180 ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY WORDS FOR 6TH GRADE

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

Linda Ward Beech
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE OF CONTENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction ............................................ 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LESSON 1: School .......................................... 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LESSON 2: Reading / Literature ......................... 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LESSON 3: Writing ......................................... 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LESSON 4: Communication ................................ 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LESSON 5: Math/Economics ............................... 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LESSON 6: Size and Amount .............................. 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LESSON 7: Social Studies ............................... 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LESSON 8: Social Studies / Political .................. 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LESSON 9: Science ......................................... 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LESSON 10: Study Skills .................................. 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LESSON 11: Tests .......................................... 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LESSON 12: Art ............................................. 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LESSON 13: Time .......................................... 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LESSON 14: Citizenship .................................. 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LESSON 15: Competition ................................ 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LESSON 16: Verbs .......................................... 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LESSON 17: Adjectives .................................. 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LESSON 18: Nouns .......................................... 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word List .................................................... 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Answers ....................................................... 79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 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. 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
- Statement of lesson focus
- Simple sentences explaining meaning of words
- Cloze exercise *

The second lesson page includes:

- Lesson words
- One or more exercises focusing on meaning
- Portfolio Page
- Writing assignment

The third lesson page includes:

- Lesson words
- Two or three exercises focusing on suffixes, prefixes, other meanings, parts of speech, word roots, or word structure

The fourth lesson page includes:

- Lesson words
- A puzzle, game, maze, or other learning activity using the words

* 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 RELATE TO SCHOOL.

If you accomplish a task, you carry it out.
When you apply to a school, you fill out an application.
When you consult a teacher, you ask for advice.
Reading good literature will enrich, or add to, your understanding of human nature.
Learning about exercise or fitness is part of your education.
A foundation is the base, or basis, on which something rests.
An institution is an organization, such as a school.
Things that interact act upon, or with, each other.
Try to maximize, or make the most of, your time at school.
Motivation is an incentive for doing something.

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

1. Jared wrote quickly to _________________________ the time allowed for the test.
2. Minna decided to _________________________ Mr. Ellis about her project.
3. How will the teams _________________________ with each other at the pre-game party?
4. Hannah ran laps on the track to get _________________________ each day.
5. This school is an important _________________________ in the community.
6. Mr. Toro had a lot to _________________________ before class began.
7. Dexter has the _________________________ to do well in school this year.
8. Students who want to work on the school paper must complete an _________________________ for a position.
9. Art and music classes can _________________________ a student’s life.
10. Respect is one _________________________ of a good friendship.
A. Write a vocabulary word that is a synonym for each underlined word or phrase in the sentences.

1. The hopeful student filled out a form for the job. _________________________
2. The captain conferred with the coach before the game. _________________________
3. Careful research is the backbone of a good report. _________________________
4. The teacher and students relate well with each other. _________________________

B. Read the first word in each row. Circle a word in the row that is a synonym and underline a word that is an antonym.

1. enrich enroll excite improve diminish
2. motivation inspiration movement assistance disincentive
3. accomplish fail achieve accommodate gather
4. maximize captivate increase minimize monitor
5. institution entrance individual instinct organization
6. exercise exertion crush inactivity exhaust

Portfolio Page
Find or take a picture of your school, then write a paragraph about it. Use at least three vocabulary words from this lesson.
**A.** 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. apply</td>
<td>_________________________</td>
<td>______________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. act</td>
<td>_________________________</td>
<td>______________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. motivate</td>
<td>_________________________</td>
<td>______________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. institute</td>
<td>_________________________</td>
<td>______________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. founder</td>
<td>_________________________</td>
<td>______________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B.** Write a sentence to answer each question.

1. What do you hope to **accomplish** in school this year?
   ____________________________________________________________________

2. What subjects help to **enrich** your life?
   ____________________________________________________________________

3. What is your favorite form of **exercise**?
   ____________________________________________________________________

4. How do you plan to **maximize** your talents?
   ____________________________________________________________________

5. Why is it helpful to **consult** with someone before making a big decision?
   ____________________________________________________________________
Read the clues. Complete the puzzle using vocabulary words.

1. a college is an example of one
2. a way of staying fit
3. bring about
4. inducement
5. request for admittance
6. talk over
7. groundwork
8. connect with
9. make more meaningful
10. enhance

1. ___ ___ S ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ 
2. ___ ___ ___ C ___ ___ ___ 
3. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ H 
4. ___ O ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ 
5. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ O ___ 
6. ___ ___ ___ ___ L ___ 
7. ___ ___ ___ D ___ ___ ___ ___ 
8. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ A ___ 
9. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ Z ___ 
10. E ___ ___ ___ ___
YOU USE CERTAIN WORDS WHEN YOU TALK ABOUT LITERATURE.

If you annotate a work of literature, you include notes.
A characteristic is a feature.
Derive means “to come from a certain source.”
Irony is a literary device in which words suggest the opposite of their meaning for humorous purposes.
A literal meaning reflects exactly what a word means.
A reaction is an action or attitude aroused by something.
Significance means “importance.”
To stress is to accent.
Symbolize means to “serve as a symbol.”
A version is an account of something.

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

1. Kara had a strong _________________________ to this book.
2. This story _________________________ from a Greek myth.
3. What is the _________________________ of this passage from Hamlet’s speech?
4. In this speech, the playwright uses _________________________ to show the character’s scorn.
5. There are many _________________________ of the Cinderella story.
6. Long sentences are a _________________________ of that author’s work.
7. The poet uses the moon to _________________________ loneliness in this poem.
8. The editor of the book has _________________________ the stories to help the reader.
9. When you pronounce a word, you _________________________ certain syllables.
10. Poets often use a figurative instead of _________________________ meaning of a word.
A. Read the words in each row. Write a vocabulary word that means the same or almost the same thing.

1. emphasize, accentuate _________________________
2. signify, represent _________________________
3. translation, explanation _________________________
4. come from, trace _________________________
5. importance, meaning _________________________
6. trait, quality _________________________
7. faithful, exact _________________________

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one is a reaction?
   - survey    - surplus    - surprise

2. Why do you annotate?
   - continue    - comment    - accelerate

3. Which one is irony?
   - wit    - wig    - whim

Portfolio Page

Write a paragraph giving your reaction to a book you have read. 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. ironical _____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________

2. stressful _____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________

3. annotation _____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________

4. characteristically _____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________

5. reactionary _____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________

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

1. insignificance ____________________________

2. figurative ____________________________

3. originate ____________________________

**C.** Write a sentence to answer each question.

1. What are some of the things colors often symbolize in literature?
   ____________________________________________________________________

2. Why might you read more than one version of a story?
   ____________________________________________________________________
Play the Out and Over Game.

Find a word in box 1 that does not have the same meaning as the other three words. Move that word to box 2 by writing it on the blank line. Follow the arrows and continue until you reach box 10. Complete the sentence in that box.

1. symbolize
   mean
   stress
   represent

2. _______________
   irony
   emphasize
   accent

3. humor
   sarcasm
   _______________
   derive

4. deduce
   _______________
   version
   trace

5. account
   significance
   explanation
   _______________

6. _______________
   prominence
   characteristic
   importance

7. trait
   literal
   _______________
   feature

8. annotate
   _______________
   precise
   accurate

9. _______________
   note
   comment
   reaction

10. Your
    _______________
    to a book may change
     over time.
SOME WORDS ARE USEFUL TO KNOW BECAUSE THEY RELATE TO WRITING.

A **clause** is a group of words that form part of a compound or complex sentence. If you form an idea, you **conceive** of it.

A **critique** is a review.

**Effective** means “having the intended purpose.”

In the **passive** voice, the subject receives the action of the verb.

To **plagiarize** is to use someone else’s writing as your own.

If something is **plausible**, it seems likely.

**Succinct** means “clearly expressed in a few words.”

A **thesis** is a proposition supported by an argument.

A **transition** is a change from one thing to another.

---

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

1. Caleb needed time to _________________________ of a good idea for his story.

2. The teacher reminded the class not to _________________________ their reports.

3. Try to make your captions _________________________ and to the point.

4. A compound sentence has two independent _________________________ .

5. Notice how the author makes the _________________________ from one paragraph to the next.

6. Choose your words carefully so that your argument is _________________________ .

7. Ask a partner to _________________________ your first draft.

8. State your _________________________ at the beginning of your persuasive essay.

9. Make sure that the actions of your characters are _________________________ .

10. “They were given books” is an example of the _________________________ voice.
A. Read the words in each row. Cross out the word that does not have a meaning that is similar to the others.

1. succinct  subtle  concise  terse
2. plausible  possible  acceptable  ridiculous
3. critique  commentary  review  crinkle
4. effective  effectual  eventual  operative
5. transition  passage  conclusion  transfer
6. conceive  conceit  originate  form
7. plagiarize  copy  recognize  steal

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which type of sentence has a clause?
   □ simple  □ complex  □ exclamatory

2. Which one has a thesis?
   □ essay  □ letter  □ poem

3. Which verb form is passive?
   □ is eating  □ was eaten  □ has eaten

Portfolio Page
Write three sentences with dependent or independent clauses in them.
Use at least three vocabulary words from this lesson.
### A. Add one of these prefixes meaning "not" to each lesson word below. Then use the new word in a sentence. Check a dictionary if needed.

1. **passive**
   
   __________________________
   
   ____________________________________________________________

2. **effective**

   __________________________

   ____________________________________________________________

3. **plausible**

   __________________________

   ____________________________________________________________

### B. Some words have more than one meaning. Choose the word that gives the best meaning for the underlined word in each sentence. Use a dictionary if necessary.

1. The landlord added a **clause** to the lease about pets.
   - provision
   - phrase
   - warning

2. She wrote a **thesis** for her college degree.
   - theme
   - thesaurus
   - dissertation

### C. Write a sentence to answer each question.

1. How can a **critique** of written work help you?

   ____________________________________________________________

2. What advice would you give to someone about **plagiarizing**?

   ____________________________________________________________

3. What are some words that writers use to make **transitions** between paragraphs?

   ____________________________________________________________

4. When might it be useful to write in a **succinct** way?

   ____________________________________________________________

5. How does a writer **conceive** of a story?

   ____________________________________________________________
**Play the Word Clue Game.**

Write a 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. means the opposite of <em>verbose</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. can also mean “inactive”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. is a homophone for <em>claws</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. is a French word originally from the Greek word <em>kritike</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. the plural form is <em>theses</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. comes from the Latin word <em>plagiarius</em>, meaning “kidnapping”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. rhymes with <em>defective</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. can also mean “to imagine”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. is an antonym for <em>unlikely</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. has the words <em>ran</em> and <em>sit</em> in it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SOME WORDS ARE USEFUL BECAUSE THEY REFER TO COMMUNICATION.

If you **articulate** something, you express it clearly.

**Assert** means “to state positively.”

To **assume** is to take for granted.

If you **contradict** something, you say the opposite.

To **converse** is to talk informally with someone.

**Disclose** means “to expose.”

If you **imply** something, you express it indirectly.

If you **intervene**, you come between two people or groups.

**Media** refers to forms of mass communication such as newspapers.

To **speculate** is to think deeply about something.

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

1. Noor and Clyde like to _________________________ quietly at lunchtime.
2. Mr. Kelly had to _________________________ when the boys’ voices rose.
3. Don’t always _________________________ that you know what someone else is thinking.
4. Sometimes the _________________________ gives gossip as well as news.
5. Alex _________________________ his position in no uncertain terms.
6. Did anyone dare to _________________________ the speaker’s point of view?
7. Laila was able to _________________________ clearly what the group wanted.
8. Before returning the doctor’s call, Derrick _________________________ on what his tests results would be.
9. What did Lee mean to _________________________ by that remark?
10. Did this article _________________________ any new information on the crime?
A. Read the vocabulary word. Find and circle two words in that row with similar meanings.

1. assert
   - review
   - claim
   - question
   - insist

2. imply
   - impair
   - reform
   - suggest
   - hint

3. speculate
   - ponder
   - meddle
   - prepare
   - reflect

4. disclose
   - design
   - uncover
   - discount
   - divulge

5. contradict
   - oppose
   - deny
   - contact
   - implant

6. assume
   - mend
   - suppose
   - assure
   - surmise

7. articulate
   - whisper
   - arrange
   - verbalize
   - vocalize

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which is a reason to intervene?  □ aggravate  □ radiate  □ mediate

2. Which one is part of the media?  □ magnetism  □ magazine  □ magnolia

3. How might you converse?  □ telephone  □ television  □ conversion

Portfolio Page

Write a dialogue in which you communicate with a friend. 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 in each sentence. Use a dictionary if needed.

1. She assumed a new name.  □ adopted  □ presumed  □ requested

2. Will they intervene in the affairs of another country?  □ interrupt  □ interfere  □ dabble

3. He speculates in the stock market.  □ gambles  □ ponders  □ specializes

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

1. hide  

2. agree  

3. mumble  

C. Write a sentence to answer each question.

1. When might you assert yourself in a group?

2. What do students your age usually converse about?

3. What might someone imply by the way he or she dresses?

4. What is an important role of the media?
Riddle: What can you hold without touching it?

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 answer the riddle.

1. express something clearly

2. reveal

3. act as a mediator

4. talk together

5. television is one example

6. state positively

7. take for granted

8. reflect upon something

9. say the opposite

10. express indirectly

Answer: __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ o n
YOU USE CERTAIN WORDS WHEN YOU TALK ABOUT MATH OR ECONOMICS.

A **calculation** is a computation.

**Capacity** is how much something can hold or receive.

**Capitalism** is an economic system with a free market.

A **distribution** is an allotment.

A **financial** transaction has to do with money.

When a factory makes something, it **produces** it.

**Proportion** is a part in relation to the whole.

**Revenue** is income.

If you **splurge**, you spend a lot of money.

**Statistics** are collected data.

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

1. A ________________ of each sale at the store goes to pay the rent.

2. If there is a profit, the company will make a ________________ to each investor.

3. Irene spent all her savings and ________________ on new shoes.

4. The company’s ________________ has increased in the last six months due to good sales.

5. Before she bid at the auction, Robin made a quick ________________ about how much the earrings were worth.

6. Carl is paid by the number of items he ________________ each day.

7. The population and income ________________ indicate that this is a good place for a new mall.

8. Private ownership is one feature of ________________.

9. What is the ________________ of this delivery truck?

10. The Atwells talked to a consultant about their ________________ affairs.
**A. In each sentence, circle the vocabulary word and its synonym.**

1. The factory manufactured more goods last year than it **produced** this year.

2. Did this month’s income exceed last month’s **revenues**?

3. By Ahmet’s reckoning, they could afford a new sofa, but Kamil’s **calculations** didn’t support the idea.

4. Elvia tried to make the **distribution** of food fair so that each family got an equal allotment.

5. The monetary crisis caused a panic in **financial** circles.

6. A **proportion** of the workers got raises, but a larger part did not.

**B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.**

1. Which are **statistics**?  
   - [ ] letters  
   - [x] numbers  
   - [ ] symbols

2. Which has the most **capacity**?  
   - [ ] teacup  
   - [x] teaspoon  
   - [ ] tablespoon

3. What’s a goal of **capitalism**?  
   - [ ] losses  
   - [x] profits  
   - [ ] savings

4. What describes a **splurge**?  
   - [ ] extravagant  
   - [x] moderate  
   - [ ] limited

**Portfolio Page**

Write an entry in an expense journal explaining how you get and spend money. Use at least three vocabulary words from this lesson.
A. Write the base word for each vocabulary word below. Then, write a sentence using the base word.

1. distribution ___________________________

_________________________________________________________________________________

2. financial _____________________________

_________________________________________________________________________________

3. capitalism ____________________________

_________________________________________________________________________________

4. calculation ___________________________

_________________________________________________________________________________

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

1. consume _____________________________

2. save _________________________________

3. expenditure __________________________

_________________________________________________________________________________

C. Underline the best ending for each sentence.

1. Statistics help census takers plan for the ________.
   a. present  b. past  c. future

2. The largest proportion of most people’s incomes goes for ________.
   a. luxuries  b. necessities  c. gifts

3. They had to determine the capacity of the auditorium to know how many ________.
   a. tickets to sell  b. lights to use  c. breaks to have
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. an estimation _________________________
2. amount that an arena can hold _________________________
3. information collected in numerical form _________________________
4. related to money _________________________
5. an economic system with a free market _________________________
6. what manufacturers do _________________________
7. to spend exuberantly _________________________
8. corporate income _________________________
9. a fraction of the whole _________________________
10. allocation _________________________
YOU USE CERTAIN WORDS WHEN TALKING ABOUT SIZE AND AMOUNTS.

Adequate means “enough.”
If something is ample, there is plenty of it.
To diminish is to become smaller.
If one thing is equal in value or measure to something else, it is equivalent.
An extensive area is very large.
A fragment is a piece of a whole.
Magnitude is the greatness of something or someone.
Something that is large and heavy is massive.
If you do a minimal amount of work, you do the smallest amount.
A quorum is the number of people, usually a majority, needed for a group to do business.

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

1. The visitors could not get over the size of the __________ elephant.
2. You won’t be hungry for long, because this restaurant serves __________ portions.
3. Jenna took a __________ of the fabric to the paint store to match the color.
4. The new park will serve many people and cover an __________ amount of land.
5. Be sure to come to the meeting so we’ll have a __________ for voting.
6. When it’s very hot, Mr. Rios does only a __________ amount of gardening.
7. Ms. Tucker decided not to shop; she had __________ supplies for the weekend.
8. Four cups are the __________ of a quart.
9. Kirk couldn’t believe the __________ of his success.
10. The pile of sandwiches __________ as the guests ate lunch.
## A. Read the first word in each row. Circle a word in the row that is a synonym and underline a word that is an antonym.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Synonym</th>
<th>Antonym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>massive</td>
<td>scrawny</td>
<td>missile, immense, tall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diminish</td>
<td>dwindle</td>
<td>expand, finish, dimension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adequate</td>
<td>admirable, appropriate</td>
<td>addition, insufficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minimal</td>
<td>mimic</td>
<td>mineral, maximum, least</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ample</td>
<td>amber</td>
<td>stingy, generous, sample</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extensive</td>
<td>widespread, frequent</td>
<td>experience, confined</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## B. Write a vocabulary word that is the best synonym for each underlined word or phrase below.

1. Only a small **section** of the manuscript was found after the fire. _________________________
2. A yard is equal to three feet. _________________________
3. The **enormity** of the storm surprised people. _________________________
4. The members of the council waited until a **majority** was present. _________________________

## Portfolio Page

Imagine you are a newspaper editor. Write five headlines for stories currently in the news. Use at least three vocabulary words from this lesson.
A. Write the correct part of speech for the vocabulary word in each sentence.

1. Although it wasn’t large, the apartment was **adequate** for their needs.

2. As the traffic increased, Lana’s chances of arriving on time **diminished**.

3. The store replaced the defective lamp with one of **equivalent** value.

4. The committee couldn’t vote without a **quorum**.

5. It took several strong men to move the **massive** furniture.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Related Vocabulary Word</th>
<th>Another Related Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>extend</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minimum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magnify</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amplify</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fragmentary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LESSON 6  SIZE AND AMOUNT

Read each clue. Then write the answers in the spiral puzzle.

Clues

1. to lessen
2. far reaching
3. a small bit
4. opposite of insufficient
5. abundant or plentiful
6. the number of people needed for making a group decision
7. the same as
8. greatness
9. the least amount
10. large, solid, and bulky
You use certain words when you are studying social studies.

A *convention* is a formal meeting.
When you *dispute* something, you question it.
Something *domestic* is related to a home or household.
*Ethics* are standards of right and wrong conduct.
If you *justify* something, you show or prove it to be right.
A *license* is a document that gives legal permission to do something.
A *panel* is a group of people who gather to discuss or decide something.
When you *reside* in a place, you live there.
A *site* is the place where something is located.
*Welfare* means “well-being.”

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

1. Joan went to see the ______________ where the new school would be.
2. People expect good ______________ in those elected to a government office.
3. It’s illegal to drive a car without a ______________ .
4. Our teacher will be attending a ______________ next week.
5. In what state do you ______________?
6. The neighbors ______________ where the property line was.
7. The governor formed a ______________ to study pollution from the river.
8. Jasmine was sure of her decision and didn’t feel she had to ______________ it.
9. Parents are responsible for the ______________ of their children.
10. The twins did their ______________ chores before going to the park.
A. Read the words in each row. Cross out the word that does not have a meaning that is similar to the others.

1. reside  resist  dwell  live
   reside

2. convention  meeting  assembly  contention
   convention

3. dispute  argue  quarrel  discourage
   dispute

4. ethics  etiquette  values  standards
   ethics

5. site  location  sight  place
   site

6. license  permit  certificate  library
   license

7. justify  prove  jostle  validate
   justify

8. welfare  welcome  prosperity  well-being
   welfare

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which task is domestic?  ☐ welding  ☐ performing  ☐ sweeping
   2. Which one is a panel?  ☐ jury  ☐ individual  ☐ throng

Portfolio Page

Write an ad for your social studies textbook. Use at least three vocabulary words from this lesson.
**A.** Read the word meaning in each sentence. Then, write a vocabulary word that comes from the Greek or Latin word.

1. The Latin word *residere* means “to sit back.”
   
   ______________________

2. The Latin word *convenire* means “to come together.”
   
   ______________________

3. The Latin word *disputare* means “to reckon or discuss.”
   
   ______________________

4. The Greek word *ethos* means “moral custom.”
   
   ______________________

5. The Latin word *justificare* means “to do justice toward.”
   
   ______________________

**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. A cow is not a wild animal but a **domestic** one.
   - [ ] homelike
   - [ ] tame
   - [ ] shy

2. You do not have the **license** to destroy the property of others.
   - [ ] freedom
   - [ ] knowledge
   - [ ] permit

3. He removed the **panel** to make repairs behind the wall.
   - [ ] group
   - [ ] paint
   - [ ] board

4. The state offers **welfare** to people needing aid.
   - [ ] public relief
   - [ ] happiness
   - [ ] good health

5. Go to his Web **site** to learn more.
   - [ ] online page
   - [ ] e-mail
   - [ ] situation
### Play the Hidden Word Game.

Fill out the chart with a smaller word or words that can be found in each vocabulary word. Look for words that are five letters or less. If you can find other words, add more boxes to the chart. Use a dictionary to check your answers.

**Example:** In capacity, you can find three words: cap, city, and it.

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ethics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. reside</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. dispute</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. site</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. license</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. justify</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. panel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. convention</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. domestic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. welfare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SOME WORDS ARE USEFUL WHEN YOU ARE TALKING ABOUT POLITICAL MATTERS.

A *controversy* is a dispute that is often lengthy and public.

If you *distort* something, you twist it out of shape.

In a *dynasty*, rulers from the same family hold power for several generations.

An *estate* is a large piece of land with a sizeable house on it.

Liberate means “to set free.”

*Nationalism* is devotion to a country, which can sometimes be extreme.

If you are *neutral*, you don’t take sides in a matter.

When something is taken to the farthest limit, it is said to be *radical*.

A *regime* is an administration.

A *successor* is someone who comes next.

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

1. He is a member of the ruling ________________ and the fourth family member to serve.

2. During a war, people’s feelings of ________________ are strong.

3. The newspapers covered the shocking ________________ on a daily basis.

4. Dr. Mason is the ________________ to our principal, who is retiring.

5. Vince is an original thinker and sometimes has ________________ ideas.

6. Does this ad ________________ the facts?

7. Although many people expressed strong points of view, Dean remained ________________.

8. Their ________________ includes a mansion and 100 acres.

9. When the dictator was toppled, a new ________________ took over.

10. They hoped to ________________ those who were captured.
A. Circle the two synonyms in each sentence.

1. The radical group had several rather extreme ideas.

2. The wrangling continued for weeks until the controversy was finally settled.

3. Amina felt that the politician misrepresented and distorted the issue.

4. It is important that a judge remain impartial and neutral.

5. Rescue workers tried to liberate the man from the wreckage, but it was hours before they could release him.

6. Under Patrick’s regime, the management of the company improved.

7. Viewers applauded exhibits of nationalism and patriotism at the parade.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one is a successor?  □ first  □ last  □ next

2. Who is in a dynasty?  □ family  □ friends  □ neighbors

3. What describes an estate?  □ grant  □ gray  □ grand

Portfolio Page

Write a page of dialogue for a TV talk show about a political situation. Use at least three vocabulary words from this lesson.
A. Underline the best ending for each sentence.

1. A controversy usually arises because people ______.
   a. tend to agree          b. don’t care          c. strongly disagree

2. People who own estates are usually ______.
   a. unemployed          b. wealthy          c. destitute

3. People exhibit nationalism when they ______.
   a. cheer at ballgames    b. salute the flag    c. watch television

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

1. opinionated
2. imprison
3. moderate

C. Write a sentence to answer each question.

1. Why does information on the Internet sometimes get distorted?

2. What ancient civilizations were ruled by dynasties?

3. How are successors to government offices chosen in the United States?

4. Why might people want a change in a regime?
Play the Word Clue Game.

Write a vocabulary word for each clue.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clues</th>
<th>Vocabulary Words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. can describe a color such as beige</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. is an antonym for <em>confine</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. is a synonym for <em>drastic</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. is a form of the word <em>regimen</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. comes from the Greek word <em>dunastes</em>, meaning “ruler”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. can also refer to all of the possessions of someone who is diseased</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. is related to the words <em>succession</em> and <em>succeed</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. has the words <em>on</em> and <em>rove</em> in it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. can also mean “warp” or “deform”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. is related to the words <em>nation</em>, <em>national</em>, <em>nationality</em>, and <em>nationalize</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
YOU USE CERTAIN WORDS WHEN YOU TALK ABOUT SCIENCE.

To **displace** is to take the place of something.
If you **formulate** something, you plan it.
Something that is **hereditary** is passed along biologically.
When you **hypothesize**, you put forth an explanation for further investigation.
An **inquiry** is a request for information.
Something that is **nuclear** has energy from atoms.
**Specify** means “to state clearly.”
A **theory** is an assumption or idea based on knowledge.
A **trajectory** is the path of a moving body.
If you **verify** something, you prove that it is true.

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

1. Their eyes followed the _______________ of the rocket.
2. Some of the country’s electricity comes from _______________ power plants.
3. A boat _______________ water when it is launched into a harbor.
4. Blue eyes are a _______________ trait.
5. Before conducting his experiment, Leo _______________ what the outcome might be.
6. Please _______________ the equipment you will need for the field trip.
7. Alice _______________ a plan for her science presentation.
8. You can _______________ when it will be high tide by checking in the newspaper.
9. Kitty had a _______________ about why the fish weren’t eating.
10. The botanist answered our _______________ about why leaves turn colors in the fall.
A. Write a vocabulary word that is a synonym for each underlined word or words in the sentences.

1. Their investigation will take several weeks. ______________________
2. Is the color of your hair inherited? ______________________
3. The new computer will replace the one we have now. ______________________
4. Jamie will devise a schedule for feeding the animals. ______________________
5. The report should state exactly the steps needed for the procedure. ______________________
6. Astronomers monitored the path of the shooting star. ______________________
7. Vic conjectured about how the mouse got out of its cage. ______________________
8. Can you confirm the results of the experiment? ______________________

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one is a theory?  □ hypocrite  □ hippopotamus  □ hypothesis  
2. Which one could be nuclear?  □ submarine  □ substitute  □ subcontinent

Portfolio Page
Write a report about a science experiment you have done. Use at least three vocabulary words from this lesson.
A. Write the correct part of speech for the vocabulary word in each sentence.

1. She had to **formulate** a strategy for playing on the team and finishing her daily homework. ______________

2. Certain diseases are **hereditary**. ______________

3. The professor responded to their **inquiry** in her letter. ______________

4. Do the instructions **specify** how much water we should add? ______________

5. Beezy brought her ID card to **verify** that she worked in the lab. ______________

6. Many submarines run on **nuclear** power. ______________

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

1. The Latin word *trajectus* means “throw across.” ______________

2. The Greek word *hypothesis* means “proposal.” ______________

3. The Greek word *theoros* means “contemplation.” ______________

C. Substitute these prefixes for the prefix *dis-* in *displace*. Then, write a sentence using each new word.

**mis-**

1. _____place


**re-**

2. _____place
Analogy

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.

1. Distort is to warp as
   supplant is to ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___.

2. Succeed is to successor as
   inquired is to ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___.

3. Justify is to justification as
   ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ is to specification.

4. Disprove is to prove as
   refute is to ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___.

5. Symbol is to symbolize as
   formula is to ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___.

6. Adequate is to enough as
   inherited is to ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___.

7. Dwindle is to diminish as
   guess is to ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___.

8. Oil is to furnace as
   ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ is to reactor.

9. A fragment is to a piece as
   an idea is to a ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___.

10. A calculation is to an estimation as
    a route is to a ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___.
YOU USE CERTAIN WORDS WHEN TALKING ABOUT STUDY SKILLS.

When you **approach** a subject, you start to work on it.
If you **attain** good skills, you gain them.
A **consequence** is a result.
**Differentiate** means “to find differences.”
If something is **logical**, it’s reasonable.
**Reinforce** means “to strengthen.”
When something is **relevant**, it is connected to the subject.
Something that is **routine** is regular.
A **supplement** is something that is added to make a work larger or more complete.
When you **synthesize**, you put parts or elements together.

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

1. It’s a good idea to make studying a _______________ activity.

2. Rereading certain passages in a text can _______________ your understanding of a subject.

3. Good readers try to focus on _______________ facts in a text.

4. If you _______________ studying in a positive way, it can make a difference.

5. Students need to _______________ a level of proficiency in a subject.

6. The _______________ of not completing assignments is often reflected in low grades.

7. After learning facts, students need to _______________ information in a meaningful way.

8. There are various purposes for writing, and students must learn to _______________ among them.

9. A _______________ offers more information about a subject.

10. Students often ask themselves: Does this make sense? Is it _______________?
A. Read the words in each group. Write a vocabulary word that means the same or almost the same thing.

1. acquire, reach ______________________
2. pertinent, associated ______________________
3. sensible, reasonable ______________________
4. result, outcome ______________________
5. usual, customary ______________________
6. distinguish, discriminate ______________________

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. What might you approach? ☐ homework ☐ homesick ☐ homemade
2. What might you reinforce? ☐ frills ☐ drills ☐ skills
3. What might you synthesize? ☐ chaplains ☐ chaperones ☐ chapters
4. Which one is a supplement? ☐ appendix ☐ caption ☐ apprentice

Portfolio Page
Write a set of guidelines for good study habits. Use at least three vocabulary words from this lesson.
LESSON 10  STUDY SKILLS

approach  attain  consequence  differentiate  logical
reinforce  relevant  routine  supplement  synthesize

A. A suffix has been added to each lesson word below. Underline the suffix in each word. Then, write what part of speech the word is. Use a dictionary if needed.

1. routinely _______________________
2. reinforcement _______________________
3. supplemental _______________________
4. approachable _______________________
5. attainment _______________________

B. A prefix has been added to each lesson word below. Underline the prefix in each word. Then, write a sentence using the word. Use a dictionary if needed.

1. illogical ___________________________________________________________________
2. irrelevant ___________________________________________________________________

C. Write a sentence to answer each question.

1. Why is it important to synthesize information?
   __________________________________________________________________________

2. What is a consequence of poor study skills?
   __________________________________________________________________________

3. How do you differentiate facts from opinions?
   __________________________________________________________________________
Play the Out and Over Game.

Find a word in box 1 that does not have the same meaning as the other three words. Move that word to box 2 by writing it on the blank line. Follow the arrows and continue until you reach box 10. Complete the sentence in that box with the last word you moved.

1. combine
   synthesize
   integrate
   consequence

2. __________
   outcome
   discriminate
   effect

3. distinguish
   __________
   attain
   discern

4. gain
   routine
   accomplish

5. habitual
   logical
   regular

6. __________
   reasonable
   rational
   supplement

7. approach
   complement
   __________
   addition

8. commence
   __________
   advance
   reinforce

9. support
   relevant
   strengthen
   __________

10. Things you learn in one subject are often __________ to another subject.
SOME WORDS ARE USEFUL TO KNOW FOR TEST-TAKING.

If you **anticipate** something, you think it will happen.

A **credible** statement is believable.

**Crucial** means “very important.”

When you **distinguish** things, you tell them apart.

When you **ensure** something, you guarantee or make certain of it.

An **interpretation** is an explanation.

Something **optional** is not required.

**Potential** means “might actually happen.”

If you **relate** things, you connect them in thought or meaning.

To **relax** is to lessen in intensity.

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

1. A good tip to follow when beginning a test is to ________________________.

2. It’s a good idea to ________________________ the kind of questions that will be asked.

3. Being prepared is ________________________ for taking a test.

4. Studying helps ________________________ students will do well.

5. Some questions ask for an ________________________ of a statement.

6. Other questions call for students to ________________________ between two points of view.

7. For an essay question, try to show how events ________________________ to one another.

8. Tests are just one tool used to assess a student’s ________________________ success.

9. Be sure your responses are ________________________ by including evidence or examples.

10. If you have time, try to answer any ________________________ questions.
**LESSON 11 TESTS**

Name __________________________ Date ________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>anticipate</th>
<th>credible</th>
<th>crucial</th>
<th>distinguish</th>
<th>ensure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>interpretation</td>
<td>optional</td>
<td>potential</td>
<td>relate</td>
<td>relax</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. Write a vocabulary word that is a synonym for the underlined word in each sentence.

1. Many students don’t realize their possible skills. _______________________

2. The question asked for an explication of the king’s actions. _______________________

3. Poppy checked to make sure her answers were plausible. _______________________

4. In Martha’s essay, she associated the furniture people used to the clothing they wore in that period. _______________________

5. Abbie thought carefully as she tried to detect the differences in the excerpts. _______________________

6. Noel felt it was critical to get enough sleep before a test. _______________________

7. Nina’s hand was tired from writing so she loosened her grip on the pencil. _______________________

8. Miles arrived early to guarantee that he would not miss any instructions before the test. _______________________

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. What might you anticipate?
   - ☐ the present   ☐ the past   ☐ the future

2. Which one is optional?
   - ☐ elective   ☐ mandatory   ☐ obligatory

**Portfolio Page**

Imagine that you write fortunes for a fortune cookie factory. Write three to five fortunes about test-taking. Use at least three vocabulary words from this lesson.
A. Write an antonym for each of the vocabulary words below. Use a dictionary if needed.

1. credible  
   ______________________

2. optional  
   ______________________

3. crucial  
   ______________________

4. relax  
   ______________________

5. distinguish  
   ______________________

B. Write a vocabulary word that is related to each word below. Then, write another word that is related to both words. Use a word you already know or find one 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. interpret</td>
<td>______________________</td>
<td>______________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. anticipatory</td>
<td>______________________</td>
<td>______________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. relationship</td>
<td>______________________</td>
<td>______________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Write a sentence to answer each question.

1. What potential strengths do you have?
   _________________________________________________________________

2. What do you think is the best way to ensure good test results?
   _________________________________________________________________
Riddle: What kind of cup won’t hold water?

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

Answer: _____________________________________________
YOU USE CERTAIN WORDS WHEN TALKING ABOUT ART.

A painting that is **complex** has interwoven parts.
A **component** is a part of a whole.
A **concept** is an idea.
**Criteria** are standards.
If you **enhance** something, you make it better.
When you **generate** something, you bring it into existence.
**Impact** is the effect one thing has on another.
An **innovation** is something new.
When you **perceive** something, you see or become aware of it.
A **scheme** is a system.

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

1. The class brainstormed to ________________________ ideas for the poster.
2. Allie’s design was ________________________ and had many interconnected parts.
3. The stark lines of the sculpture had a big ________________________ on viewers.
4. Paul added shadows to ________________________ the figure in his painting.
5. Maya worked in a color ________________________ of yellows and orange.
6. Each group came up with a __ ______________________ for a hall mural.
7. An artist often ________________________ things differently than others do.
8. This designer is known for her creativity and ________________________ .
9. What ________________________ will the judges use in the art show?
10. The trees in the foreground are an important ________________________ in this work.
A. Read the words in each row. Write a vocabulary word that means the same or almost the same thing.

1. behold, view ________________________
2. composite, compound ________________________
3. improve, augment ________________________
4. thought, notion ________________________
5. element, part ________________________
6. produce, beget ________________________
7. change, novelty ________________________
8. impression, effect ________________________

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one is a scheme? ☐ scene ☐ plot ☐ scream
2. Which are criteria? ☐ ruins ☐ rulers ☐ rules

Portfolio Page

Choose an artwork that you have created or that you admire. Write a review of it explaining your reaction. Use at least three vocabulary words from this lesson.
A. Underline the best ending for each sentence.

1. People use **criteria** as a way to _______.
   - a. store art
   - b. judge art
   - c. ignore art

2. Before an art auction, the goal is to **generate** _______.
   - a. materials
   - b. interest
   - c. mistakes

3. To **enhance** an artwork, museums often use special _______.
   - a. lighting
   - b. doors
   - c. floors

B. 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. Lorenzo had a **complex** about showing his artwork.  
   - ☐ wish  ☐ thrill  ☐ fear

2. The **impact** of the crash was severe.  
   - ☐ blow  ☐ import  ☐ instinct

3. Bailey did not **perceive** the problem in time to prevent it.  
   - ☐ solve  ☐ understand  ☐ cause

C. Write the number of syllables in each vocabulary word. Then, write the syllables that make up the word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary Word</th>
<th>Number of Syllables</th>
<th>Syllables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. component</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. scheme</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. concept</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. innovation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Read the clues. Complete the puzzle using vocabulary words.

1. increase or add to something
2. standards for making a judgment
3. an idea or notion
4. something newly introduced
5. a plan
6. cause or create
7. detect or see
8. intricately formed
9. an effect on someone
10. a portion or part of something

1. ___ ___ ___ A ___ ___ ___
2. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
3. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
4. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
5. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
6. G ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
7. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
8. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
9. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
10. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
YOU USE CERTAIN WORDS WHEN REFERRING TO TIME.

**Chronology** is the arrangement of events in time.

If something happened earlier, it happened at a **former** time.

**Frequent** means “often.”

An **initial** step is the first one.

**Instantaneous** means “right away.”

Something that is **ongoing** is continuing.

A **priority** is something that is urgent.

When you are on time, you are **prompt**.

**Simultaneous** means “at the same time.”

**Subsequent** means “coming after.”

Use what you know. Write the vocabulary word that best completes each sentence.

1. Dana always tried to be _____________ for math class.

2. The class studied a lot because there were _____________ tests in science.

3. The chart showed the _____________ of events for that period in history.

4. Ziggy’s _____________ attempt at drawing his dog didn’t succeed, so he tried again.

5. Although Molly was sorry to leave her _____________ school, she made new friends quickly.

6. When he saw his grade, Biff’s joy was _____________.

7. Completing her homework was a _____________ for Carla before going to soccer practice.

8. Joel didn’t get the information he wanted on his first try, but he found it on a _____________ attempt.

9. The _____________ ringing of the phone and the doorbell threatened to send Chandra in two different directions.

10. The students conducted an _____________ experiment for the whole semester.
A. Read the first word in each row. Circle a word in the row that is a synonym and underline a word that is an antonym.

1. prompt  perfect  punctual  prom  late
2. initial  final  beginning  identical  initiation
3. subsequent  subtle  subjective  earlier  succeeding
4. frequent  always  repeatedly  seldom  never
5. instantaneous  eventual  intensive  immediate  impressive
6. ongoing  overdrive  perpetual  oncoming  limited
7. simultaneous  alternate  similar  concurrent  singular

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one is a chronology?
   - timecard
   - time zone
   - timeline

2. Which one is former?
   - last year
   - this year
   - next year

3. Which one is a priority?
   - schoolyard
   - schoolwork
   - school bell

Portfolio Page

Write a diary entry that gives a chronology of your activities for a day. Use at least three vocabulary words from this lesson.
A. Write the correct part of speech for the vocabulary word in each sentence.

1. The students waved at their **former** teacher.

2. Carmen’s **priority** was to make the basketball team.

3. The boys had an **ongoing** joke about food.

4. Although the team lost, the players vowed to win **subsequent** games.

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

1. The Latin word **initialis** means “beginning.”

2. The Greek word **chrono** indicates time.

3. The Latin word **frequens** means “full or crowded.”

4. The Latin word **instans** means “instant.”

C. Write a sentence to answer each question.

1. What are two **simultaneous** actions that you can perform?

2. Why is it important to be **prompt**?
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.

1. **Potential** is to **possible** as
   previous is to ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___.

2. **Optional** is to **required** as
   tardy is to ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___.

3. **License** is to **permit** as
   order is to ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___.

4. **Logical** is to **reasonable** as
   continuing is to ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___.

5. **Effectively** is to **effective** as
   initially is to ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___.

6. **Literal** is to **figurative** as
   occasional is to ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___.

7. **Passive** is to **active** as
   delayed is to ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___.

8. **Theorize** is to **theory** as
   prioritize is to ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___.

9. **Widespread** is to **extensive** as
   following is to ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___.

10. **Credible** is to **believable** as
    concurrent is to ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___.
SOME WORDS ARE OFTEN USED WHEN TALKING ABOUT CITIZENSHIP.

A benefit is something that is helpful.
When you commit to something, you pledge to do it.
If you are considerate, you think about the feelings of others.
A contribution is something that you give.
Cooperation is working together with others.
When you discriminate, you make a distinction.
If you are informed, you have knowledge of something.
When you mediate, you help opposing sides in a dispute.
A privilege is a special right or advantage.
A stance is a position that you take on an issue.

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

1. A good citizen stays _______________________ about issues in the community.
2. Mr. Cole voted against the proposed law because he saw no _______________________.
3. It’s important to hear all sides before taking a _______________________.
4. Americans enjoy the _______________________ of voting in free elections.
5. Morgan helped to _______________________ the argument so the meeting could proceed.
6. Ella has made many _______________________ to this committee.
7. The mayor was greatly liked by people because of his _______________________ manner.
8. Brewster pointed out that everyone’s _______________________ was needed to get the project going.
9. The students thought carefully so they would not _______________________ against any group when they chose their mascot.
10. Ruth was _______________________ to turning the empty lot into a small park.
A. In each sentence, circle the vocabulary word and its synonym.

1. Ingrid read a lot to stay informed and was very knowledgeable about the issue.

2. The captain wanted to settle the dispute, so she began to mediate between the groups.

3. Olivia was thoughtful and considerate to give up her seat on the bus.

4. His donation of time was an important contribution to the project.

5. Roland committed to working on weekends and promised to help out some evenings, too.

6. Although at first Zeke took a firm stance, Josh convinced him to change his position.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. What happens if you discriminate? □ unfairness □ fairness □ fair-minded

2. Which one is a benefit? □ assistance □ limitation □ barrier

3. Which one is a privilege? □ advantage □ pledge □ adversity

4. Which one does not need cooperation? □ group □ team □ individual

Portfolio Page

Exercise your citizenship rights. Write a letter to the editor of a local newspaper commenting on a recent issue in the news. Explain your point of view.
A. 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>beneficial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contribute</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discriminatory</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mediation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cooperative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Write a sentence to answer each question.

1. What is a cause to which you might **commit** your time?
   
2. What is your **stance** on school uniforms?
   
3. Why does the **privilege** of free speech come with responsibilities?
   
C. Write an antonym for each vocabulary word below.

1. considerate  
2. informed  
**Play the Hidden Word Game.**

Fill out the chart with a smaller word or words that can be found in each word. Look for words that are five letters or less. If you can find other words, add more boxes to the chart. Use a dictionary to check your answers.

**Example:** *In priority*, you can find three words: *prior*, *or*, and *it*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. commit</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. privilege</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. benefit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. stance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. mediate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. contribution</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. discriminate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. cooperation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. informed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. considerate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
YOU USE CERTAIN WORDS WHEN YOU TALK ABOUT COMPETITION.

Someone who is **aggressive** is eager and bold.

If you are **competitive**, you enjoy rivalry.

When you **confront** someone, you stand face to face with that person.

**Contend** means “to compete.”

When you **dominate**, you are in a position of power.

**Eliminate** means “get rid of.”

If you **exaggerate**, you overstate something.

To **exceed** is to be greater than.

When you **oppose** something, you are against it.

If you **pursue** something, you go after it.

---

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

1. Cameron was proud because he _______________________ his own goals in math.

2. After the tryouts, the coach will _______________________ several players.

3. Ariel is very _______________________ and loves to win.

4. The students _______________________ the suggestion to shorten their lunch period.

5. People who brag often _______________________ their claims.

6. Felix is so tall, he _______________________ the basketball court.

7. The shortstop _______________________ the runner and tagged him.

8. The goalie _______________________ the players who tried to score.

9. The classes will _______________________ with each other to see which one will raise the most money for the trip.

10. Suli was enterprising and _______________________ about getting permission for the club to meet before school.
A. Read the first word in each row. Circle the other words in that row with similar meanings.

1. exceed               surpass     excuse    proceed    outdo
2. dominate             domino     domestic  control    govern
3. aggressive           aghast     ardent    zealous    meek
4. exaggerate           exasperate  boast     examine    magnify
5. eliminate            remove     discard   elevate    embroider
6. pursue               punch      follow    chase      purge
7. confront             face       comfort   hide      encounter

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which means you oppose?  □ neutral  □ against  □ for
2. Which one is competitive? □ eraser    □ tracer   □ racer
3. Who might contend?       □ spectator □ contestant □ judge

Portfolio Page
Imagine you write an advice column for a magazine. Write a letter of advice to a reader who has trouble dealing with competition.
A. Suffixes have been added to each lesson word below. Underline the suffix in each word. Then write the part of speech the word is. Use a dictionary if needed.

1. contender _______________________
2. domination _______________________
3. aggressively _______________________
4. competitively _______________________

B. Write an antonym for each vocabulary word below. Use a dictionary if needed.

1. oppose _______________________
2. eliminate _______________________
3. exceed _______________________

C. Underline the best ending for each sentence.

1. The tennis player **pursued** the ball in order to _______.
   a. drop it   b. return it   c. lose it
2. Ads sometimes **exaggerate** in order to _______.
   a. try out products   b. win products   c. sell products
3. Mrs. Lowe needed to **confront** her son because he was always _______.
   a. eating his vegetables   b. late for school   c. getting good grades
Read each clue. Then, write the answers in the spiral puzzle.

**Clues**

1. going beyond your goals
2. combat or resist
3. being assertive
4. delete
5. run after
6. compete
7. stretch the truth
8. be in the most prominent position
9. come face to face with
10. enjoy rivalry
A VERB IS A WORD THAT SHOWS ACTION IN A SENTENCE. THESE VERBS ARE USEFUL TO KNOW IN SCHOOL.

If you attribute something, you credit it as belonging to someone.
Confine means “to limit.”
When you construct something, you build it.
To convey is to take something from one place to another.
If you coordinate things, you organize them.
When you deny something, you say it isn’t true.
To devise is to arrange in your mind.
Emancipate means “free from oppression.”
If you isolate something, you separate it from other things.
Obtain means “get.”

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

1. The bus will _______________________ the passengers to the gate.
2. Erin will _______________________ the tickets for the performance.
3. The farmer had to _______________________ this cow from the herd because it was sick.
4. Who will _______________________ the arrangements for the event?
5. Mr. Hopkins _______________________ the party to the yard so the house wouldn’t get dirty.
6. Although the box is empty, Beryl will _______________________ that she ate all the crackers.
7. Have you ever wondered how beavers _______________________ a dam?
8. A law was passed to _______________________ enslaved people.
9. The players _______________________ their successful season to the coach.
10. Chantal tried to _______________________ a way to leave without being noticed.
A. Read the words in each group. Write a vocabulary word that means the same or almost the same thing.

1. restrict, limit _______________________
2. erect, compose _______________________
3. credit, ascribe _______________________
4. contradict, disavow _______________________
5. invent, contrive _______________________
6. free, liberate _______________________
7. transport, carry _______________________
8. acquire, gain _______________________

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. What might you coordinate?  ☐ fare  ☐ fair  ☐ fear
2. Which one is usually isolated?  ☐ lighthouse  ☐ schoolhouse  ☐ firehouse

Portfolio Page

Send a text message to a friend about a plan you have devised for a school parade. 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. Luna’s main **attribute** is loyalty. ☐ quality  ☐ goal  ☐ assignment

2. Mr. Windsor didn’t want to **deny** his dog anything.  ☐ present  ☐ refuse  ☐ feed

3. She **conveyed** her message.  ☐ convicted  ☐ opened  ☐ communicated

4. What are the **coordinates** for that location?  ☐ plans  ☐ numbers  ☐ agreements

B. Write a vocabulary word that is related to each word below. Then write another word that is related to both words. Use a word you already know or find one 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. constructive</td>
<td>_______________________</td>
<td>_______________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. emancipator</td>
<td>_______________________</td>
<td>_______________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. isolationism</td>
<td>_______________________</td>
<td>_______________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. obtainer</td>
<td>_______________________</td>
<td>_______________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Write a sentence to answer each question.

1. What are two reasons you might **confine** a pet?

_________________________________________________________________________________

2. Why might you **devise** an excuse for getting out of something?

_________________________________________________________________________________
Riddle: Where can you always find sympathy?

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 answer the riddle.

1. say you didn’t do something
2. restrict
3. set free from bondage
4. set apart
5. invent
6. make or build
7. get possession of
8. give credit for
9. organize something
10. transport something

Answer: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
AN ADJECTIVE IS A WORD THAT MODIFIES A NOUN OR PRONOUN. THESE ADJECTIVES ARE USEFUL TO KNOW IN SCHOOL.

**Appropriate** means “suitable.”
If you are **consistent**, you always follow the same course or pattern.
Something that increases in stages is **cumulative**.
**Dutiful** means being careful to perform your duty.
If something is likely to happen, it is **probable**.
**Sparse** means “not crowded.”
Something within your mind but not observable to others is **subjective**.
Something **trivial** is of little importance.
When something is **universal**, it affects the whole world.
**Vital** means of “great importance.”

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

1. The grades given each spring were __________________ over the year.
2. Attendance at the meeting was __________________ ; few people came.
3. When she went hiking, Kia wanted to wear the __________________ boots.
4. Uli ignored Hugo’s remark because he thought it was so __________________ .
5. Gert was erratic and not always __________________ in her actions.
6. It seems __________________ that Mr. Watson will give the students a test tomorrow.
7. Stu tried to be a __________________ son, but sometimes he neglected his chores.
8. Dylan thought it was __________________ to the school spirit that the team win on Saturday.
9. Jamila’s view was very __________________ and not understood by everyone.
10. The speaker said that love is a __________________ feeling.
A. Write a vocabulary word for each underlined word in the sentences.

1. How plausible is Stan’s excuse? _______________________

2. It was essential for the candidate to win over more voters. _______________________

3. Mom says it’s not worth worrying over trifling matters. _______________________

4. Quincy’s response was fitting for the occasion. _______________________

5. The population is thin in this county. _______________________

6. Usually the boys are obedient, but today they got in trouble. _______________________

7. Their view on the issue is personal. _______________________

8. Yuki’s position was steady throughout the discussion. _______________________

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one is universal?  □ some  □ all  □ none

2. Which one is cumulative?  □ snowfall  □ snowman  □ snowplow

Portfolio Page

Imagine you are a community organizer. Write an invitation to a group of citizens to a community planning meeting. Use at least three vocabulary words from this lesson.
A. A prefix has been added to each lesson word below. Underline the prefix in each word. Then, write a sentence using the word.

1. improbable

2. inconsistent

3. inappropriate

B. Write the base word for each word below. Then, write a sentence using the base word.

1. dutiful

2. universal

3. subjective

4. trivial

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

1. The Latin word *spargere* means to “scatter.”

2. The Latin word *vita* means “life.”

3. The Latin word *cumulus* means “heap.”
Read the clues. Complete the puzzle using vocabulary words.

1. something that is proper or apt
2. someone who is docile and submissive
3. can mean introspective
4. likely to happen
5. unwavering
6. necessary
7. unimportant
8. affecting everyone
9. growing steadily
10. opposite of dense

1. A ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
2. D ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
3. ___ ___ J ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
4. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ _
A NOUN IS A WORD THAT NAMES A PERSON, PLACE, THING, OR CONCEPT. THESE NOUNS ARE USEFUL TO KNOW IN SCHOOL.

If you have access to something, you have a means of approaching it.
An apprentice works with a mentor to learn a trade or an art.
A circumstance is a condition.
Descent is a way down.
A domain is an area of control.
An encounter is a meeting, usually unexpected.
The ability to acquire and use knowledge is intelligence.
An intention is a plan.
A prospect is a possibility.
A standard is an ideal.

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

1. The ________________ was steep so Hans was careful.
2. Sharon worked as an ________________ for a master glassblower.
3. Dad has high ________________ , but we try to live up to them.
4. The queen looked out over her ________________ and smiled.
5. After their first ________________ on the street, the two men always nodded to each other.
6. Do you have ________________ to a good library?
7. The students looked for ________________ to whom they could sell their raffle tickets.
8. It was Blythe’s ________________ to dry the dishes, but she forgot.
9. Under no ________________ would the boys swim without a lifeguard.
10. Meg’s dog can do tricks, but how much ________________ does he really have?
A. In each sentence, circle the vocabulary word and its synonym.

1. Wally discussed his intentions, objectives, and feelings about the project.

2. Each morning the students and apprentices meet with their teachers.

3. Their domain was a far greater realm than we realized.

4. This model will set a standard for years to come.

5. Each circumstance and factor must be considered before we make a decision.

6. The area’s descent into crime followed a decline in jobs.

7. Their last meeting was an amazing encounter.

8. Sure that her prospects were good, Gail went to work with expectations of success.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one is an access? ☐ entrance ☐ closet ☐ exit

2. Which shows intelligence? ☐ sinking ☐ blinking ☐ thinking

Portfolio Page

Write a story about an unusual encounter between two characters in a story. Use at least three vocabulary words from this lesson.
LESSON 18  NOUNS

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. Omar’s domain is medieval art.  
   - home  □  picture  □  field

2. They acted on intelligence from an agent.  
   - information  □  command  □  gifts

3. The forty-niners prospected for gold.  
   - called  □  explored  □  begged

4. Sunil carried the standard in the parade.  
   - ideal  □  banner  □  stamps

5. Mrs. Marquez encounters many problems at her job.  
   - introduces  □  examines  □  faces

B. Write an antonym for each word below. Use a dictionary if needed.

1. descent  __________________ 
2. apprentice  __________________

C. Write the number of syllables in each vocabulary word. Then, write the syllables in that word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary Word</th>
<th>Number of Syllables</th>
<th>Syllables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. access</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. circumstance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. intention</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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. downward movement
2. aim or goal
3. quality
4. learner
5. the means to enter
6. a condition
7. a territory under rule
8. a chance meeting
9. a possibility
10. good thinking
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WORD LIST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>access, p. 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accomplish, p. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adequate, p. 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aggressive, p. 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ample, p. 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annotate, p. 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anticipate, p. 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>application, p. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apprentice, p. 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>approach, p. 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appropriate, p. 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>articulate, p. 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assert, p. 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assume, p. 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attain, p. 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attribute, p. 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>benefit, p. 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calculation, p. 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capacity, p. 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capitalism, p. 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>characteristic, p. 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chronology, p. 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circumstance, p. 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clause, p. 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>commit, p. 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>competitive, p. 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>complex, p. 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>component, p. 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conceive, p. 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concept, p. 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confine, p. 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confront, p. 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consequence, p. 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>considerate, p. 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consistent, p. 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>construct, p. 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consult, p. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contend, p. 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contradict, p. 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contribution, p. 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controversy, p. 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>convention, p. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>converse, p. 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>convey, p. 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cooperation, p. 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coordinate, p. 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>credible, p. 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>criteria, p. 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>critique, p. 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crucial, p. 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cumulative, p. 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deny, p. 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>derive, p. 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>descent, p. 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>devise, p. 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>differentiate, p. 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diminish, p. 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disclose, p. 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discriminate, p. 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>displace, p. 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dispute, p. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distinguish, p. 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distort, p. 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distribution, p. 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain, p. 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domestic, p. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dominate, p. 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duteful, p. 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dynasty, p. 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>effective, p. 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eliminate, p. 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emancipate, p. 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encounter, p. 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enhance, p. 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enrich, p. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ensure, p. 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equivalent, p. 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>estate, p. 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethics, p. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exaggerate, p. 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exceed, p. 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exercise, p. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extensive, p. 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>financial, p. 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>former, p. 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>formulate, p. 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foundation, p. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fragment, p. 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frequent, p. 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>generate, p. 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hereditary, p. 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypothesize, p. 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impact, p. 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imply, p. 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>informed, p. 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>initial, p. 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>innovation, p. 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inquiry, p. 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instantaneous, p. 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>institution, p. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intelligence, p. 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intention, p. 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interact, p. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interpretation, p. 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intervene, p. 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irony, p. 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isolate, p. 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>justify, p. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liberate, p. 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>license, p. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>literal, p. 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>logical, p. 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magnitude, p. 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>massive, p. 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maximize, p. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>media, p. 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mediate, p. 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minimal, p. 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motivation, p. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nationalism, p. 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neutral, p. 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuclear, p. 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obtain, p. 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ongoing, p. 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oppose, p. 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>optional, p. 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panel, p. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passive, p. 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perceive, p. 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plagiarize, p. 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plausible, p. 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potential, p. 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>priority, p. 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>privilege, p. 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>probable, p. 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>produce, p. 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prompt, p. 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proportion, p. 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prospect, p. 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pursue, p. 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quorum, p. 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>radical, p. 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reaction, p. 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regime, p. 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reinforce, p. 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relate, p. 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relax, p. 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relevant, p. 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reside, p. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>revenue, p. 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>routine, p. 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scheme, p. 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>significance, p. 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simultaneous, p. 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>site, p. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sparse, p. 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>specify, p. 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speculate, p. 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>splurge, p. 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stance, p. 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>standard, p. 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>statistics, p. 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stress, p. 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subjective, p. 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subsequent, p. 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>successor, p. 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>succinct, p. 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>supplement, p. 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>symbolize, p. 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>synthesize, p. 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>theory, p. 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thesis, p. 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trajectory, p. 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transition, p. 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trivial, p. 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>universal, p. 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verify, p. 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>version, p. 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vital, p. 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>welfare, p. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LESSON 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Page 6</strong>: 1. maximize 2. consult 3. interact 4. exercise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. institution 6. accomplish 7. motivation 8. application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. enrich 10. foundation <strong>Page 7</strong>: A. 1. application 2. consulted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. foundation 4. interact B. 1. synonym—improve; antonym—diminish 2. synonym—inspiration; antonym—disincentive 3. synonym—achieve; antonym—fail 4. synonym—increase; antonym—minimize 5. synonym—organization; antonym—individual 6. synonym—exertion; antonym—inactivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LESSON 2</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LESSON 3</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LESSON 4</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LESSON 5</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LESSON 6</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LESSON 7</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LESSON 8</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LESSON 9</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LESSON 10</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. consequence 5. routine 6. differentiate B. 1. homework
2. skills 3. chapters 4. appendix Page 44: A. 1. routinely, adverb
2. reinforcement, noun 3. supplemental, adjective
4. approachable, adjective 5. attainment, noun B. 1.–2.
Sentences will vary. 1. illogical 2. irrelevant C. 1.–3. Sentences
will vary. Page 45: 1. No answer required. 2. consequence
3. discriminate 4. attain 5. routine 6. logical 7. supplement
8. approach 9. reinforce 10. relevant
LEsson 11
Page 46: 1. relax 2. anticipate 3. crucial 4. ensure
5. interpretation 6. distinguish 7. relate 8. potential 9. credible
10. optional Page 47: A. 1. potential 2. interpretation 3. credible
4. related 5. distinguish 6. crucial 7. relaxed 8. ensure B. 1. the
future 2. elective Page 48: A. Sample answers: 1. unbelievable
2. required 3. unimportant 4. strain 5. blur B. 1.–3. Another
Related Word: Answers will vary. 1. interpretation 2. anticipate
3. relate C. 1.–2. Sentences will vary. Page 49: Riddle answer:
cupcake. Synonym pairs: slacken, relax; secure, ensure;
important, crucial; reliable, credible; optional, elective; expect,
anticipate; distinguish, differentiate; interpretation, clarification;
link, relate; potential, possible
LEsson 12
Page 50: 1. generate 2. complex 3. impact 4. enhance 5. scheme
6. concept 7. perceives 8. innovation 9. criteria 10. component
Page 51: A. 1. perceive 2. complex 3. enhance 4. concept
5. component 6. generate 7. innovation 8. impact B. 1. plot
2. rules Page 52: A. 1. b 2. b 3. a B. 1. fear 2. blow 3. understand
C. 1. 3; com/po/nent 2. 1; scheme 3. 2; con/cept
4. 4; in/no/va/ tion Page 53: 1. enhance 2. criteria 3. concept
4. innovation 5. scheme 6. generate 7. perceive 8. complex
9. impact 10. component
LEsson 13
Page 54: 1. prompt 2. frequent 3. chronology 4. initial 5. former
6. instantaneous 7. priority 8. subsequent 9. simultaneous
10. ongoing Page 55: A. 1. synonym—punctual; antonym—late
2. synonym—beginning; antonym—final 3. synonym—
succeeding; antonym—earlier 4. synonym—repeatedly;
antonym—seldom 5. synonym—immediate; antonym—eventual
6. synonym—perpetual; antonym—limited 7. synonym—
current; antonym—alternate B. 1. timeline 2. last year
3. schoolwork Page 56: A. 1. adjective 2. noun 3. adjective
4. adjective B. 1. initial 2. chronology 3. frequent
4. instantaneous C. 1.–2. Sentences will vary. Page 57: 1. former
2. prompt 3. chronology 4. ongoing 5. initial 6. frequent
7. instantaneous 8. priority 9. subsequent 10. simultaneous
LEsson 14
Page 58: 1. informed 2. benefit 3. stance 4. privilege 5. mediate
6. contributions 7. considerate 8. cooperation 9. discriminate
10. committed Page 59: A. 1. informed, knowledgeable 2. settle,
mediate 3. thoughtful, considerate 4. donation, contribution
5. committed, promised 6. stance, position B. 1. unfairness
2. assistance 3. advantage 4. individual Page 60: A. 1.–5.
Another Related Word: Answers will vary. 1. benefit
2. contribution 3. discriminate 4. mediate 5. cooperation
B. 1.–3. Sentences will vary. C. Sample answers: 1. inconsiderate
2. uninform ed Page 61: Sample answers: 1. it 2. vile, leg
3. fit, it 4. an 5. me, media, at, ate 6. con, on, rib, but
7. is, rim, in, at, ate 8. coop, era, rat, at, on 9. in, for, form, or, me
10. con, on, side, era, rat, rate, at, ate
LEsson 15
Page 62: 1. exceeded 2. eliminate 3. competitive 4. oppose
5. exaggerate 6. dominates 7. pursued 8. confronted 9. contend
10. aggressive Page 63: A. 1. surpass, outdo 2. control, govern
3. ardent, zealous 4. boast, magnify 5. remove, discard 6. follow,
chase 7. face, encounter B. 1. against 2. racer 3. contestant
Page 64: A. 1. contend, noun 2. domination, noun
3. aggressively, adverb 4. competitively, adverb B. Sample
answers: 1. approve 2. add 3. underachieve C. 1. b 2. c 3. b
Page 65: 1. exceed 2. oppose 3. aggressive 4. eliminate 5. pursue
6. contend 7. exaggerate 8. dominate 9. confront 10. competitive
LEsson 16
Page 66: 1. convey 2. obtain 3. isolate 4. coordinate 5. confined
6. deny 7. construct 8. emancipate 9. attributed 10. devise
6. emancipate 7. convey 8. obtain B. 1. fair 2. lighthouse
Page 68: A. 1. quality 2. refuse 3. communicated 4. numbers
B. 1.–4. Another Related Word: Answers will vary. 1. construct
2. emancipate 3. isolate 4. obtain C. 1.–2. Sentences will vary.
Page 69: A. 1. deny 2. confine 3. emancipate 4. isolate 5. devise
6. construct 7. obtain 8. attribute 9. coordinate 10. convey
LEsson 17
Page 70: 1. cumulative 2. sparse 3. appropriate 4. trivial
5. consistent 6. probable 7. dutiful 8. vital 9. subjective
10. universal Page 71: A. 1. probable 2. vital 3. trivial
4. appropriate 5. sparse 6. dutiful 7. subjective 8. consistent
1. improbable 2. inconsistent 3. inappropriate B. 1.–4. Sentences
will vary. 1. duty 2. universe 3. subject 4. trivia, C. 1. sparse
2. vital 3. cumulative Page 73: 1. appropriate 2. dutiful
3. subjective 4. probable 5. consistent 6. vital 7. trivial
8. universal 9. cumulative 10. sparse
LEsson 18
Page 74: 1. descent 2. apprentice 3. standards 4. domain
5. encounter 6. access 7. prospects 8. intention 9. circumstance
10. intelligence Page 75: A. 1. intentions, objectives 2. students,
apprentices 3. domain, realm 4. model, standard
5. circumstance, factor 6. descent, decline 7. meeting, encounter
8. prospects, expectations B. 1. entrance 2. thinking
Page 76: A. 1. field 2. information 3. explored 4. banner 5. faces
B. Sample answers: 1. ascendant 2. teacher