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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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.

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
- Simple sentences explaining meaning of words
- Cloze exercise

The second page includes:

- Lesson words
- One or more exercises focusing on meaning

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:

- Lesson words
- A puzzle, game, maze, or other learning activity using the words
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.
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?  
   - pupil
   - pulpit

2. What is an academy for?  
   - recreation
   - education

3. What is a network for?  
   - support
   - supper

4. Which one is a monitor?  
   - heckler
   - helper

Portfolio Page

Write an e-mail to a friend about a day at school. Use at least two 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. 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?  ______________________________________
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. 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 __________________________
**LESSON 2 **

**READING**

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 _________________________.
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.
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 like and as.  
   b. preview

3. Other words that have the same prefix as this word are premature, predate, and prepaid.  
   c. simile

4. Words that might describe this kind of writing are straightforward, everyday, and ordinary.  
   d. tone

5. Writers likely to use this figure of speech are poets and songwriters.  
   e. genre

6. Examples of this word include serious, humorous, and dramatic.  
   f. prose
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
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.
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.
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.

1. ____________________ 2. ____________________ 3. ____________________
Play the Word Clue Game.

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

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.
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?
   - [ ] pages
   - [ ] cover

2. Which one is in italics?
   - [ ] textbook
   - [ ] textbook

3. Which one is better to summarize?
   - [ ] sentence
   - [ ] paragraph

4. Where is a margin?
   - [ ] border
   - [ ] center

**Portfolio Page**

Write your viewpoint on an event in your social studies textbook. Use at least two vocabulary words from this lesson.
A. Read the words at the base of each arc. Then, write the best vocabulary word along the arc.

1. read look
2. edge rim
3. telephone e-mail
4. type 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.

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

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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.

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

1. Vince made a ___________________ to show addition facts.
2. Straight rows of trees on either side of the walkway formed ________________ lines.
3. These two fractions have a common ________________ .
4. A ________________ has no flat edges or points.
5. How much does seven plus eight ________________ ?
6. One fourth of a pie is twenty-five ________________ .
7. Mario can ________________ the amount without using a paper and pencil.
8. What ________________ of water can that jug hold?
9. One ________________ of twelve is four.
10. When Helen had trouble with the problem, she tried another ________________ .
A. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. What is a **percent**?  
   □ port  □ part

2. Where is a **denominator**?  
   □ bottom  □ top

3. Which one is **parallel**?  
   □ track  □ trick

4. Which one is a **sphere**?  
   □ bell  □ ball

5. Which one is **volume**?  
   □ measles  □ measure

6. What is on a **table**?  
   □ list  □ lost

7. What can you **calculate**?  
   □ distaste  □ 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.
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. Gina placed the glasses on the table.  
   - data display  
   - piece of furniture

2. There is one important factor in this case.  
   - number  
   - element

3. His talent put him in a different sphere.  
   - globe  
   - area of influence

4. She took the dusty volume off the shelf.  
   - book  
   - measure

5. 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.

1. As a dancer, she is unequaled. ____________________________________________

2. Our team had unparalleled success. _______________________________________
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 __________________________ .
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.

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

2. Which one is **labor**?
   - factory  
   - workforce

3. Which one is **currency**?
   - dollar store  
   - dollar bill

4. What might you **purchase**?
   - sale  
   - product

5. 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.
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
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 _____ _____
**Lesson 7**

**Social Studies**

- **Aid**: help in some form.
- **Ancestors**: you are descended from.
- **Conflict**: disagreement.
- **Enforce**: you make sure a rule is obeyed.
- **Generation**: a group of people born about the same time.
- **Global**: worldwide.
- **Historian**: a student of history.
- **Illegal**: means “against the law.”
- **Immigrate**: you come to live in a country where you weren’t born.
- **Revolution**: 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 ____________.
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?  
   - person
   - parcel

2. What does a historian study?  
   - future
   - past

3. Which one means enforce?  
   - compel
   - fierce

4. Who’s in your generation?  
   - classmate
   - 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.
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
Use the ten vocabulary words to fill in the map. Then, add more words you know.
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.
A. Draw a line from each vocabulary word to match it with a synonym.

1. founded  
2. delegate  
3. reform  
4. community  
5. defend  
6. term

   a. representative  
   b. justify  
   c. duration  
   d. improve  
   e. originated  
   f. group

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one is a document?  
   - □ passport  
   - □ password

2. Which one is a state?  
   - □ Austin  
   - □ Arkansas

3. Which one is federal?  
   - □ individual  
   - □ union

4. Which one will represent a group?  
   - □ spokesperson  
   - □ 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.
A. Many words can be used as more than one part of speech. Write noun or verb for each vocabulary word.

1. The city government passed a big reform.
   _________________

2. We will reform our ways and get up earlier.
   _________________

3. I will delegate tasks to the committee members.
   _________________

4. Who is the delegate from our class?
   _________________

5. Be sure to document all the quotes in your paper.
   _________________

   _________________

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. In a debate, you must defend your position.  ☐ guard ☐ support

2. Please stand and state your name.  ☐ say ☐ locate

3. There was a feeling of community among the club members.  ☐ neighbors ☐ fellowship

4. On this map, the large dots represent major cities.  ☐ symbolize ☐ speak for

5. 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.

1. federation, federalist __________________________

2. foundation, founder __________________________
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
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?
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 □ over
2. Which is studied in ecology? □ machines □ living things
3. Which one is a chemical? □ cattle □ oxygen
4. 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.
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
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 ________________________.
**Lesson 10**

**Science Experiments**

Name ________________________________ Date ________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>conclude</th>
<th>data</th>
<th>evidence</th>
<th>investigate</th>
<th>method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>observe</td>
<td>possible</td>
<td>proceed</td>
<td>prove</td>
<td>vary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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?
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
   - ☐ statistics

2. 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.
A. Underline the best ending for each sentence.

1. You use the scientific method to help you ____________ .
   - a. review for a test
   - b. finish on time
   - c. organize experiments

2. Scientists collect data in order to ____________ .
   - a. analyze it
   - b. misplace it
   - c. transform it

3. Evidence is useful to ____________ .
   - a. borrow ideas
   - b. conserve ideas
   - c. support ideas

4. You might investigate something to ____________ .
   - a. manage it
   - b. understand it
   - c. underline it

5. 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.

1. retreat __________________________
2. overlook __________________________
3. 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.

1. __________ prove __________________________
2. __________ possible __________________________
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. 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 __________________________
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 think about it.
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.
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.
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 ______________________________________________________________
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.
**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.
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.
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.

1. __________________________
2. __________________________
**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. relates to <em>visionary</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. begins the same way as <em>overcoat</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. has the word <em>rap</em> in it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. a compound word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. related to <em>figurative</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. rhymes with <em>exile</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. means “to represent”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. has the word <em>age</em> in it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. ends like <em>blame</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. rhymes with <em>coddle</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**LESSON 13  **

**DRAM A**

Name ___________________________________________________________ Date ________________

appeal  direct  drama  emotion  emphasize  
activate  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.
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
   - ○ gate

2. Who might perform?
   - ○ actor
   - ○ author

3. Which one is about drama?
   - ○ theatrical
   - ○ electrical

4. 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.
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  □ attraction

2. The accident caused great drama.  □ excitement  □ play

3. How did Noah perform on the test?  □ do  □ act
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. _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
7. _____ _____ _____ O _____
8. _____ _____ _____ _____ A _____ _____
9. _____ C _____
10. _____ _____ _____ _____
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.
### A. Draw a line from each vocabulary word to match it with a synonym.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary Word</th>
<th>Synonym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>donate</td>
<td>a. dedicate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>responsible</td>
<td>b. adjustment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assist</td>
<td>c. dependable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compromise</td>
<td>d. aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attitude</td>
<td>e. position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>devote</td>
<td>f. contribute</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B. Read each sentence. Choose the best answer.

1. What does a volunteer earn? [ ] money [ ] respect
2. What do you resolve? [ ] problem [ ] solution
3. Which one is civil? [ ] vacation [ ] population
4. 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.
A. Read each set of words. Underline the two words that are antonyms.

1. take, donate
2. available, unreliable
3. devote, release

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?
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. 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

### Puzzle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>U</th>
<th>J</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>W</th>
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Hint: The words can run across or down.
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.
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 □ answer

2. What is the point? □ idea □ detail

3. 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.
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.” __________________________
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.

Answer: ____________________________________________
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.

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

2. Which one can **occur** each year?
   - ocean
   - event

3. What does fiction **involve**?
   - plot
   - verse

4. What might you **dictate**?
   - dictionary
   - letter

**Portfolio Page**

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

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. exclude</td>
<td>2. cease</td>
<td>3. discard</td>
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<tr>
<td>include</td>
<td>incline</td>
<td>forget</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### 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?
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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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. comes from the Latin word</td>
<td>conducere meaning “to escort”</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. related to exclusion, exclusive</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. has the word ease in it</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. means opposite of relax</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. means “to uncover”</td>
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<td>6. has the word scar in it</td>
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<td>7. related to application, applicant</td>
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<td>8. rhymes with revolve</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. means “to take place”</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. comes from the Latin word</td>
<td>dicere meaning “to say or tell”</td>
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</table>
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.

1. Sanjay decided to take _______________ steps to improve his math grade.
2. Justin practiced reading the passage over and over until he could read it aloud in a _______________ manner.
3. The story took place in an old house and was about an _______________ chest.
4. The hall was _______________ with students who had come to hear the speaker.
5. Dissatisfaction with the weather was _______________.
6. Meg missed one question, but her _______________ score was good.
7. When it came to caring for the classroom plants, Kim was very _______________.
8. Mrs. Mills and Mr. Gomez gave _______________ assignments.
9. The vase on the desk is _______________ and will break easily.
10. The students used _______________ labor to clean up the park.
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?
   ☐ clothesline  ☐ dryer
2. Which one is drastic?
   ☐ snowfall  ☐ blizzard
3. Which one is delicate?
   ☐ flower  ☐ 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.
LESSON 17
ADJECTIVES

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* means “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
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 unalike
5. forceful or extreme
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.

1. The king sent out a _____________ to his subjects.
2. Carl gave us only one _____________ about the surprise.
3. Ms. Mack gave April a _____________ to raise the curtain.
4. The workers signed a _____________ that secured their jobs.
5. The United States has a high rate of _____________.
6. We need a very large _____________ to take everyone to the picnic.
7. The coach emphasized _____________ to his players.
8. What is the _____________ between plants and soil?
9. He used a small _____________ to remove the staples.
10. If you have a quiz tomorrow, be sure your _____________ is thorough.
A. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one is a **vehicle**?  
   - [ ] truck  
   - [ ] closet
2. Which one is a **device**?  
   - [ ] dentist  
   - [ ] toothbrush
3. 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.

1. sign, message __________________________
2. cooperation, collaboration __________________________
3. connection, association __________________________
4. order, edict __________________________
5. readiness, preparedness __________________________
6. clue, trace __________________________
7. 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.
LESSON 18  NOUNS

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.  
   hint  noun  verb

2. Why couldn’t they give a hint?  
   hint  noun  verb

3. The leaders should decree that Monday will be a holiday.  
   decree  noun  verb

4. The court issued a decree.  
   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?
   ____________________________________________________________________________
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.
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ANSWERS

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
B. 1. composition 2. past 3. newspaper 4. writer Page 16:
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
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
C. 1.–3. Sentences will vary. 1. strategize 2. calculation
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. noun 4. verb 5. 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. chemical B. 1. build, erode 2. physical,
mental 3. decrease, expand 4. core, perimeter 5. cause,
effect 6. jungle, 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

LESSON 11

LESSON 12

LESSON 13

LESSON 14

LESSON 15

LESSON 16

LESSON 17

LESSON 18

Across: 1. judge 2. consider 3. determine 4. restate 5. contest

B. 1. pick, choose 2. dispute, controversy 3. repeat, reiterate 4. mistake, blunder 5. ponder, reflect

C. 1. disprove 2. impossible 1.–3. Sentences will vary.

LESSON 19