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:

<table>
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<th>Statement of Lesson Focus</th>
<th>Example Exercises</th>
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<td>acquire</td>
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<td>learn</td>
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<td>study</td>
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<td>restate</td>
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<td>write</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Lesson Words</th>
<th>One or More Exercises Focusing on Meaning</th>
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<tr>
<td>explained</td>
<td>illustrate</td>
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<td>demonstrated</td>
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<tr>
<td>clarified</td>
<td>illustrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>illustrated</td>
<td>demonstrated</td>
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### The third page includes:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Lesson Words</th>
<th>Two or Three Exercises Focusing on Suffixes, Prefixes, Other Meanings, Parts of Speech, Word Roots, or Word Structure</th>
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<td>roots</td>
<td>suffixes</td>
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<tr>
<td>core</td>
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<tr>
<td>base</td>
<td>root</td>
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<tr>
<td>stem</td>
<td>core</td>
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### The fourth page includes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lesson Words</th>
<th>A Puzzle, Game, Maze, or Other Learning Activity Using the Words</th>
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* 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.
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.

**Translation** is something that is expressed in another language.

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

1. Last year, Zack was a beginner, but this year he is in the _________________________ group.
2. Reading is an _________________________ skill.
3. Holly plans to _________________________ in Mr. Fine’s art class.
4. The book you have chosen is a _________________________ of the Spanish version.
5. Our school is divided into four _________________________ of students.
6. It takes _________________________ to do your homework as soon as you get home from school.
7. Ana found _________________________ about Peru on the Internet.
8. In her discussion, Ms. Vega tried to _________________________ history and literature.
9. Which teacher will _________________________ this after-school program?
10. At the end of the year the principal will _________________________ us to the next grade.
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?  □ beginning  □ middle  □ final
2. What does a translation do? □ depress  □ repress  □ express
3. Which one is discipline?   □ forgetting  □ training  □ 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.
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?
**Play the Word Clue Game.**

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

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

1. The plays of Shakespear are considered ________________________.

2. Poetry often contains ________________________ language.

3. The character’s ________________________ was not yet clear to Jade.

4. As Lamont read the book, he gained ________________________ into the character’s behavior.

5. The ________________________ compared two sets of synonyms.

6. The ________________________ explained what the reader would learn.

7. Colin likes to read a ________________________ text with a good plot.

8. The author’s vocabulary and ________________________ made the description vivid.

9. What can you ________________________ from this paragraph about the accident?

10. The author ________________________ this event earlier in the story.
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.
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 *sithh* 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?
   _____________________________________________________
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. ______ __________ F ______ ______
7. ______ R ______ ______ _______ ______
8. ______ F ______ ______ ______ ______
9. ______ U ______ ______ ______
10. ______ N ______ ______ ______
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.”

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

1. convince
2. composition
3. specific
4. abbreviation
5. modify
6. revision
7. inspiration

- a. motivation
- b. abridgment
- c. correction
- d. essay
- e. persuade
- f. limit
- g. precise

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Where is a header?
   - □ bottom
   - □ middle
   - □ top

2. Which one is a compound word?
   - □ classroom
   - □ class
   - □ classify

3. What do you clarify?
   - □ seeking
   - □ hearing
   - □ meaning

**Portfolio Page**

Write three compound sentences. Use at least three vocabulary words from this lesson.
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** _________________
   ____________________________________________________________________________
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.
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.
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.
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. Dana read her bank **statement**.
   - Sentence
   - Record
   - Location

2. The firefighters were **cited** for their bravery.
   - Honored
   - Summoned
   - Quoted

3. 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.

1. The **contrast** between the leaders was extreme.
   - Noun
   - Verb

2. The review question asked students to **contrast** the leaders.
   - Noun
   - Verb

3. Neil would like to **excerpt** a passage from the magazine.
   - Noun
   - Verb

4. The **excerpt** from her memoir was interesting.
   - Noun
   - Verb

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

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

2. **Rephrase** a sentence from a textbook.

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

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

5. What is an **expository** book you have read?
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
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.

1. The class set up a ________________ for the spring field trip.
2. Because of the drought, some vegetables were ________________ this year.
3. Mr. Lake’s house is his biggest ________________ .
4. Mrs. Watkins had good ________________ because she paid her bills on time.
5. The students ________________ how much money they needed for refreshments.
6. Ms. Chang made an ________________ of the goods in her store.
7. Dad decided to ________________ in a new company.
8. Blair has a new job and now brings home a good ________________ .
9. The charity asked each person to give a ________________ of one dollar to the cause.
10. Jerry wanted to read books about ________________ so he could manage his allowance wisely.
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 gain
2. What can you do with credit? ☐ charge ☐ change ☐ barter
3. What is a fund? ☐ spending ☐ savings ☐ losing
4. 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.
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
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
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 _________________________.
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.

1. Which one refers to property?
   □ you're  □ yours  □ you'll

2. Which one is a survey?
   □ building  □ magazine  □ questionnaire

3. Which one is military?
   □ literature  □ insect  □ armament

4. Which one is often an election issue?
   □ taxes  □ stamps  □ 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.
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. _________________________
**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.
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 ________________________.
A. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one is an executive? ☐ shopper ☐ artist ☐ president

2. Which one is a minority? ☐ most ☐ few ☐ all

3. Which one is in a democracy? ☐ emperor ☐ czar ☐ representative

4. Which one is in a legislative body? ☐ lawmaker ☐ lawbreaker ☐ legacy

5. 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.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Related Vocabulary Word</th>
<th>Another Related Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. politician</td>
<td>_________________________</td>
<td>_________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. judicious</td>
<td>_________________________</td>
<td>_________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. execute</td>
<td>_________________________</td>
<td>_________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. amends</td>
<td>_________________________</td>
<td>_________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. democratic</td>
<td>_________________________</td>
<td>_________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. legislate</td>
<td>_________________________</td>
<td>_________________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Play the Word Clue Game.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clues</th>
<th>Vocabulary Words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. comes from the Greek word <em>polis</em> meaning “city”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. the branch of government in which a senator works</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. means the same as <em>accede</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. describes the U.S. government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. the chief officer of a government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. rhymes with <em>warranty</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. can also mean “a period of being under a legal age”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. comes from the Latin word <em>judex</em> meaning “judge”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. is related to <em>diversity</em> and <em>diversify</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. The first 10 of these are called the Bill of Rights.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
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?  ☐ gold  ☐ golf  ☐ goat
2. What causes erosion?  ☐ moon  ☐ cloud  ☐ wind
3. Which one is technical?  ☐ oral  ☐ digital  ☐ annual
4. Which has a body?  ☐ category  ☐ bobcat  ☐ catsup

Portfolio Page

Write the introduction to a science fiction story. Use at least three vocabulary words from this lesson.
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. My parents went to a large **function**.  
   - purpose  
   - event  
   - building

2. The boys grew more excited as their plan **evolved**.  
   - changed  
   - backfired  
   - unfolded

3. Mom gave the baby her **formula**.  
   - toy  
   - mixture  
   - plan

4. Helen was in her **element** as she played the piano.  
   - environment  
   - compound  
   - school

5. The poet has a large **body** of work.  
   - collection  
   - part  
   - box

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

1. unclear _________________________  
2. construction _________________________

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

1. conversion, convertible _________________________  
2. technicality, technician _________________________  
3. medicinal, medication _________________________
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____ ____ ____ __________
```
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.

1. Muriel made a ____________ between two different leaves.

2. Cora’s objections to the results were based on facts and therefore ____________.

3. It was ____________ to the teacher that some students had made a mistake.

4. The students were expected to give ____________ answers.

5. When Neva ____________ her experiment, she felt she had done a good job.

6. Mr. Gomez wrote the ____________ for students to follow on the board.

7. In his project, Phil tried to ____________ the results of erosion on sand.

8. For their project, the students did an ____________ of pollution.

9. Every scientist hopes to make a great ____________ one day.

10. Lucy explained the ____________ she arrived at in her experiment.
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.
**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. If your book is late, the library will **assess** a fine.  
   - charge  
   - return  
   - examine

2. Those coupons are out of date and no longer **valid**.  
   - sound  
   - false  
   - acceptable

3. If you dissolve salt in water, you get a **solution**.  
   - answer  
   - question  
   - 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.

1. A **comparison** is helpful in ____________ .  
   a. forgetting things  
   b. understanding things  
   c. renewing things

2. When something is **evident**, it is ____________ .  
   a. hidden  
   b. noticeable  
   c. eventful

3. If you **simulate** an event, you try to ____________ .  
   a. simplify it  
   b. reproduce it  
   c. eradicate it

4. You need **precise** directions to ____________ .  
   a. get lost  
   b. stay safe  
   c. find places
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. ____________________
   ____________________
   ____________________
3. ____________________  
4. ____________________
5. ____________________
6. ____________________
7. ____________________

**Words That Name Scientific Things**

8. ____________________  
9. ____________________
10. ____________________

**Words That Describe Scientific Things**

8. ____________________
9. ____________________
10. ____________________
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.
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.
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.
A. For each word below, write a vocabulary word that is an antonym.

1. retrieve _________________________
2. physical _________________________
3. 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.

1. She **skimmed** across the ice.   
   - □ stumbled  □ glided  □ wandered
2. The real estate agent **evaluated** the house.   
   - □ appraised  □ repaired  □ admired
3. The test had questions of every **description**.   
   - □ picture  □ word  □ kind
4. The teacher **referred** to Robert Frost.   
   - □ asked  □ reviewed  □ mentioned
5. 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.

1. The Greek word *paraphrasein* means “to show.” _________________________
2. The Greek word *analusis* means “a releasing.” _________________________
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: ____________________________________________________________
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.

1. Haley admired the _________________________ on the cover of the book she was reading.

2. At the museum, the students saw some _________________________ art.

3. What kind of art do you _________________________ when you go to a museum?

4. Kevin used several _________________________ of green in his painting.

5. Mrs. Elbert said that each artwork is _________________________ .

6. Kito used _________________________ to show a building in the distance in his picture.

7. Ernesto tried to _________________________ a rhinoceros but found it hard.

8. Working in watercolor requires a different _________________________ than working in oil paint.

9. The _________________________ of the artist’s paintings were huge.

10. To work on a sculpture, Han-su had to think in _________________________ terms.
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.

1. Which one is not abstract? ☐ mysterious  ☐ concrete  ☐ obscure
2. Which one has perspective? ☐ subject  ☐ sculpture  ☐ landscape
3. 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.
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
Read the clues. Identify the correct vocabulary word and write it next to its clue. Then, find and circle each word in the puzzle.

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
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.
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?
   - □ break
   - □ interview
   - □ return

2. Which one is periodic?
   - □ perimeter
   - □ full moon
   - □ first aid

3. Which one is a duration?
   - □ team
   - □ turn
   - □ term

4. Which one is eventually?
   - □ equally
   - □ timely
   - □ ultimately

Portfolio Page

Write a description of a storm. Use at least three vocabulary words from the lesson.
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
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 ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ .
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.
LESSON 13  HEALTH/SAFETY

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.

1. Which body temperature is normal? □ 96.8°F □ 100°F □ 98.6°F
2. What is prohibited in most places? □ smelling □ smoking □ smiling
3. 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.
A. Add one of these prefixes to each vocabulary word below. Then, use the new word in a sentence.

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

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 __________________________
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
LESSON 16 VERBS

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

1. The collapse of the tent created problems for us. noun verb
2. Kali will collapse her umbrella when the rain stops. noun verb
3. Mrs. Ross still has to contact us about the school trip. noun verb
4. He is our contact in case of emergency. noun verb

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. The team resisted the attack. ☐ invited ☐ opposed ☐ permitted
2. She dedicated the book to her daughter. ☐ gave ☐ opened ☐ addressed
3. Alice emerged as a strong batter. ☐ entered ☐ withdrew ☐ attracted notice
4. What do you do to occupy your time? ☐ fill ☐ inhabit ☐ take over

C. Write a sentence to answer each question.

1. Why might you insert words into a report?
_________________________________________________________________________________

2. How would you equip your family for a hike?
_________________________________________________________________________________

3. What would be a reason to try to unify two groups?
_________________________________________________________________________________

4. What is a characteristic that you have inherited?
_________________________________________________________________________________
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. __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __
4. E __ __ __ __ __
5. __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ A __ __
6. C __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __
7. __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __
8. __ __ __ __ __ __
9. __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __
10. __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __
**LESSON 17  ADJECTIVES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>authentic</th>
<th>definite</th>
<th>dramatic</th>
<th>fundamental</th>
<th>general</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>identical</td>
<td>indirect</td>
<td>legendary</td>
<td>remarkable</td>
<td>secure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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.
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?  
   ☐ usher  ☐ stagehand  ☐ star
2. Which one is general?  
   ☐ typical  ☐ unusual  ☐ magical
3. Which one is authentic?  
   ☐ copy  ☐ original  ☐ imitation

Portfolio Page

Write an ad for a new school product. Use at least three vocabulary words from this lesson.
A. Add one of these suffixes to the vocabulary words below. Then, use each new word in a sentence.

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
Play the Word Clue Game.

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

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

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

2. 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.
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
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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