9. **L** _____10. _____ **L** _____

Name _____ Date _____

aid	ancestors	conflict	enforce	generation
global	historian	illegal	immigrate	revolution

✱ SOME WORDS ARE USED IN SOCIAL STUDIES.

Aid is help in some form.

You are descended from **ancestors**.

Conflict is disagreement.

If you **enforce** a rule, you make sure it is obeyed.

A **generation** is a group of people born about the same time.

Global means worldwide.

A **historian** is a student of history.

Illegal means “against the law.”

If you come to live in a country where you weren’t born, you **immigrate**.

A **revolution** is the overthrow of a government.



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

1. A police officer’s job is to _____ the laws.
2. The U.S. became an independent nation after a _____ .
3. My father’s _____ likes different music than my friends do.
4. The leaders met to resolve their _____ .
5. Many people _____ to the U.S.
6. After the terrible hurricane, some schools sent _____ .
7. Pollution is a _____ problem.
8. My _____ farmed this land many years ago.
9. The woman got a ticket when she made an _____ turn.
10. We learned about our town’s past from the local _____ .

Name _____ Date _____

aid	ancestors	conflict	enforce	generation
global	historian	illegal	immigrate	revolution

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

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------|------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. conflict | struggle | confer | battle | confusion |
| 2. aid | ailment | help | assistance | hurt |
| 3. global | gloomy | national | worldwide | international |
| 4. ancestors | parents | antiques | relatives | ancient |
| 5. revolution | renewal | triumph | uprising | rebellion |
| 6. illegal | unlawful | prohibited | identical | enraged |

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Which one can immigrate? | <input type="checkbox"/> person | <input type="checkbox"/> parcel |
| 2. What does a historian study? | <input type="checkbox"/> future | <input type="checkbox"/> past |
| 3. Which one means enforce? | <input type="checkbox"/> compel | <input type="checkbox"/> fierce |
| 4. Who's in your generation? | <input type="checkbox"/> classmate | <input type="checkbox"/> grandmother |

Portfolio Page

Imagine you lived long ago. Write a journal entry about something that happened at that time. Use at least two vocabulary words from this lesson.

Name _____ Date _____

aid	ancestors	conflict	enforce	generation
global	historian	illegal	immigrate	revolution

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

1. enforcement _____

2. generational _____

3. historical _____

4. revolutionary _____

5. immigration _____

6. ancestry _____

B. For each number, read the three words. Use a colored pencil to shade the word in one of the bottom boxes that means the opposite of the word in the top box.

1.

global

local

total

2.

conflict

discord

peace

3.

aid

care

neglect

4.

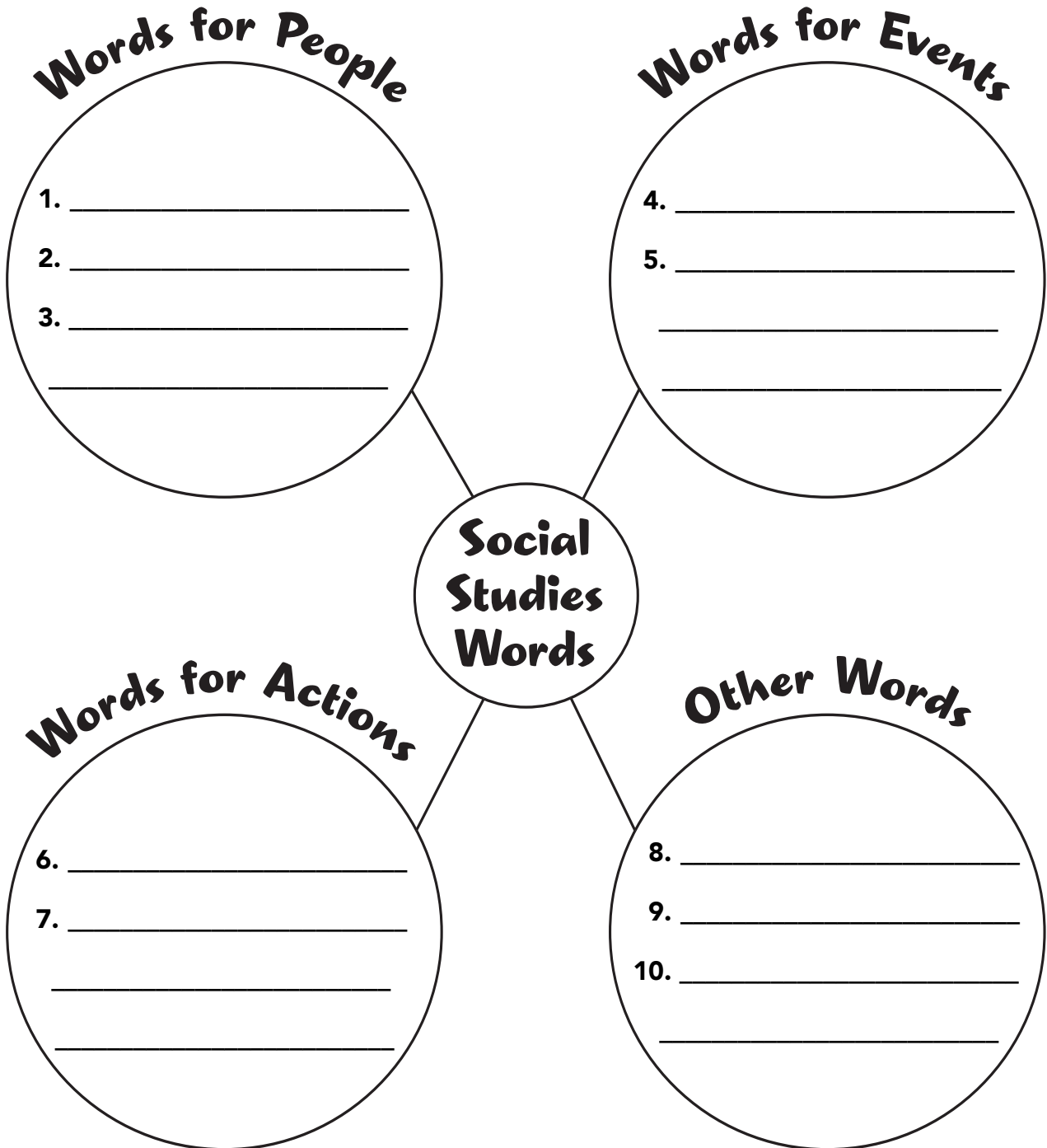
illegal

lawful

forbidden

Name _____ Date _____

Use the ten vocabulary words to fill in the map. Then, add more words you know.



Name _____ Date _____

community**defend****delegate****document****federal****founded****reform****represent****state****term**

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

A **community** is a group of people living in the same place.

When you **defend** something, you stand up for it.

A **delegate** is someone who is chosen to act for others.

A **document** is a statement that contains official information.

A **federal** government is one in which several self-governing states also join under one central authority.

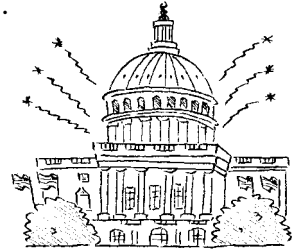
Founded means “established.”

To **reform** is to make better.

If you **represent** something, you stand for it.

A **state** is a specific area in which a group of people live under a set of agreed-upon laws.

A **term** of office is the period of time in which someone serves.



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

1. A birth certificate is an important _____ .
2. Our nation was _____ in 1776.
3. After many complaints, the city voted to _____ its tax laws.
4. Ms. Hellman will _____ Marcus in court.
5. Luke is our _____ to the next student council meeting.
6. People in our _____ are against building a new supermarket.
7. Each star on the U.S. flag represents a _____ .
8. The mayor hopes to win another _____ of office.
9. We need someone to _____ our views in government.
10. Our _____ government is headed by a president.

Name _____ Date _____

community**defend****delegate****document****federal****founded****reform****represent****state****term****A. Draw a line from each vocabulary word to match it with a synonym.**

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. founded | a. representative |
| 2. delegate | b. justify |
| 3. reform | c. duration |
| 4. community | d. improve |
| 5. defend | e. originated |
| 6. term | f. group |

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Which one is a document ? | <input type="checkbox"/> passport | <input type="checkbox"/> password |
| 2. Which one is a state ? | <input type="checkbox"/> Austin | <input type="checkbox"/> Arkansas |
| 3. Which one is federal ? | <input type="checkbox"/> individual | <input type="checkbox"/> union |
| 4. Which one will represent a group? | <input type="checkbox"/> spokesperson | <input type="checkbox"/> researcher |

Portfolio Page

Imagine you are visiting Washington, D.C. Write a postcard to a friend telling about your visit. Use at least two vocabulary words from this lesson.

Name _____ Date _____

community	defend	delegate	document	federal
founded	reform	represent	state	term

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

- The city government passed a big **reform**. _____
- We will **reform** our ways and get up earlier. _____
- I will **delegate** tasks to the committee members. _____
- Who is the **delegate** from our class? _____
- Be sure to **document** all the quotes in your paper. _____
- Bring a **document** to prove your age. _____

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.

- In a debate, you must **defend** your position. guard support
- Please stand and **state** your name. say locate
- There was a feeling of **community** among the club members. neighbors fellowship
- On this map, the large dots **represent** major cities. symbolize speak for
- The teacher used a **term** we didn't know. time word

C. Read each pair of words. Write the related vocabulary word on the line.

- federation, federalist _____
- foundation, founder _____

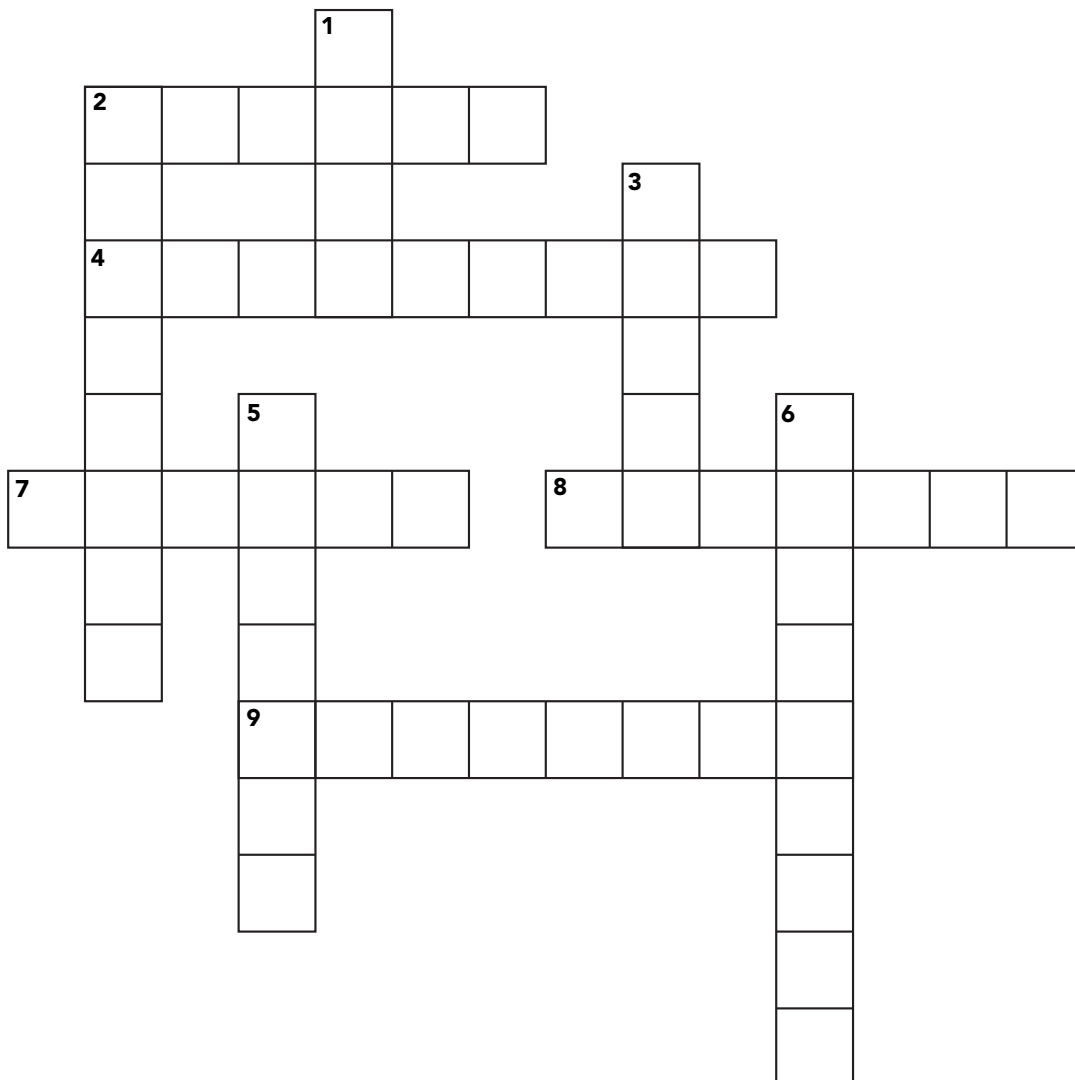
Name _____ Date _____

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

2. what you do if attacked
4. city, suburb, or village
7. improve
8. describes our government in Washington, D.C.
9. an envoy

Down

1. length of time
2. a driver's license is an example
3. one of 50 in the U.S.
5. established
6. speak or vote for others



Name _____ Date _____

chemical**classify****core****ecology****effect****erode****expand****origin****physical****root**

* YOU USE CERTAIN WORDS WHEN YOU TALK ABOUT SCIENCE.

A **chemical** is an element or a compound formed from elements.

If you **classify** things, you sort them by category.

A **core** is the innermost part of something.

The relationships between living things and their environment is the science of **ecology**.

An **effect** is a result.

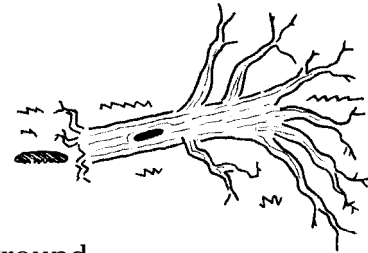
Erode means “to wear away.”

When things **expand**, they get larger.

An **origin** is how something came into being.

Physical means “related to the body.”

A **root** is the part of a plant that usually grows underground.



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

1. In _____, scientists learn how plants and animals depend on each other.
2. The scientist explained how the _____ worked on other substances.
3. Heavy rains caused the hillside to _____.
4. An important part of good health is _____ fitness.
5. Pollution has a harmful _____ on people.
6. Each _____ helps the plant absorb water from the soil.
7. When air is warmed, it will _____.
8. Scientists _____ rocks by their color, hardness, and other traits.
9. He sliced the stem so he could study the _____ under a microscope.
10. What is the _____ of that planet?

Name _____ Date _____

chemical**classify****core****ecology****effect****erode****expand****origin****physical****root**

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

1. grow, increase

2. source, beginning

3. center, heart

4. categorize, arrange

5. diminish, wear

6. outcome, result

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Where is a **root**? under over2. Which is studied in **ecology**? machines living things3. Which one is a **chemical**? cattle oxygen4. Which one is **physical**? motion silence

Portfolio Page

Write a short report about a science topic. Use at least two vocabulary words from this lesson.

Name _____ Date _____

chemical**classify****core****ecology****effect****erode****expand****origin****physical****root**

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

1. rootless _____

2. original _____

3. ecological _____

4. chemist _____

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

1.

error

build

erode

2.

physical

physician

mental

3.

decrease

expand

expanse

4.

fruit

core

perimeter

5.

cause

idea

effect

6.

group

jumble

classify

Name _____ Date _____

Play the So Is Game.

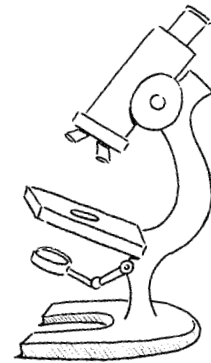
Complete each sentence with a vocabulary word from this lesson.

1. Iodine is a _____ and so is hydrogen.
2. Running is a _____ activity and so is dancing.
3. An apple has a _____ and so does a pear.
4. A balloon can _____ and so can elastic.
5. Water can cause soil to _____ and so can wind.
6. A stem is part of a flower and so is a _____ .
7. Arrange means to organize and so does _____ .
8. A plant's seed is an _____ and so is the source of a river.
9. Physics is a field of science and so is _____ .
10. A consequence has a cause and so does an _____ .

Name _____ Date _____

conclude**data****evidence****investigate****method****observe****possible****proceed****prove****vary**

* YOU USE CERTAIN WORDS WHEN DOING SCIENCE EXPERIMENTS.

To **conclude** is to decide after thinking about something.**Data** includes facts, figures, and other information.**Evidence** is proof.When you **investigate**, you look for information.A **method** is a way of doing something.If you **observe** something, you study it.If something is **possible**, it might happen.**Proceed** means “to go ahead.”When you **prove** something, you show that it is so.**Vary** means “to differ.”

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

1. When we do the experiment, we will follow the scientific _____ .
2. We'll make sure to have the needed equipment before we _____ .
3. The experiment will _____ what happens when plants need water.
4. We will try to _____ that all plants need some water.
5. We think it's _____ that some plants need more water than others.
6. We know that plants _____ in their structure.
7. Eve will _____ how the plants react from day to day.
8. Moki will record all the _____ in a notebook.
9. We will use his notes as _____ .
10. What do you think we will _____ about plants and water?

Name _____ Date _____

conclude

data

evidence

investigate

method

observe

possible

proceed

prove

vary

A. Read the first word in each row. Find and circle two other words in that row with similar meanings. Use a dictionary if needed.

1. **method**

way

system

meter

2. **vary**

varnish

deviate

change

3. **prove**

demonstrate

provoke

confirm

4. **observe**

obstruct

watch

view

5. **proceed**

advance

linger

progress

6. **possible**

positive

likely

plausible

7. **conclude**

judge

wonder

decide

8. **investigate**

examine

scrutinize

interfere

B. Read each sentence. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one is an example of **data**? computer statistics2. Which one is **evidence**? education testimony

Portfolio Page

Write about a science experiment you would like to conduct. Use at least two vocabulary words from this lesson

Name _____ Date _____

conclude**data****evidence****investigate****method****observe****possible****proceed****prove****vary****A. Underline the best ending for each sentence.**

- You use the scientific **method** to help you _____ .
 a. review for a test b. finish on time c. organize experiments
- Scientists collect **data** in order to _____ .
 a. analyze it b. misplace it c. transform it
- Evidence** is useful to _____ .
 a. borrow ideas b. conserve ideas c. support ideas
- You might **investigate** something to _____ .
 a. manage it b. understand it c. underline it
- When you **conclude** something, you _____ .
 a. doubt it b. settle it c. dedicate it

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

- retreat _____
- overlook _____
- match _____

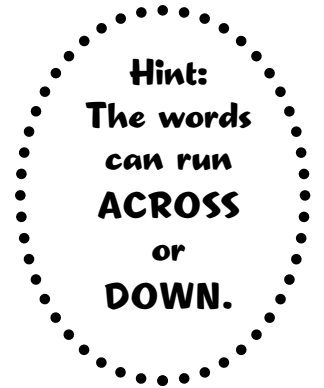
C. Add a prefix to each word to form a second word that has the opposite meaning. Then, write a sentence using the new word.

- _____ prove _____
- _____ possible _____

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.

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



Clues

1. show that something is so _____
2. find out about something _____
3. differ _____
4. opposite of unlikely _____
5. go ahead _____
6. think about something and decide _____
7. proof _____
8. numerical facts _____
9. a way of doing something _____
10. watch closely _____

Name _____ Date _____

accuracy	argument	challenge	concentrate	consider
determine	error	judgment	restate	select

✱ SOME WORDS APPEAR OFTEN ON TESTS.

Accuracy is to do something without mistakes.

In an **argument**, you give reasons for or against something.

A **challenge** is a call to a trial of some sort.

To **concentrate** is to pay close attention.

If you **consider** something, you think about it.

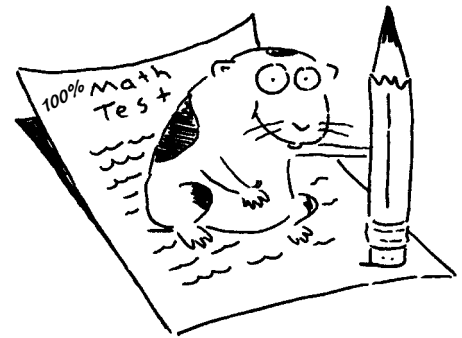
When you **determine** something, you find out exactly.

An **error** is something that is wrong.

A **judgment** is an opinion.

If you **restate** something, you say it again.

When you **select** something, you choose it.



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

1. Unless you study, you will find that a test is a _____ .
2. During a test, try to _____ and ignore distractions.
3. For multiple-choice questions, you have to _____ one answer.
4. Try to avoid making an _____ .
5. If you are not sure of an answer, use your best _____ .
6. Read the question carefully to _____ what you are being asked to do.
7. Before answering an essay question, _____ what you want to say.
8. Check your essay for _____ in spelling.
9. Be sure to support any _____ you make with reasons.
10. It's a good idea to _____ your main point at the end of an essay.

Name _____ Date _____

accuracy	argument	challenge	concentrate	consider
determine	error	judgment	restate	select

A. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. What can **concentrate**? mind body
2. Which one is a **judgment**? question belief
3. Which one is a **challenge**? contest party

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

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. select | secede | pick | separate | choose |
| 2. argument | dispute | arrangement | expose | controversy |
| 3. restate | remain | repeat | reiterate | replace |
| 4. error | mistake | blunder | era | exploit |
| 5. consider | invent | subtract | ponder | reflect |
| 6. accuracy | correctness | honesty | precision | answer |
| 7. determine | cancel | settle | descend | decide |

Portfolio Page

Write a list of tips for taking a test. Use at least two vocabulary words from this lesson.

Name _____ Date _____

accuracy	argument	challenge	concentrate	consider
determine	error	judgment	restate	select

A. Write a sentence to answer each question.1. When might you need to **restate** something?

2. What is your biggest **challenge** when taking a test?

3. What things can make it hard for students to **concentrate**?

4. What causes you to make an **error** on a test?

5. How can you improve your **accuracy** on tests?

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

1. reject _____ 2. agreement _____

C. The lesson words below have suffixes. Underline the suffix in each word. Then, write a sentence using the word. Use a dictionary if needed.

1. consideration _____

2. judgmental _____

3. determination _____

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. an opinion that you have

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

2. what you do when you weigh choices

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

3. correctness

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

4. support this in an essay

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

5. something to overcome

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

6. say again

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

7. decide

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

8. a mistake

--	--	--	--	--

9. focus on something

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

10. rhymes with reject

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

Mystery Word

Always read the _____ when taking a test.

Name _____ Date _____

background**figure****frame****graphic****image****model****overlap****portray****profile****vision**

* SOME WORDS ARE USED WHEN TALKING ABOUT ART.

The **background** of a picture is the part in the distance.

A **figure** is a form in a picture.

A picture is often displayed in a **frame**.

In **graphic** art, you print or engrave on a flat surface.

An **image** is a likeness of something.

A **model** poses for an artist.

When something partly covers something else, it **overlaps** it.

If you **portray** something, you make a picture of it.

A **profile** is a side view of something.

When an artist imagines something for a picture, he or she has a **vision** for it.



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

1. Karim noticed a lone _____ walking in the landscape painting.
2. In her collage, Erin made a red circle _____ a blue circle.
3. The illustration shows an _____ of a beautiful snowflake.
4. What is your _____ for this mural?
5. Steve painted a dark _____ behind the houses.
6. The assignment is to _____ a classmate on drawing paper.
7. Dad made a _____ for the picture Ben brought home.
8. As she painted, the artist talked to the _____.
9. Rose turned sideways so Neil could see her _____.
10. We signed up for a class in _____ art.

Name _____ Date _____

background**figure****frame****graphic****image****model****overlap****portray****profile****vision****A. Read each question. Choose the best answer.**

1. What describes a **background**? far near
2. Where is a **profile**? front side
3. Which are **graphic**? paints prints
4. What does a **model** do? build pose
5. Which one is an **image**? photographer photograph
6. Which one is a **frame**? border center
7. Which one can **portray**? porter portrait
8. Which one is a **figure**? humor human

B. Underline the best ending for each sentence.

1. Two shapes that **overlap** in a design _____ .
 a. turn green b. tear c. connect
2. An artist's **vision** makes an artwork _____ .
 a. unique b. uniform c. usual

Portfolio Page

Describe a painting or other artwork that you have made. Use at least two vocabulary words from this lesson.

Name _____ Date _____

background	figure	frame	graphic	image
model	overlap	portray	profile	vision

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

1. Her **background** in selling helped Jane get the job.

- experience part of picture

2. Pepe added each **figure** again to make sure the bill was correct.

- person number

3. Because their schedules **overlap**, Diana and Holly have lunch at the same time.

- partially cover coincide

4. My brother was a **model** of polite behavior.

- example person who poses

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

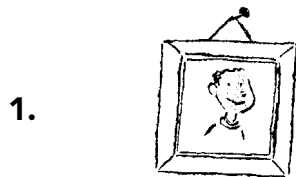
1. The Latin word *videre* means "to see."

2. The Greek word *graph* means "to write."

3. The Latin word *protrahere* means "to reveal."

4. The Latin word *imago* means "picture."

C. Write a vocabulary word for each picture.





Name _____ Date _____

Play the Word Clue Game.

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

Clues	Vocabulary Words
1. relates to <i>visionary</i>	
2. begins the same way as <i>overcoat</i>	
3. has the word <i>rap</i> in it	
4. a compound word	
5. related to <i>figurative</i>	
6. rhymes with <i>exile</i>	
7. means "to represent"	
8. has the word <i>age</i> in it	
9. ends like <i>blame</i>	
10. rhymes with <i>coddle</i>	

Name _____ Date _____

appeal**direct****drama****emotion****emphasize****enact****imitate****interpret****pace****perform**

* SOME WORDS ARE USED WHEN TALKING ABOUT DRAMA.

To **appeal** means “to attract interest.”

To **direct** means “to guide.”

A **drama** is a play.

An **emotion** is a strong feeling.

If you **emphasize** something, you stress it.

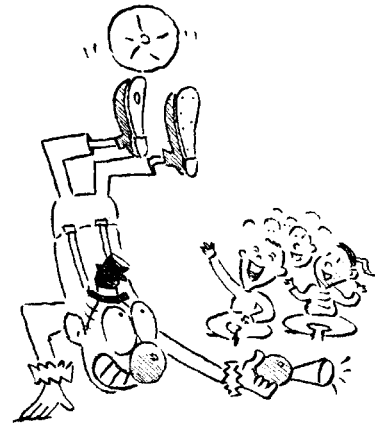
When you **enact** a part, you act it out.

Imitate means “copy.”

If you explain something, you **interpret** it.

The **pace** of something is its rate of speed.

To **perform** means to entertain.



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

1. Roger is appearing in a _____ next month.
2. Ms. Bond will _____ our class skit.
3. Each class will _____ on stage.
4. We hope our show will _____ to audiences.
5. Juan wants to _____ a chapter from a book.
6. Polly sings with strong _____ .
7. Alix spoke too fast and had to slow her _____ .
8. Student actors _____ these lines in different ways.
9. Play the role in your own fashion; don't _____ him.
10. My mom helped me learn to _____ important words in my speech.

Name _____ Date _____

appeal**direct****drama****emotion****emphasize****enact****imitate****interpret****pace****perform**

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

1. stress, insist

2. clarify, translate

3. passion, sentiment

4. lead, guide

5. attract, interest

6. mimic, resemble

B. Read each sentence. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one is a **pace**? gait gate2. Who might **perform**? actor author3. Which one is about **drama**? theatrical electrical4. What might you **enact**? game scene

Portfolio Page

Write a short skit that you and some classmates can act out. Use at least two vocabulary words from this lesson.

Name _____ Date _____

appeal**direct****drama****emotion****emphasize****enact****imitate****interpret****pace****perform****A. Write a sentence to answer each question.**1. How would you show a happy **emotion** on the stage?

2. What scene from a book would you like to **enact**?

3. What's a good habit of someone that you might **imitate**?

4. Why might you **emphasize** certain words in a play?

5. Why might a humorous play have a fast **pace**?

B. Add the prefix *mis-* to these words. Then, write a sentence using each word.

1. _____ direct

2. _____ interpret

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. They made an **appeal** for help. plea attraction2. The accident caused great **drama**. excitement play3. How did Noah **perform** on the test? do act

Name _____ Date _____

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

1. attract interest
2. feeling
3. act out
4. a composition written for performance by actors
5. give an explanation
6. mirror someone's actions
7. sing, act, or dance for others
8. make a strong point
9. the rate at which something is done
10. manage actors in a play

1. _____ **L**

2. **E** _____

3. _____ **A** _____

4. _____ **R** _____

5. _____ **N** _____

6. _____ **T** _____

7. _____ **O** _____

8. _____ **A** _____

9. _____ **C** _____

10. _____ **T**

Name _____ Date _____

assist**attitude****civil****compromise****debate****devote****donate****resolve****responsible****volunteer**

* SOME WORDS ARE USED WHEN TALKING ABOUT GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

If you **assist** someone, you help him or her.

Attitude is a way of thinking, acting, or feeling about something.

Civil means “having to do with citizens.”

A **compromise** is a settlement in which each side gives up something.

A **debate** is a discussion between people who disagree.

If you **devote** yourself to something, you give it all your attention.

Donate means “give.”

To **resolve** means “to settle something.”

If you are **responsible**, you are reliable.

A **volunteer** is someone who helps without pay.



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

1. We paid our parking fine in _____ court.
2. Emily will be a _____ at the book sale.
3. Each year the Coles _____ their outgrown coats to a clothes drive.
4. The two groups reached a _____ about using the ball field.
5. Josh is _____ when it comes to recycling paper.
6. The boys are working to _____ the problem.
7. Tomorrow, Jamal will _____ his dad by raking leaves.
8. People _____ the issues at the town meeting.
9. Hayley has a good _____ about helping out.
10. Mom likes to _____ her spare time to helping the candidate.

Name _____ Date _____

assist**attitude****civil****compromise****debate****devote****donate****resolve****responsible****volunteer****A. Draw a line from each vocabulary word to match it with a synonym.**

1. donate

a. dedicate

2. responsible

b. adjustment

3. assist

c. dependable

4. compromise

d. aid

5. attitude

e. position

6. devote

f. contribute

B. Read each sentence. Choose the best answer.1. What does a **volunteer** earn? money respect2. What do you **resolve**? problem solution3. Which one is **civil**? vacation population4. Which one is a **debate**? agreement argument

Portfolio Page

Write about a way in which you are a good citizen. Use at least two vocabulary words from this lesson.

Name _____ Date _____

assist**attitude****civil****compromise****debate****devote****donate****resolve****responsible****volunteer****A. Read each set of words. Underline the two words that are antonyms.**

1.

take

donate

gift

2.

available

unreliable

responsible

3.

devote

release

ignore

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

1. resolution _____

2. assistance _____

3. debatable _____

4. civilian _____

C. Write a sentence to answer each question.1. When might you make a **compromise**?

2. What might you **volunteer** to do in your community?

3. What is your **attitude** toward enforcing playground safety?

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.

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

Hint:
The words
can run
ACROSS
or
DOWN.

Clues

1. trustworthy _____
2. focus attention on something _____
3. the way you feel or act about something _____
4. give as a gift _____
5. a settlement in which neither side wins over the other _____
6. to solve something _____
7. having to do with civilians _____
8. help _____
9. discussion over a dispute _____
10. someone who helps out for free _____

Name _____ Date _____

admit**assemble****aware****claim****point****reject****request****result****shift****suggest**

* SOME WORDS DESCRIBE WHAT HAPPENS IN A DISCUSSION.

If you **admit** something, you confess to it.

Assemble means “come together.”

If you are **aware** of something, you realize it.

When you **claim** something, you say it is true.

A **point** is the main idea.

If you **reject** something, you refuse it.

If you **request** something, you ask for it.

A **result** is an effect.

To **shift** means “to change.”

When you **suggest** an idea, you offer it.



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

1. In a discussion, you should be _____ of what others say.
2. The group needed to _____ to discuss the problem.
3. Walid asked Mr. King to _____ a meeting place.
4. Tod made a good _____ about the character in that book.
5. Pam had to _____ that she was wrong.
6. Don't _____ someone's idea until you think about it carefully.
7. One _____ of our discussion was a new class rule.
8. As Barry spoke, the group's opinion began to _____.
9. Our teachers usually _____ that we speak quietly so we don't disturb others.
10. Molly will always _____ that she is right.

Name _____ Date _____

admit**assemble****aware****claim****point****reject****request****result****shift****suggest****A. Read each pair of words. Write a vocabulary word that has the same or almost the same meaning.**

1. acknowledge, confess

2. mindful, conscious

3. gather, congregate

4. profess, declare

5. spurn, refuse

6. propose, imply

7. change, alter

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.1. Which one is a **request**? question answer2. What is the **point**? idea detail3. Which one is a **result**? affect effect**Portfolio Page**

Write a dialogue that three people might have in a discussion. Use at least two vocabulary words from this lesson.

Name _____ Date _____

admit

assemble

aware

claim

point

reject

request

result

shift

suggest

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. The painter tried to **suggest** winter by using a lot of white. offer evoke
2. The **point** of the pencil was sharp. tip idea
3. He is scheduled for a long **shift** tomorrow. change work period
4. They will **admit** you at the door. let in confess

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

1. cause _____
2. accept _____
3. scatter _____
4. unaware _____

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

1. The Latin word *clamare* means "to call." _____
2. The Latin word *requirere* means "to seek again." _____

Name _____ Date _____

Riddle:**What gets wetter and wetter the more it dries?****To answer the riddle, find and shade the spaces with word pairs that are synonyms.**

request renew	claim clean	disperse assemble
admit submit	purpose point	hint suggest
shaft shift	aware alert	stop go
discuss dismiss	decline reject	rejoice reject
admit concede	claim assert	shift move
result reveal	collect assemble	point paint
	suggest sudden	aware award

Answer: _____

Name _____ Date _____

apply	cease	conduct	control	detect
dictate	discard	exclude	involve	occur

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

If you **apply** for something, you make a request.

Cease means “stop.”

To **conduct** means “to lead or direct.”

If you **control** something, you command it.

To **detect** something is to find out.

If you **dictate**, you read something aloud for others to write down.

Discard means “throw away.”

If you **exclude** something, you leave it out.

Job that **involve** travel include it.

When things **occur**, they take place.



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

- I wish that bell would _____ ringing.
- Please _____ your trash in the basket.
- Did the school picnic _____ last week?
- Trent’s report will _____ a lot of research.
- Bud will _____ for a job when he finishes school.
- After lunch, Ms. Linden will _____ sentences for us to write.
- If you bounce the ball near the first graders, be sure you can _____ it.
- Derek will _____ a tour of the school.
- We shouldn’t _____ anyone from the game.
- What theme do you _____ in this story?

Name _____ Date _____

apply	cease	conduct	control	detect
dictate	discard	exclude	involve	occur

A. Read the first word in each row. Find and circle two other words in that row with similar meanings. Use a dictionary if needed.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. detect | leave | discover | learn |
| 2. apply | ask | request | appear |
| 3. cease | end | cause | finish |
| 4. discard | disclose | remove | eliminate |
| 5. exclude | exclaim | omit | reject |
| 6. conduct | manage | direct | conserve |

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Which one is in control? | <input type="checkbox"/> leader | <input type="checkbox"/> follower |
| 2. Which one can occur each year? | <input type="checkbox"/> ocean | <input type="checkbox"/> event |
| 3. What does fiction involve? | <input type="checkbox"/> plot | <input type="checkbox"/> verse |
| 4. What might you dictate? | <input type="checkbox"/> dictionary | <input type="checkbox"/> letter |

Portfolio Page

Write about a project you have worked on in school. Use at least two vocabulary words from this lesson.

Name _____ Date _____

apply	cease	conduct	control	detect
dictate	discard	exclude	involve	occur

A. For each number, read the three words. Use a colored pencil to shade the word in one of the bottom boxes that means the opposite of the word in the top box.

1.

exclude

include

incline

2.

cease

forget

begin

3.

discard

keep

enrich

B. Each of the lesson words below has a suffix that changed the verb to a noun. Write a sentence telling what the person named in each noun might do.

1. conductor _____

2. detective _____

3. controller _____

4. dictator _____

C. Write a sentence to answer each question.

1. What is something you might **apply** for?

2. How would you **involve** a shy classmate?

3. When does your winter vacation **occur**?

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 Latin word <i>conducere</i> meaning “to escort”	
2. related to <i>exclusion</i> , <i>exclusive</i>	
3. has the word <i>ease</i> in it	
4. means opposite of <i>relax</i>	
5. means “to uncover”	
6. has the word <i>scar</i> in it	
7. related to <i>application</i> , <i>applicant</i>	
8. rhymes with <i>revolve</i>	
9. means “to take place”	
10. comes from the Latin word <i>dicere</i> meaning “to say or tell”	

Name _____ Date _____

antique**capable****delicate****dense****drastic****fluent****manual****overall****similar****widespread**

* AN ADJECTIVE IS A WORD THAT DESCRIBES A NOUN. THESE ADJECTIVES ARE USEFUL TO KNOW IN SCHOOL.

Antique means “old.”

If you are **capable**, you are able.

Something that is **delicate** is easily damaged.

Dense means “crowded.”

If something is **drastic**, it is extreme.

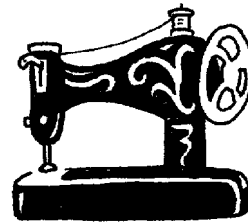
Fluent means “flowing.”

Manual means “by hand.”

Overall means “general.”

If things are **similar**, they are alike.

When something is **widespread**, it covers a large area.



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

- Sanjay decided to take _____ steps to improve his math grade.
- Justin practiced reading the passage over and over until he could read it aloud in a _____ manner.
- The story took place in an old house and was about an _____ chest.
- The hall was _____ with students who had come to hear the speaker.
- Dissatisfaction with the weather was _____ .
- Meg missed one question, but her _____ score was good.
- When it came to caring for the classroom plants, Kim was very _____ .
- Mrs. Mills and Mr. Gomez gave _____ assignments.
- The vase on the desk is _____ and will break easily.
- The students used _____ labor to clean up the park.

Name _____ Date _____

antique**capable****delicate****dense****drastic****fluent****manual****overall****similar****widespread**

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

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. fluent | smooth | full | fluid | jerky |
| 2. dense | dented | grand | thick | compact |
| 3. similar | simple | same | silly | alike |
| 4. overall | global | partial | incomplete | comprehensive |
| 5. antique | certain | out-of-date | old | anxious |
| 6. capable | abrupt | candid | competent | skilled |
| 7. widespread | extensive | wiggly | far-reaching | solid |

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Which one is manual ? | <input type="checkbox"/> clothesline | <input type="checkbox"/> dryer |
| 2. Which one is drastic ? | <input type="checkbox"/> snowfall | <input type="checkbox"/> blizzard |
| 3. Which one is delicate ? | <input type="checkbox"/> flower | <input type="checkbox"/> tree |

Portfolio Page

Imagine that a book character will visit your school. Write a description of the character that you might use to introduce him or her. Use at least two vocabulary words from this lesson.

Name _____ Date _____

antique**capable****delicate****dense****drastic****fluent****manual****overall****similar****widespread**

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. They spoke in **delicate** terms about his illness. tactful weak
2. The fog was **dense** in the river valley. crowded thick

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

1. The Latin word *fluere* mean "to flow." _____
2. The Greek word *drastikos* means "effective." _____

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

1. new _____
2. mechanical _____
3. inept _____
4. different _____
5. specific _____
6. confined _____

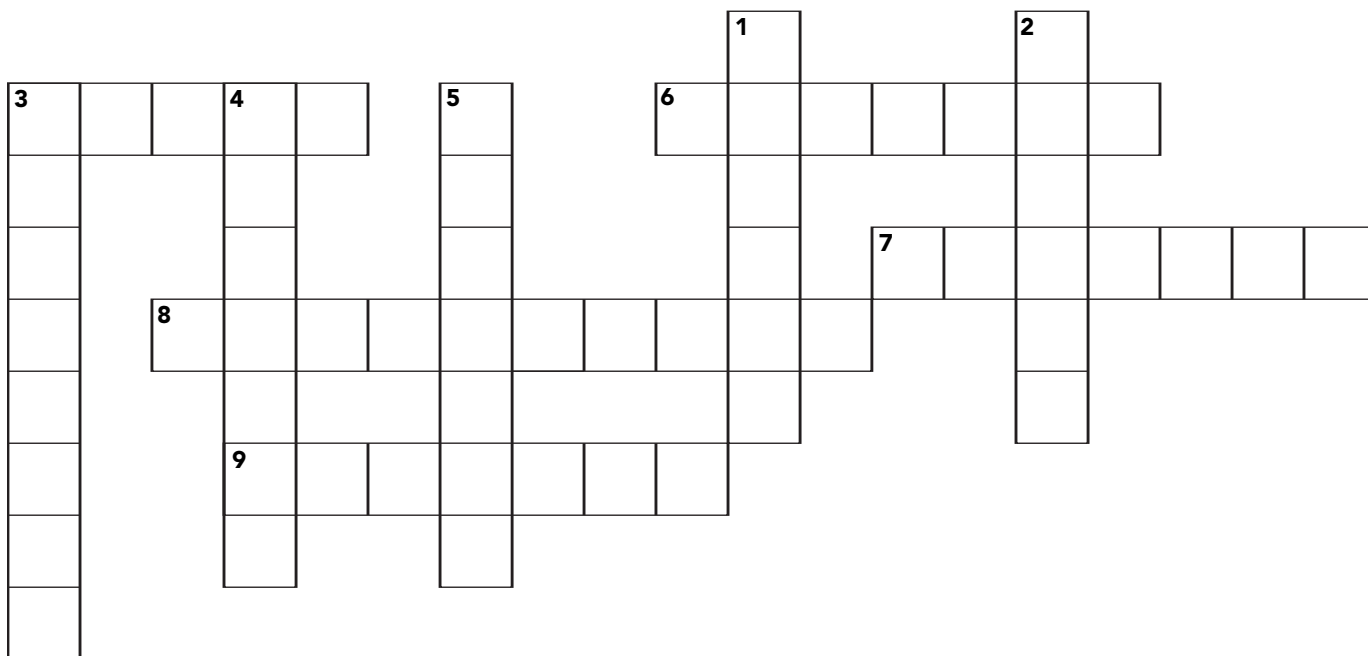
Name _____ Date _____

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

3. packed together
6. being efficient
7. including everything
8. covering a big space
9. from an earlier time

Down

1. done by hand
2. moving smoothly
3. very fragile
4. opposite of unlike
5. forceful or extreme



Name _____ Date _____

contract	decree	device	hint	literacy
preparation	relationship	signal	teamwork	vehicle

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

A **contract** is a formal agreement.

A **decree** is an order or command.

A **device** is something made for a specific purpose.

If you give a **hint**, you make an indirect suggestion.

Literacy refers to the ability to read and write.

Preparation is the process of getting ready.

A **relationship** is a connection.

A **signal** is a sign.

Teamwork means “working together.”

A **vehicle** is something that carries people or goods.



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

- The king sent out a _____ to his subjects.
- Carl gave us only one _____ about the surprise.
- Ms. Mack gave April a _____ to raise the curtain.
- The workers signed a _____ that secured their jobs.
- The United States has a high rate of _____ .
- We need a very large _____ to take everyone to the picnic.
- The coach emphasized _____ to his players.
- What is the _____ between plants and soil?
- He used a small _____ to remove the staples.
- If you have a quiz tomorrow, be sure your _____ is thorough.

Name _____ Date _____

contract	decree	device	hint	literacy
preparation	relationship	signal	teamwork	vehicle

A. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

- Which one is a **vehicle**? truck closet
- Which one is a **device**? dentist toothbrush
- Which one relates to **literacy**? reading driving

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

- sign, message _____
- cooperation, collaboration _____
- connection, association _____
- order, edict _____
- readiness, preparedness _____
- clue, trace _____
- pact, agreement _____

Portfolio Page

Write a sports feature about a group of athletes who used teamwork to win a big game. Use at least two vocabulary words from this lesson.

Name _____ Date _____

contract	decree	device	hint	literacy
preparation	relationship	signal	teamwork	vehicle

A. Write a vocabulary word for each picture.

1.



2.



3.



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

- | | | |
|--|------|------|
| 1. Everyday, they hint that they want a dog. | noun | verb |
| 2. Why couldn't they give a hint ? | noun | verb |
| 3. The leaders should decree that Monday will be a holiday. | noun | verb |
| 4. The court issued a decree . | noun | verb |

C. Write a sentence to answer each question.1. What is a **device** that you use often?

2. When do you find **preparation** particularly helpful?

3. What is the **relationship** between weather and the way you dress?

4. Why is **teamwork** important?

5. Why did the teacher give the student a **contract**?

Name _____ Date _____

Play the So Is Game.

Complete each sentence with a vocabulary word from the lesson.

1. A jeep is a _____ and so is a bus.
2. Reading is part of _____ and so is writing.
3. A promise is an agreement and so is a _____ .
4. A can opener is a _____ and so is a peeler.
5. A tip is a suggestion and so is a _____ .
6. A symbol gives a message and so does a _____ .
7. A family has a _____ and so do classmates.
8. A _____ is a command and so is a declaration.
9. Plowing the soil is a form of _____ and so is building a foundation.
10. A crew practices _____ and so does a troop.

- abbreviate, p. 14
 academy, p. 6
 accuracy, p. 46
 achieve, p. 6
 admit, p. 62
 aid, p. 30
 analyze, p. 18
 ancestors, p. 30
 antique, p. 70
 appeal, p. 54
 apply, p. 66
 argument, p. 46
 assemble, p. 62
 assist, p. 58
 attitude, p. 58
 aware, p. 62

 background, p. 50

 calculate, p. 22
 capable, p. 70
 cease, p. 66
 challenge, p. 46
 chemical, p. 38
 civil, p. 58
 claim, p. 62
 class, p. 6
 classify, p. 38
 communicate, p. 18
 community, p. 34
 compose, p. 14
 compromise, p. 58
 concentrate, p. 46
 conclude, p. 42
 conduct, p. 66
 conflict, p. 30
 consider, p. 46
 consumer, p. 26
 content, p. 18
 contract, p. 74
 control, p. 66
 core, p. 38
 currency, p. 26

 data, p. 42
 debate, p. 58
 decree, p. 74
 defend, p. 34
 delegate, p. 34
 delicate, p. 70

 denominator, p. 22
 dense, p. 70
 detect, p. 66
 determine, p. 46
 develop, p. 10
 device, p. 74
 devote, p. 58
 dictate, p. 66
 direct, p. 54
 discard, p. 66
 distribute, p. 26
 document, p. 34
 donate, p. 58
 drama, p. 54
 drastic, p. 70

 ecology, p. 38
 economy, p. 26
 effect, p. 38
 emotion, p. 54
 emphasize, p. 54
 enact, p. 54
 enforce, p. 30
 equal, p. 22
 erode, p. 38
 error, p. 46
 essay, p. 14
 evidence, p. 42
 exclude, p. 66
 expand, p. 38

 factor, p. 22
 federal, p. 34
 figure, p. 50
 fluent, p. 70
 focus, p. 18
 format, p. 18
 founded, p. 34
 frame, p. 50

 generation, p. 30
 genre, p. 10
 global, p. 30
 graphic, p. 50
 guidelines, p. 6

 hint, p. 74
 historian, p. 30

 illegal, p. 30
 image, p. 50
 imitate, p. 54
 immigrate, p. 30
 interpret, p. 54
 investigate, p. 42
 involve, p. 66
 italics, p. 18

 judgment, p. 46

 labor, p. 26
 lecture, p. 6
 literacy, p. 74

 manual, p. 70
 margin, p. 18
 metaphor, p. 10
 method, p. 42
 model, p. 50
 monitor, p. 6

 narrator, p. 10
 network, p. 6

 observe, p. 42
 occur, p. 66
 origin, p. 38
 overall, p. 70
 overhead, p. 26
 overlap, p. 50

 pace, p. 54
 parallel, p. 22
 percent, p. 22
 perform, p. 54
 persuade, p. 14
 physical, p. 38
 point, p. 62
 portfolio, p. 14
 portray, p. 50
 possible, p. 42
 preparation, p. 74
 preview, p. 10
 proceed, p. 42
 profile, p. 50
 prose, p. 10
 prove, p. 42
 publication, p. 14
 purchase, p. 26

 quotation, p. 14

 reduce, p. 26
 reform, p. 34
 register, p. 6
 reject, p. 62
 relationship, p. 74
 represent, p. 34
 request, p. 62
 resolve, p. 58
 responsible, p. 58
 restate, p. 46
 result, p. 62
 revolution, p. 30
 root, p. 38

 scan, p. 18
 select, p. 46
 shift, p. 62
 signal, p. 74
 similar, p. 70
 simile, p. 10
 sphere, p. 22
 state, p. 34
 strategy, p. 22
 suggest, p. 62
 summarize, p. 18
 support, p. 14
 surplus, p. 26
 synonym, p. 10

 table, p. 22
 task, p. 6
 teamwork, p. 74
 tense, p. 14
 term, p. 34
 theme, p. 10
 tone, p. 10

 uniform, p. 6

 vary, p. 42
 vehicle, p. 74
 viewpoint, p. 18
 vision, p. 50
 voice, p. 14
 volume, p. 22
 volunteer, p. 58

 wages, p. 26
 widespread, p. 70

LESSON 1

Page 6: 1. achieve 2. class 3. academy 4. register 5. monitor 6. network 7. uniform 8. lecture 9. guidelines 10. task **Page 7:** **A.** 1. accomplish, attain 2. chore, duty 3. address, speech 4. enlist, enroll 5. rules, principles 6. clothing, outfit **B.** 1. pupil 2. education 3. support 4. helper **Page 8:** **A.** 1. station 2. kind of mail 3. range 4. scolded 5. same 6. association **B.** 1. noun 2. verb 3. noun 4. verb **C.** 1.–2. Sentences will vary. **Page 9:** 1. guidelines 2. lecture 3. monitor 4. task 5. academy 6. uniform 7. class 8. network 9. register 10. achieve

LESSON 2

Page 10: 1. preview 2. genre 3. prose 4. narrator 5. develop 6. theme 7. simile 8. synonym 9. tone 10. metaphor **Page 11:** **A.** 1. synonym 2. develop 3. theme 4. tone 5. genre **B.** 1. essay 2. like 3. storyteller 4. before 5. figure of speech **Page 12:** **A.** 1.–4. Sentences will vary. 1. narrative 2. synonymous 3. thematic 4. development **B.** 1. e 2. c 3. b 4. f 5. a 6. d **Page 13: Across:** 2. synonym 4. metaphor 7. theme 8. genre 9. develop **Down:** 1. narrator 2. simile 3. prose 5. tone 6. preview

LESSON 3

Page 14: 1. portfolio 2. abbreviate 3. essay 4. support 5. persuade 6. publication 7. quotation 8. tense 9. voice 10. compose **Page 15:** **A.** 1. e 2. c 3. f 4. b 5. a 6. d **B.** 1. composition 2. past 3. newspaper 4. writer **Page 16:** **A.** 1.–4. Sentences will vary. **B.** 1.–3. Sentences will vary. 1. supportive 2. persuasion 3. composition **C.** 1. publication 2. portfolio 3. abbreviate **Page 17:** 1. abbreviate 2. compose 3. quotation 4. tense 5. support 6. portfolio 7. essay 8. persuade 9. publication 10. voice

LESSON 4

Page 18: 1. content 2. scan 3. communicate 4. analyze 5. viewpoint 6. format 7. italics 8. margin 9. focus 10. summarize **Page 19:** **A.** 1. layout, arrangement 2. belief, conviction 3. impart, convey 4. dissect, examine 5. survey, skim 6. attend, concentrate **B.** 1. pages 2. *textbook* 3. paragraph 4. border **Page 20:** **A.** 1. scan 2. margin 3. communicate 4. italics **B.** 1. noun 2. verb 3. noun 4. verb **C.** 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. c **Page 21:** 1. communicate 2. analyze 3. format 4. focus 5. margin 6. summarize 7. scan 8. italics 9. viewpoint 10. content; Mystery Word: information

LESSON 5

Page 22: 1. table 2. parallel 3. denominator 4. sphere 5. equal 6. percent 7. calculate 8. volume 9. factor 10. strategy **Page 23:** **A.** 1. part 2. bottom 3. track 4. ball 5. measure 6. list 7. distance **B.** 1.–3. Sentences will vary but should include a vocabulary word from the lesson. **Page 24:** **A.** 1. piece of furniture 2. element 3. area of influence 4. book 5. trait **B.** 1.–2. Answers will vary. **C.** 1.–3. Sentences will vary. 1. strategize 2. calculation 3. percentage **Page 25:** 1. jittery 2. penguin 3. dromedary 4. gregarious 5. starling 6. feather 7. create 8. tale

9. splendor 10. confusion; Silly Sentence: A jittery penguin, dromedary, and gregarious starling with a feather can create a tale of splendor and confusion.

LESSON 6

Page 26: 1. currency 2. reduce 3. wages 4. purchase 5. labor 6. distribute 7. economy 8. surplus 9. consumer 10. overhead **Page 27:** **A.** 1. reduce 2. distribute 3. wages 4. consumer 5. surplus **B.** 1. rent 2. workforce 3. dollar bill 4. product 5. monetary system **Page 28:** **A.** 1. sell 2. increase 3. deficit 4. producer 5. management **B.** 1. distribute 2. economy **C.** 1. a 2. c 3. b. **Page 29:** 1. distribute 2. consumer 3. currency 4. purchase 5. economy 6. reduce 7. wages 8. overhead 9. labor 10. surplus

LESSON 7

Page 30: 1. enforce 2. revolution 3. generation 4. conflict 5. immigrate 6. aid 7. global 8. ancestors 9. illegal 10. historian **Page 31:** **A.** 1. struggle, battle 2. help, assistance 3. worldwide, international 4. parents, relatives 5. uprising, rebellion 6. unlawful, prohibited **B.** 1. person 2. past 3. compel 4. classmate **Page 32:** **A.** 1.–6. Sentences will vary. 1. enforcement 2. generational 3. historical 4. revolutionary 5. immigration 6. ancestry **B.** 1. local 2. peace 3. neglect 4. lawful **Page 33:** 1. ancestors 2. generation 3. historian 4. conflict 5. revolution 6. enforce 7. immigrate 8. aid 9. illegal 10. global; Students' additional words will vary but should relate to social studies.

LESSON 8

Page 34: 1. document 2. founded 3. reform 4. defend 5. delegate 6. community 7. state 8. term 9. represent 10. federal **Page 35:** **A.** 1. e 2. a 3. d 4. f 5. b 6. c **B.** 1. passport 2. Arkansas 3. union 4. spokesperson **Page 36:** **A.** 1. noun 2. verb 3. verb 4. noun 5. verb 6. noun **B.** 1. support 2. say 3. fellowship 4. symbolize 5. word **C.** 1. federal 2. founded **Page 37: Across:** 2. defend 4. community 7. reform 8. federal 9. delegate **Down:** 1. term 2. document 3. state 5. founded 6. represent

LESSON 9

Page 38: 1. ecology 2. chemical 3. erode 4. physical 5. effect 6. root 7. expand 8. classify 9. core 10. origin **Page 39:** **A.** 1. expand 2. origin 3. core 4. classify 5. erode 6. effect **B.** 1. under 2. living things 3. oxygen 4. motion **Page 40:** **A.** 1.–4. Sentences will vary. 1. rootless 2. original 3. ecological 4. chemist **B.** 1. build, erode 2. physical, mental 3. decrease, expand 4. core, perimeter 5. cause, effect 6. jumble, classify **Page 41:** 1. chemical 2. physical 3. core 4. expand 5. erode 6. root 7. classify 8. origin 9. ecology 10. effect

LESSON 10

Page 42: 1. method 2. proceed 3. investigate 4. prove 5. possible 6. vary 7. observe 8. data 9. evidence 10. conclude **Page 43:** **A.** 1. way, system 2. deviate, change

3. demonstrate, confirm 4. watch, view 5. advance, progress 6. likely, plausible 7. judge, decide 8. examine, scrutinize **B.** 1. statistics 2. testimony **Page 44:** **A.** 1. c 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. b **B.** 1. proceed 2. observe 3. vary **C.** 1. disprove 2. impossible **Page 45:** 1. prove 2. investigate 3. vary 4. possible 5. proceed 6. conclude 7. evidence 8. data 9. method 10. observe

LESSON 11

Page 46: 1. challenge 2. concentrate 3. select 4. error 5. judgment 6. determine 7. consider 8. accuracy 9. argument 10. restate **Page 47:** **A.** 1. mind 2. belief 3. contest **B.** 1. pick, choose 2. dispute, controversy 3. repeat, reiterate 4. mistake, blunder 5. ponder, reflect 6. correctness, precision 7. settle, decide **Page 48:** **A.** 1.–5. Sentences will vary. **B.** 1. select 2. argument **C.** 1.–3. Sentences will vary. 1. consideration 2. judgmental 3. determination **Page 49:** 1. judgment 2. consider 3. accuracy 4. argument 5. challenge 6. restate 7. determine 8. error 9. concentrate 10. select; Mystery Word: directions

LESSON 12

Page 50: 1. figure 2. overlap 3. image 4. vision 5. background 6. portray 7. frame 8. model 9. profile 10. graphic **Page 51:** **A.** 1. far 2. side 3. prints 4. pose 5. photograph 6. border 7. portrait 8. human **B.** 1. c 2. a **Page 52:** **A.** 1. experience 2. number 3. coincide 4. example **B.** 1. vision 2. graphic 3. portray 4. image **C.** 1. frame 2. profile **Page 53:** 1. vision 2. overlap 3. graphic 4. background 5. figure 6. profile 7. portray 8. image 9. frame 10. model

LESSON 13

Page 54: 1. drama 2. direct 3. perform 4. appeal 5. enact 6. emotion 7. pace 8. interpret 9. imitate 10. emphasize **Page 55:** **A.** 1. emphasize 2. interpret 3. emotion 4. direct 5. appeal 6. imitate **B.** 1. gait 2. actor 3. theatrical 4. scene **Page 56:** **A.** 1.–5. Sentences will vary. **B.** 1. misdirect 2. misinterpret **C.** 1. plea 2. excitement 3. do **Page 57:** 1. appeal 2. emotion 3. enact 4. drama 5. interpret 6. imitate 7. perform 8. emphasize 9. pace 10. direct

LESSON 14

Page 58: 1. civil 2. volunteer 3. donate 4. compromise 5. responsible 6. resolve 7. assist 8. debate 9. attitude 10. devote **Page 59:** **A.** 1. f 2. c 3. d 4. b 5. e 6. a **B.** 1. respect 2. problem 3. population 4. argument **Page 60:** **A.** 1. take, donate 2. unreliable, responsible 3. devote, ignore **B.** 1.–4. Sentences will vary. 1. resolution 2. assistance 3. debatable 4. civilian **C.** 1.–3. Sentences will vary. **Page 61:** 1. responsible 2. devote 3. attitude 4. donate 5. compromise 6. resolve 7. civil 8. assist 9. debate 10. volunteer

LESSON 15

Page 62: 1. aware 2. assemble 3. suggest 4. point 5. admit 6. reject 7. result 8. shift 9. request 10. claim **Page 63:** **A.** 1. admit 2. aware 3. assemble 4. claim 5. reject 6. suggest 7. shift **B.** 1. question 2. idea 3. effect **Page 64:** **A.** 1. evoke 2. tip 3. work period 4. let in **B.** 1. result 2. reject 3. assemble 4. aware **C.** 1. claim 2. request **Page 65:** Riddle answer: towel. Synonym pairs: purpose, point; result, outcome; aware, alert; decline, reject; claim, assert; seek, request; admit, concede; collect, assemble; shift, move; hint, suggest

LESSON 16

Page 66: 1. cease 2. discard 3. occur 4. involve 5. apply 6. dictate 7. control 8. conduct 9. exclude 10. detect **Page 67:** **A.** 1. discover, learn 2. ask, request 3. end, finish 4. remove, eliminate 5. omit, reject 6. manage, direct **B.** 1. leader 2. event 3. plot 4. letter **Page 68:** **A.** 1. include 2. begin 3. keep **B.** 1.–4. Sentences will vary. **C.** 1.–3. Sentences will vary. **Page 69:** 1. conduct 2. exclude 3. cease 4. control 5. detect 6. discard 7. apply 8. involve 9. occur 10. dictate

LESSON 17

Page 70: 1. drastic 2. fluent 3. antique 4. dense 5. widespread 6. overall 7. capable 8. similar 9. delicate 10. manual **Page 71:** **A.** 1. smooth, fluid 2. thick, compact 3. same, alike 4. global, comprehensive 5. out-of-date, old 6. competent, skilled 7. extensive, far-reaching **B.** 1. clothesline 2. blizzard 3. flower **Page 72:** **A.** 1. tactful 2. thick **B.** 1. fluent 2. drastic **C.** 1. antique 2. manual 3. capable 4. similar 5. overall 6. widespread **Page 73:** **Across:** 3. dense 6. capable 7. overall 8. widespread 9. antique **Down:** 1. manual 2. fluent 3. delicate 4. similar 5. drastic

LESSON 18

Page 74: 1. decree 2. hint 3. signal 4. contract 5. literacy 6. vehicle 7. teamwork 8. relationship 9. device 10. preparation **Page 75:** **A.** 1. truck 2. toothbrush 3. reading **B.** 1. signal 2. teamwork 3. relationship 4. decree 5. preparation 6. hint 7. contract **Page 76:** **A.** 1. vehicle 2. signal 3. literacy **B.** 1. verb 2. noun 3. verb 4. noun **C.** 1.–5. Sentences will vary. **Page 77:** 1. vehicle 2. literacy 3. contract 4. device 5. hint 6. signal 7. relationship 8. decree 9. preparation 10. teamwork