

Level 5

Topics Include:

Analogies, Word Origins,
Figures of Speech, Using Context Clues,
Synonyms/Antonyms, Formal/Informal Language

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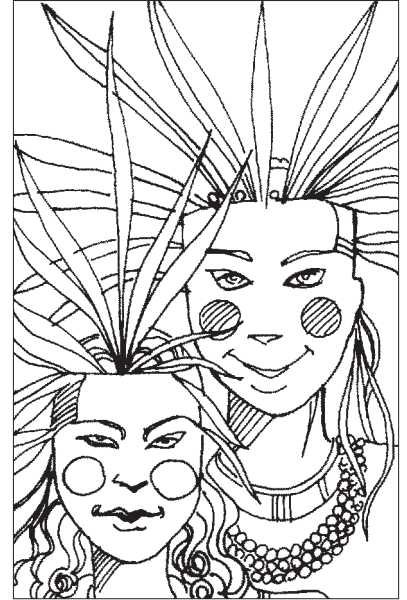
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USING DEFINITIONS 1

The definition of a word tells its meaning. Study the definitions below and use them as you complete this worksheet.

adapt	carnival	freight	transparent
-------	----------	---------	-------------

- To **adapt** is to make usable or to change to fit new conditions.
- A **carnival** is traveling entertainment that usually includes sideshows, games, amusement rides, and refreshments.
- **Carnival** can also mean a time of feasting and merrymaking with parades, dances, and masquerades.
- **Freight** is a load of goods shipped by train, truck, ship, airplane, etc.
- Something **transparent** can be easily seen through or easily recognized.



Directions: Use the definitions to decide which word best completes each sentence. Write the word on the line.

1. Mardi Gras is a famous _____ in New Orleans that people celebrate with parades, costumes, music, and dancing.
2. A _____ train carries goods from the manufacturer to the marketplace.
3. The fence post is too short, so the rancher will _____ it by welding on more metal.
4. As suburbs grow, cougars have had to _____ to humans moving into their environment.
5. The clear window was more _____ than the stained-glass window.
6. Although Martha said she broke the date because she had to study, her real reasons were quite _____.

USING DEFINITIONS 2

Directions: Review the definitions from the last worksheet. Then choose words from the box that best complete the paragraph. Write the **word or form of the word** on the lines. (You may use a word more than once.)

adapt

carnival

freight

transparent



People saved their money. They _____ their regular schedules to make time for fun.

With lots of games and thrill rides, the _____ had arrived in town! For the past two days, workers had been unloading _____ from brightly colored trucks. What an exciting life it must be to go from town to town with a _____!

It could be hard, however, to _____ to the life of a traveler with no permanent roots.

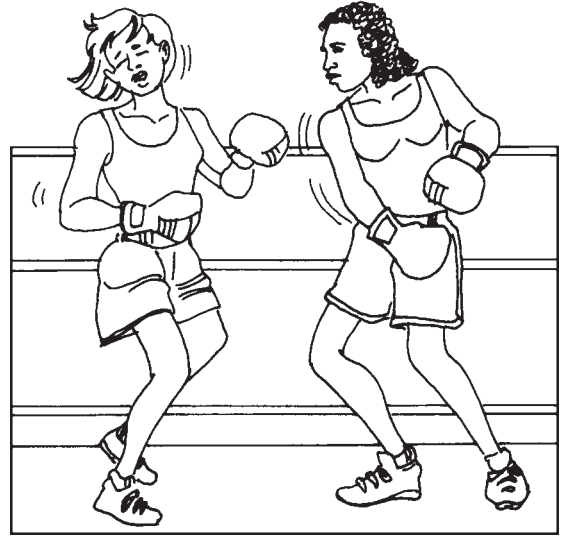
Now the gates were ready to open. A Ferris wheel turned high above the town's tallest building. _____ plastic sheeting let light shine in but covered refreshment booths in case of rain. The fun was about to begin!

USING DEFINITIONS 3

You can often figure out a word's definition by studying the other words in the sentence.

conceited **frustrate** **lavish** **opponent**

- To be **conceited** is to have too high of an opinion of yourself.
- To **frustrate** someone is to keep that person from doing or getting something desirable.
- **Lavish** means very generous in giving or spending; much more than enough.
- To **lavish** is to spend or give generously.
- **Opponents** are individuals or teams, etc., that work against one another in a fight, contest, election, etc.; they are foes.



Directions: Write **T** or **F** to tell whether each sentence below is true or false.

1. _____ Most celebrities enjoy quite a lavish lifestyle.
2. _____ Even poor parents can lavish their children with love.
3. _____ A cat might frustrate a dog by peering down at him from the top of a bookcase.
4. _____ You can't be self-confident without being conceited.
5. _____ Opponents always share their game plans before taking the field.
6. _____ People might think a very shy person is aloof or conceited.
7. _____ Lavish banquet meals are always served with catsup and mustard.
8. _____ Opponents in a debate may be teammates in a sport.
9. _____ You can frustrate your own goals if you are too lazy to work hard.

USING DEFINITIONS 4

Directions: Review the definitions from the last worksheet. Then write sentences as instructed in each item below.

1. Write a sentence about a stuck-up person. Give an example of something he or she did. Use the word **conceited**.

2. Write a sentence about a time when things didn't turn out the way you'd hoped. Use a form of the word **frustrate**.

3. Write a sentence telling about a very generous person. Use **lavish** as an adjective.

4. Now write a different sentence about the same very generous person. This time use **lavish** as a verb.

5. In a sentence, describe a sporting event. Use the word **opponent**.

SYNONYMS 1

Synonyms are words that have the same or similar meanings. Thinking of synonyms for familiar words can help you stretch your vocabulary.

A. Directions: Review some words you've studied by thinking about their synonyms. Circle the synonym of each **boldface** word. (Use a dictionary as needed.)

1. **adapt** adjust refuse confuse
2. **carnival** zoo festival library
3. **freight** dock cargo business
4. **transparent** muddy black clear
5. **conceited** arrogant calm modest
6. **frustrate** please resist hinder
7. **lavish** thrifty ancient extravagant
8. **opponent** foe comrade assistant



B. Directions: Write a **boldface** word from above that is a synonym of each word below. Use a dictionary as needed. You will write two words twice.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. adversary
_____ 2. fair
_____ 3. accommodate
_____ 4. shipment
_____ 5. generous
_____ | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. translucent
_____ 7. egotistical
_____ 8. thwart
_____ 9. rival
_____ 10. elaborate
_____ |
|---|--|

SYNONYMS 2

Most words have many synonyms (words with similar meanings).

Directions: Read each group of words. Circle the one word that is NOT a synonym. Then think of another synonym and add it to the group. Write your synonym on the blank line. Use a dictionary as needed. The first one is done for you.

1. love disdain
fondness affection

2. vehicle dory
vessel skiff

devotion

3. scheme plan
plot dinner

4. blunder error
essay goof

5. complex complicated
intricate wide

6. costly bizarre
unique unusual

7. hint clue
suggestion solution

8. amend revise
withdraw modify

9. alien foreign
exotic capable

10. chasm chaos
confusion tumult

11. blunt candid
wild frank

12. sole solitary
sincere alone

13. vex vend
annoy pester

14. barter trade
swap display

SYNONYMS 3

Good writers use synonyms to avoid repeating words.

Directions: Improve the writing below by eliminating the repeated words. Replace the **boldface** word with a synonym from the box. Write the new word on the line.

favorite	wacky	spin
celebrities	crazes	films
audiences	stylish	

1. The 1950s was a decade of **fads**. Most fads of the fifties were crazy and fun.

2. Frontiersman Davy Crockett became a **popular** hero. Coonskin caps were a popular style with kids around the country.

3. Young people liked to twirl plastic tubes called hula hoops around their waists. They held contests to see who could **twirl** a hoop the longest.

4. Another popular fad was 3D **movies**. At these movies, people wore special glasses that made images look three dimensional.

5. Television was new, and **viewers** loved the TV characters. Viewers laughed at the freckle-faced puppet Howdy Doody and his horn-honking pal, Clarabelle the Clown.

6. **Zany** comedians had their own TV shows. Lucille Ball, the zany star of *I Love Lucy*, became one of the favorite performers of all time.

7. **Fashionable** girls wore pleated skirts and bobby socks. Fashionable boys wore blue jeans and varsity letter sweaters.

8. Rock and roll stars like Bill Haley and Buddy Holly rose to the top. The biggest of the **stars** was Elvis Presley, known as the “King of Rock and Roll.”

SYNONYMS 4

There is often more than one word to describe what you want to say. You get to choose the one you prefer. That's how synonyms work.

Directions: Read each synonym pair. Then choose the word you like best and use it in an original sentence.

1. animal / beast



2. yell / screech

3. evening / twilight

4. tight / taut

5. exciting / exhilarating

ANTONYMS 1

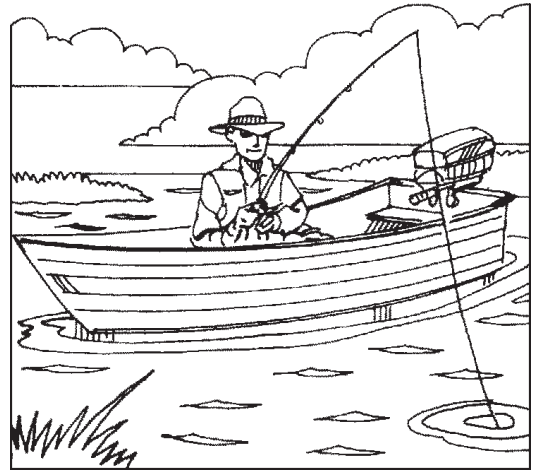
Words with opposite meanings are antonyms. The words huge and tiny are examples of antonyms.

A. Directions: Review some vocabulary words from earlier sheets as you work with antonyms. In each group, draw lines to match the words on the right with their antonyms on the left.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1.conceited | a.sensible |
| 2.transparent | b.humble |
| 3.opponent | c.facilitate |
| 4.zany | d.opaque |
| 5.frustrate | e.comrade |

B. Directions: Complete each sentence with an antonym of the word in parentheses. Use a dictionary if you need help with word meanings.

- The sea is usually very (placid) _____ during the winter months.
- (Numerous) _____ fishing boats go out during December and January.
- Arnie Bergstrum is a fisherman who (detests) _____ his work.
- Early most (evenings) _____ Arnie steers his boat into the harbor.
- He (departs) _____ at sunset, usually with a boatload of fresh fish.



ANTONYMS 2

Most words you come across have antonyms.

Directions: Read each pair of sentences. Find a word in the second sentence that is an antonym of the **boldface** word in the first sentence. Write the antonym pair on the lines.

1. Animals and humans have some **similarities**, such as their need for food, water, and sleep. One of the biggest differences between the two is the human's ability to use language.

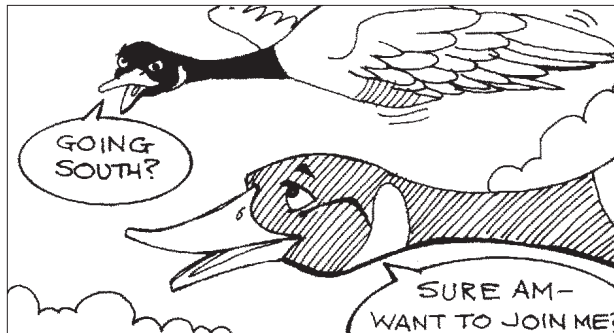
_____ /

2. Although animals don't talk, anyone who owns a **domestic** animal can tell you that a pet expresses itself. Wild animals, too, communicate ideas with each other.

_____ /

3. A dog can make its presence known with a **simple** bark. It can also respond to complicated hand and voice signals.

_____ /



4. But making a woofing **noise** and following commands is different from using language. Animals spend much of their time in silence, unable to combine sounds into words.

_____ /

5. Yes, **fictional** animals such as Mickey Mouse and Daffy Duck can talk, and parrots can imitate some human words. There are, however, no actual animals that can carry on a conversation!

_____ /

COMMON CORE

SKILLS & STRATEGIES FOR VOCABULARY

Level 3

Level 4

Level 5

Level 6

Level 7

Level 8

