

Vocabulary Practice 1: Prefixes

Prefixes: *uni-*, *bi-*, *tri-*

A prefix is a word part that is added to the beginning of a base word. A prefix changes the meaning of the word. Listed below are some number prefixes.

Example: The number prefix *tri-* means "three." Adding the prefix *tri-* to the base word *cycle*, meaning "circle," makes the word, *tricycle*. A *tricycle* is a children's riding vehicle with three wheels.

uni- = one

bi- = two; twice

tri- = three

Read the sentences. Use context clues and the number prefix in the underlined word to help you determine the word's meaning. Then, write a definition for each underlined word. Check your definition in a dictionary.

1. Everyone is singing at different times. Let's try to sing in unison.

Definition of *unison*: _____

2. Keep the camera steady by placing it on a tripod.

Definition of *tripod*: _____

3. The biannual meetings take place in January and June.

Definition of *biannual*: _____

4. Each competitor will have to swim, bicycle, and run in the triathlon.

Definition of *triathlon*: _____

5. These homes have the same design because the architect likes uniformity.

Definition of *uniformity*: _____

6. Mia is bilingual because she can speak Japanese and English.

Definition of *bilingual*: _____

7. I have read two stories from this trilogy, but I still have to read the last one.

Definition of *trilogy*: _____

8. This painting is different from all of the others. It is unique.

Definition of *unique*: _____

9. Mike can write with his left or right hand because he's ambidextrous.

Definition of *ambidextrous*: _____

10. The two countries will unify their armies to fight against the enemy.

Definition of *unify*: _____

Vocabulary Practice 2: Prefixes

Prefixes: *sub*, *super*-

A prefix is a word part that is added to the beginning of a base word. A prefix changes the meaning of the word. *Sub*- and *super*- are two prefixes with opposite meanings.

Example: A *superhuman* is a human with more abilities than an ordinary person. The prefix *super*- means above or more than.

sub- = under

super- = above; over; more

A. Read the definition in the left-hand column. Then, add the prefix *sub*- or *super*- to the base word in the second column to form a word that matches the definition. Write the word in the last column.

	Definition	Base Word	Base Word with Prefix
1.	faster than the speed of sound	sonic	1.
2.	to cut into smaller parts	divide	2.
3.	to sink beneath water	merge	3.
4.	beyond or above normal	natural	4.
5.	less important or lower in rank	ordinate	5.

B. Read each question. Write the word from the box that answers the question. Circle the prefix in each word. You may wish to use a dictionary for help.

subdue	submission	supervise	superfluous	subconscious
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1. Which word means “to watch over or overlook”?

2. Which word describes the part of the mind that has hidden thoughts or feelings you’re not aware of?

3. Which word has to do with surrendering to someone else?

4. Which word means “more than is needed”?

5. Which word means “to conquer” or “to bring under control”?

Vocabulary Practice 3: Prefixes

Prefixes: ex-, e-

A prefix is a word part that is added to the beginning of a base word. A prefix changes the meaning of the word. *Ex-* and *e-* are two prefixes that mean “out.”

Example: Exit means “to go out.” Eject means “to push something out.”

A. Complete each series with a word from the box. Write the word on the line and circle the *ex-* or *e-* prefix.

evacuate	exempt	evict	exterminate	erosion
extinct	extremity	estrangle	evasive	evolve

1. corrosion; wearing away _____
2. to change slowly; to develop _____
3. excused; not having to take part in something _____
4. to empty out; to leave _____
5. to cast out; to force out _____
6. to wipe out; to destroy _____
7. died out; vanished _____
8. outer point; an end _____
9. to purposely leave out; to alienate _____
10. intentionally vague; misleading _____

B. Choose five words from the box above. Write a sentence for each word.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Vocabulary Practice 4: Prefixes

Prefixes: *dis-*

A prefix is a word part that is added to the beginning of a base word. A prefix changes the meaning of the word.

Example: The word *dismount* contains the prefix *dis-*. *Dismount* means “to get off something.” When you get off something, you move away from it.

dis- = apart; away; reverse

A. Think about the meaning of each prefix and base word. Then, write a definition for the word shown in bold type. Check your definition in a dictionary.

1. *dis-* + *integrate* (to combine several things into one) = **disintegrate**

Definition: _____

2. *dis-* + *obedience* (doing what you are told to do) = **disobedience**

Definition: _____

3. *dis-* + *qualify* (to reach a level that allows you to do something) = **disqualify**

Definition: _____

4. *dis-* + *regard* (to take notice of; to respect or look closely at) = **disregard**

Definition: _____

5. *dis-* + *oriented* (familiarized or adjusted with something) = **disoriented**

Definition: _____

B. Read each pair of words. The boldfaced words are vocabulary words with the prefix *dis-*. Decide if the words are synonyms or antonyms. Use a dictionary if you need help.

	Synonyms or Antonyms?
1. disheartened / discouraged	
2. dislodge / remove	
3. disperse / gather	
4. dismantle / disassemble	
5. discord / agreement	

C. Find three more examples of words with the prefix *dis-*. Use a dictionary to help you.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Vocabulary Practice 5: Prefixes

Prefixes: *trans-*

A prefix is a word part that is added to the beginning of a base word. A prefix changes the meaning of the word.

Example: *Transcontinental* means “across a continent.” The prefix *trans-* means across. If you were to take a transcontinental trip, you might travel from Massachusetts to California.

trans- = across

A. Read the following paragraph. Complete the paragraph by adding a word from the box in each blank space.

transform	transition	transfer	transatlantic	transpire
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Last week, we received a [1] _____ telephone call. My aunt in England told us that my cousin, Elizabeth, would be coming to visit us in New York for the summer. I'm so excited, but my mom is worried that Elizabeth might have to make a difficult [2] _____. This will be the first time that Elizabeth is away from home. My dad, though, said not to worry about what could [3] _____. He suggested that we concentrate on making plans for Elizabeth's arrival.

First, we need to [4] _____ the bed in my room into a bunk bed. Then, I'll need to [5] _____ some of the clothes in my dresser to a storage box in the attic. That way, Elizabeth will have room for her clothing. We've already decided that we're going to visit the Statue of Liberty, tour Manhattan, and spend time at the beach. I can't wait for my cousin to arrive.

B. Replace the underlined word in each sentence with a word from the box.

transplant	transgression	translucent	transcend	transaction
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1. After I lied, I felt as if I had committed a terrible sin.

2. The bank teller will complete this exchange of money.

3. I can see light through this material because it is nearly clear.

4. Let's relocate this bush to the side of the house.

5. It is difficult to rise above one's physical limitations.

Vocabulary Practice 6: Prefixes

Prefixes: *pre-*, *post-*

A prefix is a word part that is added to the beginning of a base word. A prefix changes the meaning of the word. *Pre-* and *post-* are two prefixes with opposite meanings.

Example: *Preseason* and *postseason* have opposite meanings. *Preseason* means “before the season” and *postseason* means “after the season.”

pre- = before *post-* = after

A. Read the definition in the first column. Then, add the prefix *pre-* or *post-* to the base word in the second column to form a word that matches the definition. Write the word in the last column.

	Definition	Base Word	Base Word with Prefix
1.	a short message added to the end of a letter	script	1.
2.	something you do to prevent something bad from happening to cut into smaller	caution	2.
3.	after a war	war	3.
4.	happening too soon	mature	4.
5.	built or constructed in advance	fabricated	5.

B. Read the sentences. Use context clues and the prefix in the underlined word to help you determine the word’s meaning. Then, write a definition for each underlined word. Check your definition in a dictionary.

- Our Constitution begins with a preamble that explains the Constitution’s purpose.

Definition of *preamble*: _____

- As he stepped onto the icy sidewalk, he had a premonition that he might fall.

Definition of *premonition*: _____

- Although the war hero died in battle, he was awarded a posthumous medal.

Definition of *posthumous*: _____

- Since you are usually on time, I presume that you have an excuse for being late.

Definition of *presume*: _____

- If a missile is fired, the network will preempt the regularly scheduled program with a special news report.

Definition of *preempt*: _____

Vocabulary Practice 7: Suffixes

Suffixes: *-ology*

A suffix is a word part that is added to the end of a base word. A suffix changes the meaning of a word and how it is used in a sentence.

Example: The suffix *-ology* means "study or science." *Biology* is the study of living things.

Use the definitions to fill in the blanks with the words from the box. Refer to a dictionary if you need help matching the words and their definitions.

anthology	anthropology	archaeology	ecology	geology
mythology	pathology	sociology	theology	zoology

Definitions

1. a collection of poems or stories _____
2. the study of the earth's soil and rocks _____
3. the study of the relationship between plants, animals, and their environment _____
4. the study of diseases _____
5. the study of the origin, behavior, and development of human beings _____
6. the study of the way people live and interact with each other _____
7. a collection of myths; the field of study dealing with myths _____
8. the study of the past using artifacts and materials from past human life _____
9. the study of religion _____
10. the science that deals with the study of animal life _____

Now, copy the boxed letters onto the lines below. The word is one more example of a word with the suffix *-ology*. Write a sentence using this word.

Sentence: _____

Vocabulary Practice 8: Suffixes

Suffixes: *-ity*, *-ism*

A suffix is a word part that is added to the end of a base word. A suffix changes the meaning of a word and how it is used in a sentence.

Examples: The suffix *-ity* means "quality or state of." Something with "clarity" has the quality of being clear. The suffix *-ism* means "characteristic, condition, manner, or system." A person who displays "heroism" shows the characteristic of courage or bravery.

-ity = quality or state of

-ism = characteristic, condition, manner, or system

Write the base word and suffix for each word below. (A few words will require a slight spelling change.) Then, write the letter of the description that belongs with each word. The first one is an example.

Word	Base Word	Suffix	Letter of the Matching Definition	Definition
<i>Communism</i>	<i>Commune</i>	<i>-ism</i>	<i>B</i>	A. the quality of being steady, balanced, or established
1. idealism				B. a system where everything belongs to the group and is shared by the members
2. diversity				C. likeness or resemblance
3. mobility				D. optimism; picturing something in a perfect or ideal state
4. punctuality				E. the quality of being aware of one's own or other people's feelings
5. similarity				F. the ability to move
6. stability				G. the quality of kindness and sympathy toward others
7. sensitivity				H. timeliness, promptness
8. symbolism				I. the representation of things as they actually are
9. humanity				J. variety; the quality of being different
10. realism				K. the practice or system of representing things by symbols

Vocabulary Practice 9: Suffixes

Suffixes: *-ous, -ile*

A suffix is a word part that is added to the end of a base word. A suffix changes the meaning of a word and how it is used in a sentence.

Examples: The suffix *-ous* means "full of, or having." Something *spacious* is "full of room or space." The suffix *-ile* means "relating to, suited for, or capable of." *Juvenile* means "relating to or suited for young children."

-ous = full of; having

-ile = relating to, suited for, capable of

preposterous	hilarious	fragile	fertile	treacherous
mobile	strenuous	furious	fictitious	prosperous

A. Write the vocabulary word from the box that completes each series of words or phrases.

1. movable; unfixed _____
2. imaginary; made-up _____
3. very funny; hysterical _____
4. far-fetched; ludicrous _____
5. delicate; breakable _____
6. extremely angry; violent _____
7. successful; fortunate _____
8. disloyal; not to be trusted _____
9. bountiful; good for growing crops _____
10. physically difficult; needing a lot of energy _____

B. Find a vocabulary word from the box that is an antonym for each of the words in the first column.

Antonym	Vocabulary Word
1. easy	
2. unsuccessful	
3. barren	
4. durable	
5. real	

Vocabulary Practice 10: Suffixes

Suffixes: *-able, -ible*

A suffix is a word part that is added to the end of a base word. A suffix changes the meaning of a word and how it is used in a sentence.

Examples: The suffixes *-able* and *-ible* both mean "able or can do." Something that is *visible* is "able to be seen."

-able = able; can do

-ible = able; can do

audible	capable	comparable	edible	feasible
incredible	irritable	legible	permissible	reversible

A. Replace the underlined word or phrase in each sentence with a word from the box.

1. This task seems quite difficult. Do you think that it is able to be done?

2. She is speaking so softly that her voice is barely able to be heard.

3. The flowers on top of the cake are actually able to be eaten.

4. Your handwriting in your note was not clear. What did you want to know?

5. A qualified person should have no trouble handling this job.

6. I like this jacket because it is able to be turned inside out.

7. The tremendous damage caused by the tornado was unbelievable.

8. You can enter the building through this door. It is allowed.

9. These two restaurants are totally different. They're not able to be compared.

10. Usually I am cheerful, but today I am feeling grumpy.

B. Choose three words from the box. Write a sentence for each word.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Vocabulary Practice 11: Word Roots

Word Roots: *-meter-*, *-graph-*, *-gram-*

Word roots form the basic part of a word and give the word its primary meaning. Prefixes and suffixes add specific meanings to roots. If you know the meaning of a root, you can often figure out the meaning of the whole word.

Examples: The root *-meter-* means "measure." A thermometer is "an instrument that measures temperature." The roots *-graph-* and *-gram-* mean "write or written." An "autograph" is "a person's signature."

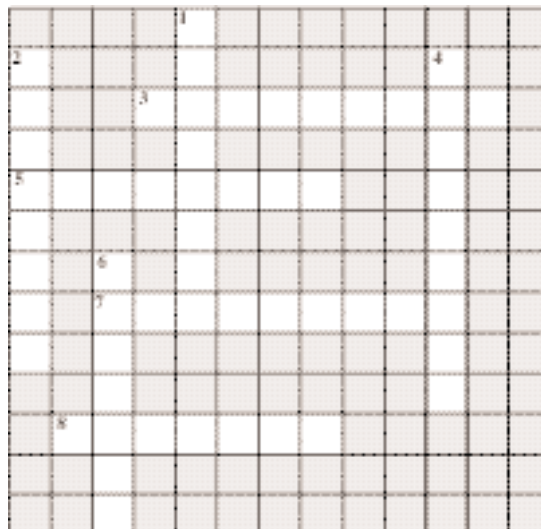
-meter- = measure

-graph- and *-gram-* = wrote or written

perimeter	monogram	diameter	graphic
odometer	geometric	epigram	barometer

Use the words from the above box, and the clues below, to complete the crossword puzzle.

Across	Down
3. an instrument that measures air pressure	1. a straight line through the center of a circle
5. an instrument that measures the distance traveled by a vehicle	2. a design made from someone's initials
7. the distance around the edge of a shape or area	4. having to do with geometry, which is the branch of mathematics that deals with lines, angles, and shapes
8. having to do with design or handwriting	6. a joke or a short, witty saying



Vocabulary Practice 12: Word Roots

Word Roots: *-bio-*, *-mort-*

Word roots form the basic part of a word and give the word its primary meaning. Prefixes and suffixes add specific meanings to roots. If you know the meaning of a root, you can often figure out the meaning of the whole word. The roots, *-bio-* and *-mort-* are roots that have opposite meanings.

Examples: The root *-bio-* means "life." "Biorhythm" is "the natural rhythm of the human body." The root *-mort-* means "death." The word "mortality" means "death rate."

-bio- = life

-mort- = death

autobiography	mortal	mortician	antibiotic	biopsy
immortality	biography	mortify	mortgage	biology

A. Answer these questions with a vocabulary word from the box.

1. What might a doctor prescribe to help cure an infection? _____
2. What is a book called that tells about someone's life? _____
3. What word means "the ability to live forever"? _____
4. What is another name for a funeral director? _____
5. What is the removal and examination of body tissue called? _____

B. Answer these questions to explain the meaning of each underlined word. Use a dictionary to help you.

1. How is an autobiography different from a biography?

2. When would people need the services of a mortician?

3. What is the purpose of a mortgage?

4. What happens if you mortify someone?

5. What does the scientific field of biology deal with?

C. Look in a dictionary to find three more words with the root *-bio-*. Circle the root in each word. Then, write a short definition for the word.

1. _____ Definition _____
2. _____ Definition _____
3. _____ Definition _____

Vocabulary Practice 13: Word Roots

Word Roots: *-mit-*, *-mis-*

Word roots form the basic part of a word and give the word its primary meaning. Prefixes and suffixes add specific meanings to roots. If you know the meaning of a root, you can often figure out the meaning of the whole word. Some word roots have the same meaning. **The roots *-mit-* and *-mis-* both mean “send.”**

Example: A “missile” is a weapon that is sent or thrown at a target.

A. Match each vocabulary word with a definition. Write the letter of the matching definition on the line.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| _____ 1. submit | a. a statement that is accepted as being true |
| _____ 2. omit | b. send out; give off |
| _____ 3. missionary | c. ambassador or representative sent on a mission |
| _____ 4. emit | d. to leave out |
| _____ 5. remittance | e. send from one place to another |
| _____ 6. emissary | f. a person who is sent out to teach the religion of a group |
| _____ 7. permission | g. to agree or confess that something is true |
| _____ 8. transmit | h. to send in or hand in |
| _____ 9. admit | i. consent or authorization for something |
| _____ 10. premise | j. the sending of money to someone |

B. Circle the letter of the correct ending to each open-ended statement.

- If there is a detail that you don't want to include in a story, you
a. admit the detail b. omit the detail c. emit the detail
- When you hand in your homework, you
a. transmit it b. admit it c. submit it
- When a king sends a messenger to represent his views, he sends
a. a missionary b. an emissary d. a remittance
- The stove is hot because it is able to
a. emit heat b. omit heat c. admit heat
- My whole argument is based on this one idea, which is my
a. remittance b. permission c. premise

Vocabulary Practice 14: Word Roots

Word Roots: *-man-*, *-ped-*

Word roots form the basic part of a word and give the word its primary meaning. Prefixes and suffixes add specific meanings to roots. If you know the meaning of a root, you can often figure out the meaning of the whole word.

Examples: "Manufacture," which has the root *-man-*, means to make or produce something by hand or machinery. The word "pedal," which has the root *-ped-*, is a foot lever.

-man- = hand

-ped- = foot

emancipate	manacle	pedestrian	pedigree	manicure
manipulate	expedite	pedestal	maneuver	manuscript

Read the problem in the first column. Complete the solution in the second column by writing a word that solves the problem.

PROBLEM	SOLUTION
1. Jenny wants her nails to be shaped and polished.	Suggest that she should get a _____.
2. That statue needs a base to stand on.	Place the statue on top of a _____.
3. This process is taking too long.	Ask someone in charge if there is a way to _____ the process.
4. We want to buy a pure German shepherd, not a mutt.	Ask the breeder to see the dog's _____.
5. This next play is critical if we want to win the championship.	We need to figure out a _____ that will score us a point.
6. I can't figure out where to go.	Stop the car and ask a local _____ for directions.
7. The editor wants to check the author's original handwritten pages.	Give the editor the author's _____.
8. The policewomen need to arrest the criminal.	They need to place the criminal's hands in a _____.
9. It bothers me when my friend tries to control me.	Tell him that you don't want him to _____ you.
10. The slaves in the kingdom want to be set free.	They must beg the king to _____ them.

Vocabulary Practice 15: Synonyms

A synonym is a word similar to or exact in meaning to another word. Knowing synonyms will improve your vocabulary and writing.

Example: *Courage* is a synonym for *bravery*.

barbarous	coerce	commonplace	distinctive	estimate
frivolous	locale	lofty	propose	remnant

A. Each of the numbered words below is a synonym for one of the vocabulary words from the box. Write the correct vocabulary word next to its synonym.

1. suggest _____
2. unusual _____
3. savage _____
4. place _____
5. important; noble _____
6. threaten; force _____
7. remainder _____
8. ordinary _____
9. guess _____
10. unimportant _____

B. Write the vocabulary word from the box that answers each riddle.

1. I'm not kind. I'm cruel and brutal. Which word am I? _____
2. I describe people's attitudes when they think they're better than other people. Which word am I? _____
3. I'm a rough guess. Which word am I? _____
4. I'm a specific spot. Which word am I? _____
5. I describe something that's trivial and insignificant. Which word am I? _____

C. Choose two words from the box. With the help of a thesaurus, write down as many synonyms for these words as you can find.

Word _____ Synonyms _____

Word _____ Synonyms _____

Vocabulary Practice 16: Synonyms

A synonym is a word similar to or exact in meaning to another word. Knowing synonyms will improve your vocabulary and writing.

Example: *Humorous* is a synonym for *comical*.

agonizing	congested	fatigued	immerse	sloth
laborious	option	pitfalls	reiterate	shrewd

A. Read the passage below. Each underlined word is a synonym for a vocabulary word from the box. Write the correct word on the line. Not all of the words in the box will be used. Use a dictionary or thesaurus if necessary.

It was midterm time and I had a difficult (1) _____ day at school. I couldn't wait to get home and relax. Little did I know when I stepped onto the crowded (2) _____ school bus, packed with kids who were all tired (3) _____ like me, that we were in for a surprise. We weren't getting home too quickly. Just as we approached the local train tracks, we saw that a train had derailed. We had no choice (4) _____ but to wait, but after an hour, the wait became excruciating (5) _____. The police were already on the scene trying to redirect traffic. Every few minutes, the bus driver would repeat (6) _____ that we were making progress, but we would all need to have patience. Patience? I was out of patience. I needed a really clever (7) _____ idea to get out of this one.

B. Now, write an ending for this story using at least two vocabulary words from the box. Write your ending on the back of this sheet or a separate piece of paper.

C. Complete the chart by writing a vocabulary word for each synonym.

Synonym	Vocabulary Word
1. cover	
2. painful	
3. traps	
4. laziness	
5. repeat	

Vocabulary Practice 17: Antonyms

An antonym is a word that is opposite in meaning to another word. Knowing antonyms will improve your vocabulary and writing.

Example: *Cheerful* is an antonym for *gloomy*.

camouflage	commence	drab	endorse	homely
mature	mediocre	ornate	surly	trivial

Read each pair of sentences. In the second sentence, write the word from the vocabulary box that is an antonym for the underlined word or words in the first sentence.

- One of my friends is a very pretty girl.
My other friend, however, is rather plain looking and _____.
- The first pair of earrings that I like is plain and simple.
This other pair of earrings is _____ and richly decorated.
- The grandchildren look beautiful in their colorful holiday outfits.
Why is grandma wearing such a dull, _____ dress?
- The soldiers were careful not to expose themselves to the enemy.
Their special uniforms help them to _____ themselves.
- We must complete this project within one month.
Everyone should be ready to _____ with the project on Monday.
- During the speech, please do not act disruptive or childish.
Behave in a _____ and grown-up manner.
- Study only the important facts for your social studies test.
Don't spend time memorizing _____ details.
- The first group of students we met were polite and well-behaved.
We were shocked by the second group's rowdy and _____ behavior.
- The food in this restaurant is exceptional and delicious.
The food we were served in the other restaurant was _____.
- My parents disapprove of us eating candy and unhealthy food.
They only _____ eating healthy snacks.

Vocabulary Practice 18: Antonyms

An antonym is a word that is opposite in meaning to another word. Knowing antonyms will improve your vocabulary and writing.

Example: *Tiny* is an antonym for *enormous*.

agitated	anonymous	brutish	despair	elegant
eliminate	extravagant	inferior	petty	

A. Find a vocabulary word from the box that is an antonym for each word listed below.

Antonym	Vocabulary Word
1. add	
2. stingy	
3. hope	
4. important	
5. well-known	
6. peaceful	
7. superior	
8. gentle	
9. unrefined	

B. Write at least two antonyms for the vocabulary words listed below that are different from the antonyms used in the above chart. You may wish to use a thesaurus to help you.

1. agitated _____
2. eliminate _____
3. extravagant _____
4. inferior _____
5. brutish _____

Vocabulary Practice 19: Homophones

Homophones are words that have the same pronunciation, but have different spellings and different meanings.

Example: The words *right* and *write* are homophones.

peace	piece	serial	cereal	its
border	boarder	principal	principle	it's

A. Complete each pair of sentences with the correct pair of homophones.

1. Mr. Bailey is the _____ of our school.
Freedom of the press is a key _____ of our democratic form of government.
2. My little brother cried since he wanted my _____ of pie.
I decided to give it to him to make _____.
3. The new box of breakfast _____ that I opened was stale.
When I called customer service, the operator asked me for the ten digit _____ number on the back of the box.
4. Marco, an exchange student from Mexico, was a _____ at our family's home.
He came from a town near the _____ of Mexico City.
5. _____ not going to be easy to win against the opposing team.
Our team, however, has _____ heart set on winning.

B. Write a definition for each homophone.

1. flair _____
2. flare _____
3. peace _____
4. piece _____
5. yolk _____
6. yoke _____
7. pour _____
8. poor _____

C. Look in a book, magazine, or newspaper for examples of other homophones. Make a list of as many homophones as you can find.

Vocabulary Practice 20: Homophones

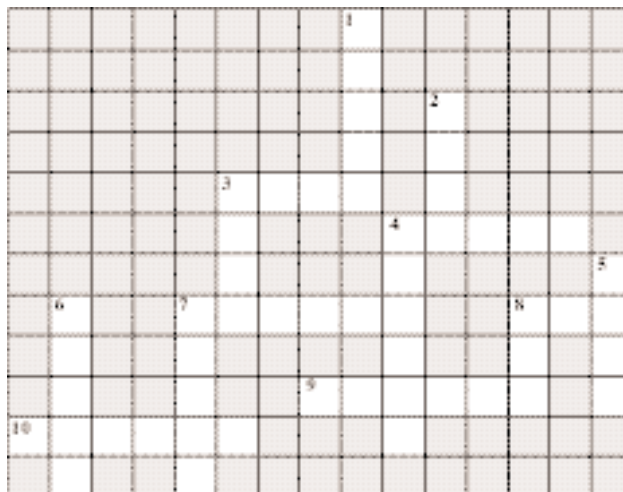
Homophones are words that have the same pronunciation, but have different spellings and different meanings.

Example: The words *red* and *read* are homophones.

dyeing	steal	idle	fir	hangar	peddle	prey
dying	steel	idol	fur	hanger	pedal	pray

Use the clues to complete the crossword puzzle with the homophones listed above.

Across	Down
3. an image or statue 4. about to die 7. to travel around selling goods 8. an evergreen tree 9. you hang clothes on this 10. aircraft are kept here	1. a hard, strong metal 2. you do this in a house of worship 3. not active; not busy 4. coloring 5. an animal hunted by another 6. rob 7. you push this with your foot to make a bicycle move 8. animals are covered with this



Vocabulary Practice 21: Analogies

An analogy is a comparison of two or more things.

Examples: A *synonym* analogy presents a pair of words that mean the same thing.

An *antonym* analogy presents a pair of words that are opposites. Other examples of analogies are those that show a relationship between "something and what it does," or "an object and its parts."

To complete the following analogies, first decide what the relationship is between the first pair of words. Then, choose the correct word that will establish the same relationship for the second pair of words.

1. ENORMOUS : GIGANTIC :: SMALL : _____
a. tremendous b. miniature c. humble
2. QUEEN : KINGDOM :: MANAGER : _____
a. producer b. king c. corporation
3. LOVE : HATE :: CHERISH : _____
a. scorn b. fascinate c. defeat
4. RULER : MEASUREMENT :: THERMOMETER : _____
a. temperature b. air pressure c. illness
5. ENRAGE : ANGER :: DELIGHT : _____
a. satisfy b. infuriate c. approve
6. BUILD : DEMOLISH :: STRENGTHEN : _____
a. create b. improve c. weaken
7. WAGES : EARNINGS :: FEE : _____
a. debt b. cost c. coins
8. MUSICIANS : BAND :: FLOWERS : _____
a. aroma b. bouquet c. vase
9. TEACHER : INSTRUCTS :: INVENTOR : _____
a. paints b. sculptor c. creates
10. INVADE : RETREAT :: INTRIGUE : _____
a. trick b. interest c. bore
11. LOYAL : FAITHFUL :: CONSTANT : _____
a. happy b. consistent c. changing
12. PUZZLE : PIECES :: RECIPE : _____
a. ingredients b. dimensions c. food

Vocabulary Practice 22: Connotations

A connotation is the implied or suggested meaning of a word or phrase. It is different from the denotation, or dictionary definition. Connotations convey implied meanings—positive, neutral, or negative—depending on the text.

Example: The words *imitation* and *counterfeit* both mean “something copied” or “not authentic.” The word, *imitation*, as in “imitation bacon,” has a neutral meaning. The word *counterfeit*, as in “counterfeit money,” has a negative meaning or connotation.

Find one word in each column that matches each numbered description below. Match the words with the description and write them on the lines provided. Then, circle whether the word’s connotation, or suggested meaning, is positive, negative, or neutral. Some words may have more than one connotation. Use a dictionary if necessary.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
quarrel	smell	discuss
skinny	inexpensive	odor
aroma	curious	interested
economical	slender	cheap
nosy	debate	thin

1. words that describe “something sensed by your nose”

- _____ positive, negative, neutral
- _____ positive, negative, neutral
- _____ positive, negative, neutral

2. words that describe “someone’s weight”

- _____ positive, negative, neutral
- _____ positive, negative, neutral
- _____ positive, negative, neutral

3. words that describe “a way of talking about things”

- _____ positive, negative, neutral
- _____ positive, negative, neutral
- _____ positive, negative, neutral

4. words that describe “a feeling of wanting to know more about something”

- _____ positive, negative, neutral
- _____ positive, negative, neutral
- _____ positive, negative, neutral

5. words that connote “a person’s attitude toward money” or “cost”

- _____ positive, negative, neutral
- _____ positive, negative, neutral
- _____ positive, negative, neutral

Vocabulary Practice 23: Commonly Confused Words

Having a good vocabulary demands skillful use of the right words in speaking and writing. Many words sound alike and cause confusion if not used correctly.

Example: *Loose* and *lose* are two words that are often misused or confused. *Loose* means "free or untied." *Lose* means "to misplace something, or to fail to win."

edition	vocation	envelope	hopping	moral
addition	vacation	envelop	hoping	morale

A. Replace the underlined word or phrase with one of the often misused/confused words from the box.

1. Watch the fire completely surround the firewood. _____
2. This story teaches a lesson about being kind to others. _____
3. I was wishing that I'd receive the letter that I was expecting. _____
4. Are you reading the earlier or later version of that book? _____
5. My family went on a trip to the Grand Canyon. _____

B. Now, write a sentence for each of the remaining words from the box.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

C. Write short definitions for each pair of misused/confused words. Use a dictionary if necessary.

First Word	Definition	Second Word	Definition
1. accept		except	
2. hearty		hardy	
3. breath		breathe	
4. later		latter	
5. passed		past	

Vocabulary Practice 24: Specialized Vocabulary

Having a basic understanding of musical terms is helpful if you are interested in music, singing in a choir, playing a musical instrument, or attending a musical production.

A. Match the words in the box with their definitions. Use a dictionary if necessary.

soprano	conductor	medley	ovation	percussion
orchestra	duet	overture	rehearsal	solo

1. the director of a band or orchestra _____
2. two people who sing or play a piece of music _____
3. a mixture of different songs _____
4. the music played at the beginning of a production _____
5. loud applause and cheering _____
6. a group of musicians who play or perform together _____
7. an instrument that is played by being hit or shaken _____
8. the highest singing voice _____
9. a practice before a performance _____
10. music that is played or sung by a single person _____

B. Circle *yes* or *no* to each of the following questions. Then, explain your answer on the lines provided. Use a dictionary to look up the meaning of any special music vocabulary that you are not familiar with.

1. Do four musicians play in a *quartet*? yes no

2. Would you give a standing *ovation* after a terrible performance? yes no

3. If an audience enjoyed a performance, might it demand an *encore*? yes no

4. Is a violin an example of a *percussion* instrument? yes no

5. Would you listen to an *overture* at the end of a concert? yes no

Vocabulary Practice 25: Specialized Vocabulary

Having a basic understanding of business terms is helpful if you want to open a bank account, buy and sell things, or find a job.

applicant	audit	balance	budget	client
consumer	credit	dividend	down payment	export
layoff	merchandise	revenue	salary	tenant

Use the clues below to decide which vocabulary word is being described. Write the matching vocabulary on the line provided. Refer to a dictionary if you need help.

What am I?

1. I am a product that is sold to another country. _____
2. I am a plan for how much money will be earned and spent. _____
3. I am goods that can be bought or sold. _____
4. I am the money that you earn at a job. _____
5. I am a person who asks for something such as a loan or a job. _____
6. I am the initial money paid toward a purchase. _____
7. I am someone who buys things. _____
8. I am money that the government gets from taxes. _____
9. I go to a professional person for his or her services. _____
10. I am someone who rents an apartment or office space. _____
11. I am the amount of money in a bank account. _____
12. I am the balance in your account that's in your favor. _____
13. I am profits earned by a business that is distributed to the owners. _____
14. I am an examination of someone's finances to check that the figures are accurate. _____
15. I am the time in which people are without employment because there is not enough work. _____

Vocabulary Practice 26: Specialized Vocabulary

Having a basic understanding of terms relating to history and government is important when you are learning about the past, current events, or how governments operate.

diplomat	embargo	era	invasion	judiciary
monarch	republic	secede	treason	truce

A. Complete each series of words with one of the vocabulary words. Use a dictionary if you need help.

- 1. ruler, sovereign, _____
- 2. withdraw, remove, _____
- 3. ban, sanction, _____
- 4. attack, raid, _____
- 5. ambassador, agent, _____
- 6. nation, federation, _____
- 7. agreement, settlement, _____
- 8. disloyalty, treachery, _____
- 9. court, tribunal, _____
- 10. time period, age, _____

B. Look in a newspaper or history book. Find at least two examples of sentences that each use one of the vocabulary words. Copy the sentences that you find and underline the vocabulary word.

- 1. _____

- 2. _____

C. Write your own sentences using three of the vocabulary words.

- 1. _____

- 2. _____

- 3. _____

Vocabulary Practice 27: Specialized Vocabulary

Having a basic understanding of terms relating to language is important when you are reading, writing, and learning about literature such as stories, plays, or poetry.

alliteration	cliché	glossary	index	irony
simile	narrative	slang	pun	satire

Use the definitions to fill in the blanks with the words from the box. Refer to a dictionary if you need help matching the words and their definitions.

Definitions

1. a play on words, or a joke based on one word that has two meanings _____
2. an overused expression _____
3. a story about something that has happened _____
4. conversational phrases that you wouldn't use in formal writing _____
5. an alphabetical list at the end of a book that tells where you can find specific information _____
6. the part of a book that gives definitions of specialized words _____
7. a word or phrase that means the opposite of its actual meaning _____
8. the repeated use of the same sound at the beginning of a group of words _____
9. writing that makes fun of people's mistakes or faults _____
10. a comparison of two things using the words like or as _____

What is it called when people copy an author's words or ideas and use them as their own?

Copy the boxed letters onto the lines below to find the answer to this question.

Vocabulary Practice 28: Specialized Vocabulary

Having a basic understanding of mathematical terms will help you as you study numbers, shapes, and measurements.

intersect	formula	equation	bisect	parallel
equivalent	finite	octagon	radius	quotient

A. Replace the underlined words or phrases in each sentence with a vocabulary word from the box.

1. A stop sign is a shape with eight sides. _____
2. Use a ruler to divide a line into two equal parts. _____
3. The train station is next to the post office. _____
4. The life span of any living thing is limited and measurable. _____
5. In order to study for my math test, I had to memorize each mathematical rule. _____
6. We spent the entire math period solving one difficult mathematical statement. _____
7. Can you draw two lines that are the same distance apart and that never cross? _____
8. The weight of this bag of apples is equal to the weight of that bag of peaches. _____
9. In this set of homework problems, we have to find the number when you divide one number by another. _____
10. How many inches is the line from the center of the circle to the outer edge? _____

B. Choose three vocabulary words from the box. Write the word and draw a picture of the word using mathematical symbols, shapes, or numbers.

Word	Picture

Vocabulary Practice 29: Specialized Vocabulary

Having a basic understanding of words related to the environment will help you to understand what is happening in the environment around you.

habitat	endangered	sewage	migration	conservation
wetland	smog	vegetation	recycle	solar

The school librarian has different requests from students who want help finding books related to the environment. Each request is in the left column. The title of the book that the librarian suggests is in the right column. Complete the name of the book by writing the correct vocabulary word in the missing blank.

Request	Book Title
1. I'd like to learn about the pollution that is caused by a mixture of smoke and fog.	<i>_____ in Our Cities</i>
2. Do you have a book about birds that fly south for the winter?	<i>The Fascinating _____ of Birds</i>
3. I'm interested in reading about how the sun can be used for energy.	<i>Our Sun and _____ Energy</i>
4. I would like to learn about the natural environment of the panda.	<i>The Panda and Its Natural _____</i>
5. Do you have a book about what happens to liquid and solid waste?	<i>How the _____ Plant Works</i>
6. I'm interested in finding out more about marshy land areas.	<i>Life in the _____</i>
7. Is there a book about how people can reuse glass, plastic, metal, and newspapers?	<i>Save the Earth: How You Too Can _____</i>
8. Do you have a book that tells about different kinds of plants that grow in the desert?	<i>_____ in the Desert</i>
9. I want to learn about the manatee, an animal that is in danger of becoming extinct.	<i>The Manatee, an _____ Species</i>
10. Is there a book in the library that tells about what is being done to save our country's forests?	<i>_____ of Our Natural Flavors</i>