GRADE

SPECTRUM® Vocabulary



Focused Practice for Vocabulary Development

- Word relationships
- Passage-level context clues
 - Sensory language
 - Roots and affixes
 - Test-taking practice section
 - Answer key



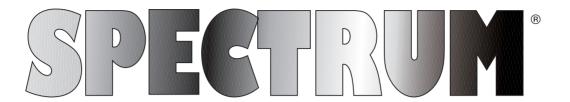
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Vocabulary

Grade 4

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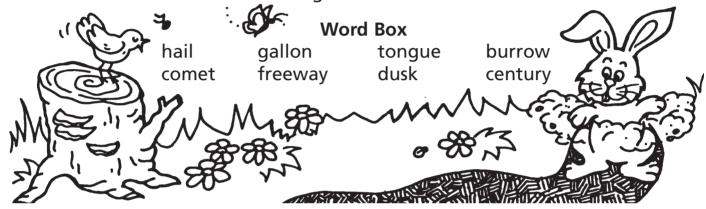
Skills i ractice
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restricking student Answer sheet

Name	

Classifying means to put objects together in groups. Feet, yards, and inches are all measurements.

Softball, football, and soccer are all sports.

Cross out the word in each group that does not belong. Then write a word from the word box that does belong.

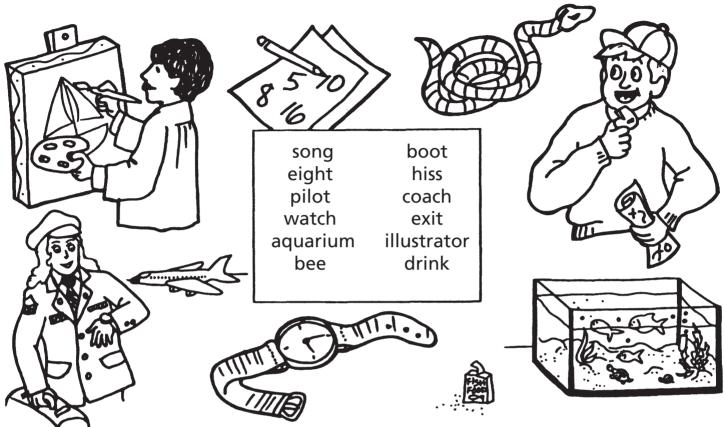


1.	sun moon	planet violin	stars meteor	2.	eyes nose	foot ears	teeth cheeks
3.	teaspoon cup	liter pint	quart several	4.	nest cave	barn hive	library den
5.	path street	highway car	trail road	6.	lightning mutter	storm rain	thunder blizzard
7.	sunrise noonday	dinner afternoon	morning evening	8.	paddle year	decade day	month hour

Cross out the word in each row that does not belong.

1.	discus	football	basketball	gumball
2.	boot	sandal	sock	clog
3.	camera	watch	calendar	clock
4.	hand	foot	head	hat
5.	lemon	cherry	orange	grapefruit
6.	bicycle	buggy	jeep	bed
7.	glasses	window	windshield	toupee
8.	surgeon	dentist	lawyer	veterinarian
9.	backpack	book	bucket	purse
10.	microwave	toaster	refrigerator	teakettle

An analogy uses word relationships to compare one group to another group.



Choose the word from the word box that completes each analogy.

- 1. Teacher is to student as <u>coach</u> is to player.
- 2. Five is to ten as ______ is to sixteen.
- 3. Writer is to book as ______ is to picture.
- 4. Ring is to finger as ______ is to arm.
- 5. Driver is to bus as ______ is to airplane.
- 6. Meow is to cat as ______ is to snake.
- 7. Out is to in as ______ is to enter.
- 8. Cage is to parakeet as ______ is to fish.
- 9. Eat is to hungry as ______ is to thirsty.
- 10. Story is to read as ______ is to sing.
- 11. Bear is to den as ______ is to hive.
- 12. Glove is to hand as ______ is to foot.

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VI	933111C9	

Name	9	

Write each word from the word box in the correct continent list.

penguin	blue whale	emu	fur seal
beaver	wolverine	giraffe	Canadian lynx
cheetah	moose	koala	orca
hyena	camel	kangaroo	dingo

Africa
Australia
North America
Antarctica

Name	

Cross out the word that does not belong. Then write a word from the word box that does belong.

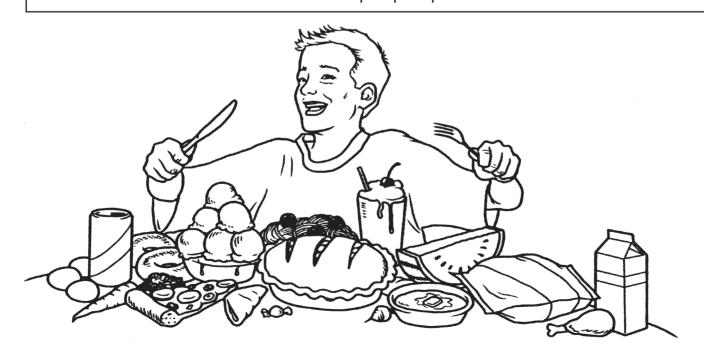
nightstand	cupboard	tulips	pen	tools	hat

- markers cookie
 eraser notebook
 book glue
- 2. bed blanket penguin dresser comforter pillow
- 3. table chair refrigerator car toaster blender
- 4. sweater pants skirt raisin shoes shirts
- 5. lawnmower shovel garbage can hose watering can tomato
- 6. roses daisies cucumbers tomatoes rain squash

Name

Write each word from the word box in the correct category to complete the list of foods.

Spices		Desserts	Dr	inks	Grains	/Breads
apple dumpling cobbler fudge oatmeal	bagel cola ginger paprika	barley cracker hot cocoa pasta truffle	cereal cumin juice pepper	cider curry milk shake wassail	cinnamon eclair milk rice	cloves eggnog nutmeg sorbet



Sv	no	nv	ms

Name	
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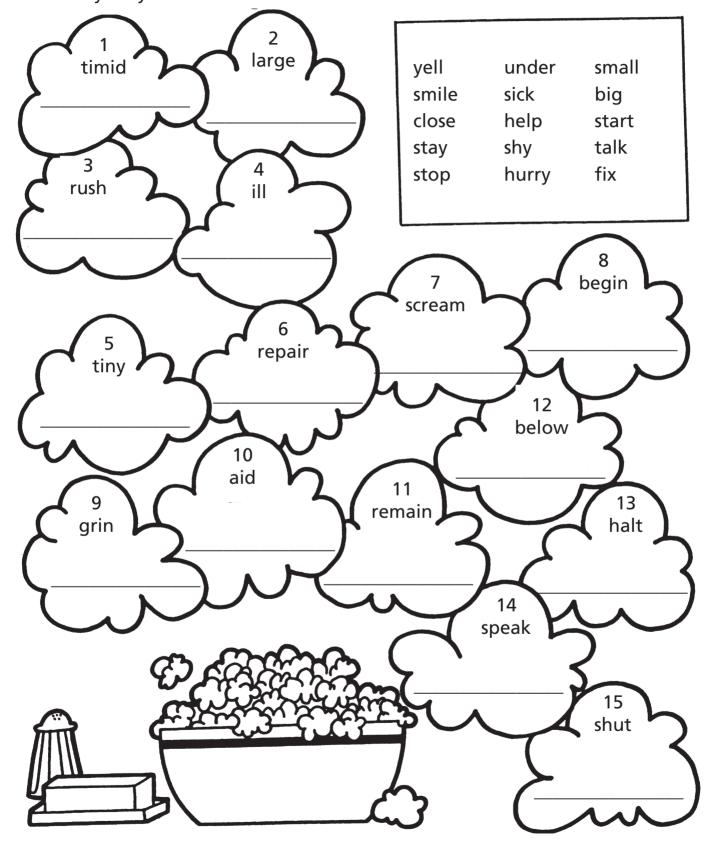
Synonyms are words that mean the same thing.
Big and huge are synonyms.
Tiny and small are synonyms.

Circle the synonym for each word.

ugly	humbly	hasty	homely	hosiery
mean	vicious	vigorous	various	valiant
kind	generate	generous	genius	general
beautiful	eloquent	elevate	element	elegant

Write a paragraph using the four words you circled.					

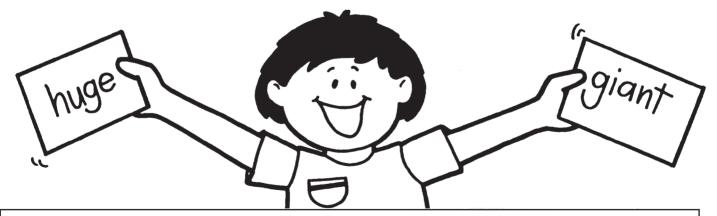
Write a synonym for each word from the word box.



VAAI	on	17/16	a L
4	911	V II	IP.

Circle a synonym for the <u>underlined</u> word. Write another synonym from the word box on the line.

1.	<u>intelligent</u>	bright	friendly
2.	<u>assist</u>	repair	aid
3.	<u>frigid</u>	chilly	weather
4.	puzzled	mean	baffled
5.	<u>bravery</u>	boldness	frighten
6.	dangerous	huge	hazardous
7.	<u>easy</u>	careful	uncomplicated
8.	<u>trade</u>	exchange	buy
9.	<u>repair</u>	sell	mend
10.	<u>happiness</u>	joy	smile
11.	<u>calm</u>	quiet	pretty
	<u>cann</u>	quict	proces



gladness	courage	simple	help
risky	confused	fix	swap
smart	force	cold	peace

Antonyms are words that mean the **opposite**.

Big and small are antonyms.

Hot and cold are antonyms.

Look at the picture and read the sentence. Circle the word that does not make sense. Then write the word that would make the sentence true.

1. Pam is surprised because there is something in the box.

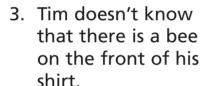


2. The plane will leave at one o'clock.



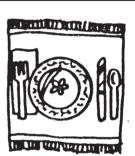
nothing everything

runway arrive





4. When you set the table, place the fork on the right side of the plate.



sleeve back

left same

Kim is sad because she found the missing bunny.



6. He stayed in bed because he was well.



tired happy

sick young

Write the antonym for each word.

innocent present interior	victory doubt rare
defense increase shallow	few wild plain
departure minimum excited	lazy smooth rude







common_____





deep _____



maximum____







rough _____



arrival _____

W W Manual V





ambitious_____

decrease _____

offense _____







exterior _____

defeat _____



M M Manualle 2





calm _____

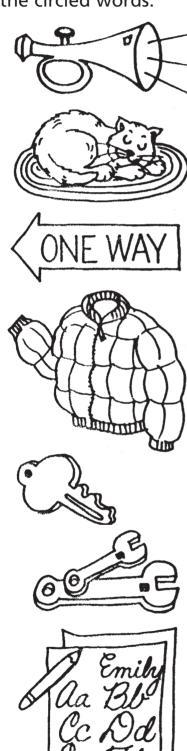
guilty _____

tame _____

Circle the pair of antonyms in each box. Complete each sentence with one of the circled words.

break

own



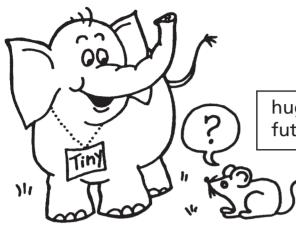
sweet	quiet	noisy	fast
1. The blowi	ing horns we	re	·
2. It was		in the l	ibrary.
rough	empty	smooth	straight
3. The cat's	fur felt		·
4. The sandբ	paper was		·
close	wrong	near	right
5. Never driv way stree			way on a one
6. It was		in the l	ibrary.
bought	decorated	sent	sold
7. I it.	m	y old bike	when I outgrew
8. Mom		me a wa	armer jacket.
laugh	sleepy	lose	find
9. Did you _		the k	ey I lost?
0 In a stran	ge place, it's	easy to	

hurt

11. A flying ball might _____ a window.

12. He needed tools to ______ the car.

repair



Read each sentence. Circle the word that does not make sense in the sentence. Then rewrite the sentence using the antonym for the circled word.

huge dangerous exit drenched future better raw frown

- 1. The elephant was tiny

 The elephant was huge.
- 2. It is safe to touch electric wires.
- 3. After the rain the ground was dry.
- 4. A cooked carrot is hard and crunchy.
- 5. This medicine should make you feel worse.
- 6. The overdue book notice made me smile.
- 7. In the past I plan to go to college.
- 8. Go out through the entrance.

Name			
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Write a synonym and antonym for each word below. Not every word will have both.

		Î	Synonym	Î	$\widehat{\widehat{U}}$	Antonym	Î
1.	shut						-
2.	heal						-
3.	chilly						- [
4.	whole						_
5.	steal						_
6.	sent						-
7.	bare						_
8.	win						_
9.	male						_
10.	tall						_
11.	gift						_
12.	girl						
13.	glass						_
14.	clip						_
15.	lamp						_
			Sans Sans				

Name	

Homonyms are words that sound the same but mean different things. They are sometimes spelled differently, too.

Know and no are homonyms.

Weigh and way are homonyms.

Use the picture clues to help you choose the correct word for each sentence. Write the word on the line.



Write a homonym, antonym, and synonym for each word below.

		ñ	Homonym	Û	ñ	Synonym	n n	Antonym
1.	son			-			_	
2.	heal			_			_	
3.	chilly			_			_	
4.	whole			_			_	
5.	steal			_			_ .	
6.	sent			-			_	
7.	bare			-			_	
8.	won			_			_	
9.	male			_			_	
10.	high			_			_	
11.	sell			_			_	
12.	fair							
				1		Alla	111	
			Sims			Emiles	•	Z X

Write a homonym that fits both clues. Homonyms branch of where we a tree live nail well limb earth arm or leg the soil deck saw safe bill star bat not sick part of a ship part of a used to bird's mouth cut wood deep hole group of with water cards something had seen you pay something 5 6 not risky on your finger in the sky for hitting a ball place to hit with keep money a hammer a famous lives in caves person 10

Write the missing word in each sentence.

flee flea

- 1. My dog has a _____ on his tail.
- 2. Did the cats _____ when the dog barked?

beats beets

- 3. Mother _____ the eggs with the mixer.
- 4. Those _____ are from the garden.

right write

- 5. Please _____ me a letter soon.
- 6. I lost my _____ shoe!

scent cent

- 7. I like the _____ of the spices.
- 8. I have one _____ in my pocket.

won one

- 9. We _____ the game.
- 10. I have _____ dollar in the bank.

dew due

- 11. The book is _____ on Friday.
- 12. The grass is wet from ______.

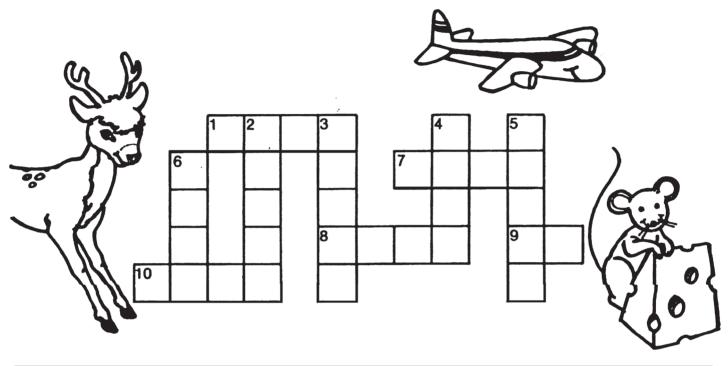
no know

- 13. Do you ______ her name?
- 14. There is ______ more candy.

creek creak

- 15. Frogs live in the ______.
- 16. Does that door _____ when opened?

Read each pair of words in the word box. Read the clues and complete the puzzle using one of the words from each pair.



sale-sail	whole-hole	sent-cent	pair-pear	our-hour
dear-deer	plane-plain	no-know	write-right	ate-eight

Across

- 1. an animal with antlers
- 7. to travel across water
- 8. 60 minutes of time
- 9. the opposite of yes
- 10. a penny

Down

- 2. the number before nine
- 3. the opposite of wrong
- 4. a set of two
- 5. a flying machine
- 6. an opening

Name				
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Context Clues are clues you can find in a sentence to help you figure out **what** a **word means**.

Coins are made in factories called mints. The first mint in America was in Philadelphia. Plans for this mint were started by a resolution of Congress in April 2, 1792. The first coins struck, or made, in America were minted that same year. The first denomination was called a half-disme or half-dime. A year later, several other denominations of coins were struck, including the guarterdollar, the disme or dime, the gold eagles (worth \$10), and the copper cent.

It took a lot of work to mint coins. Before a coin could be manufactured, a die was made. In the late 1800s, these dies were cut by

hand. First an exact drawing had to be made. Then the drawing was traced into wax. The wax was used as a pattern to form steel. Finally a die, or mold, was finished which could

be used to strike coins. Since this work was done by hand,

the coins had small differences each time a new die was made. Today, coins are

standardized. Although hundreds of dies are used each year to make a denomination of coin, each die is made from a master die. Machines and computers are also used in this process so that the minted coins look alike. The only differences are the dates and the location codes which show where each coin is made.

Read the passage about coins.

Choose the best meaning by placing an X in the correct blank.

1.	What is the meaning of the word <i>mint</i> as used in this article?
	a piece of candya factory where coins are madea lot of money
2.	What is the meaning of the word strike as used in this article?

__to cross out ___to attack ___to make by stamping

3. What is the meaning of the word die as used in this article?_a mold __to color with a stain or paint __to stop living

4. What is the meaning of the word *standardized* as used in this article?

__original __the same every time __a flag

5. What is the meaning of the word *denomination* as used in this article? __having the same size and value __color __sharing the same beliefs

Name	

Use the context clues to help you choose the correct word to complete each sentence.



desert — very dry land

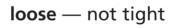


dessert — after-meal treat

- 1. Dad made us pudding for a special 2. We drove across miles of sandy



lose — misplace





- 3. My brother's sweater was too 4. The money is in my pocket so I won't



single — only, one



- signal warning sign
- 5. The

letter in the mailbox was for me.

6. The red light was a

_____ to stop.

Name

Use the context clues to help you replace the <u>underlined</u> word with a synonym from the word box.

center job lay strict utmost silliness

1.)	"I am shocked to the core	of my being!	What <u>nonsense</u>
	is this when you choose to <u>dr</u>	ape	_ your wet coat over
our	precious antique love seat? Be aware	that stringent _	attention
to d	our museum's guidelines is of <u>vital</u>	import	ance if you wish to
reta	ain your <u>post</u> !"		

crossed studied helpful newsstand asked return

2.) We collected a ne	ewspaper at the <u>kiosk</u>	and <u>traversed</u>
the inte	ersection to <u>retire</u>	to the hotel. In the lobby,
we <u>perused</u>	the local page. We ho	oped to find a movie listing, but
could not locate one,	so we <u>inquired</u>	at the front desk. The clerk
was most contributiv	<u>e</u>	

Λ	la	m	e

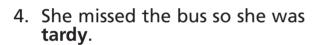
Choose a word from the word box to replace the **boldfaced** word in each sentence. Use a dictionary to help you with new words.



1.	We took a trek up the
	mountainside.

2.	The meat was served on
	a large platter .

3.	The crown diamonds.	had	genuine
	alaillollas.		



5.	Without an	umbrella	I got
	arenchea		

6. The desert soil was parched.

7. He scrawled a message on paper.

wrote	tray	real
trip	limp	wet
late	dry	force
winner	layer	reason

8. A film of ice covered the street.

9. The hurt player had to **hobble** off the field.

10. The **impact** of the wind broke off the branch.

11. The blue ribbon went to the **victor**.

12. What **motive** did you have for doing this?



N.L		
Name		

Each sentence below contains a **heart** word or phrase. Choose a meaning from the word box. Write it on the line.

center honest	saddened wanted	courage from memory	loved one tender	friendly
1. We had a heart talk.		2. I had soft-hearted feelings for the puppy.	3. It's in the the city.	heart of
4. I was hear by the new		5. I didn't have the heart to tell her.	6. I know that heart.	at song by
7. Grandma sweethea	13 4	8. He gave me a hearty welcome.	9. I had my h on the bla	

Write the correct word from each pair to complete the sentences.

series serious

- 1. We had a _____ talk.
- 2. I've collected the whole _____.

united untied

- 3. My shoe always comes _____.
- 4. We gave a _____ cheer for the team.



- 5. The ball bounced off at an ______.
- 6. The _____ costume was white.

weather whether

- 7. I don't know _____ to buy it or not.
- 8. I hope the _____ will be nice.

intend attend

- 9. I ______ to finish it soon.
- 10. I cannot _____ your party.

lose loose

- 11. The knob on the radio is ______.
- 12. I hope you didn't _____ my phone number.

accept except

- 13. I ______ your invitation to come.
- 14. Everyone was on time _____ me.

			_	
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				162

Name			
Maille			

Read the passage about television. Then answer the questions.

The name *television* comes from *tele-* meaning *far* in Greek, and *videre* meaning *to see* in Latin. Before 1950, the use of television was **rare**. Then, during a single **decade**, the ten-year period from 1950 to 1960, television became a part of almost every household in the United States. It **swiftly** became a **major** influence in people's lives. It changed the way they spent their time and let them see a whole new world right in their own homes.

Since the 1950s television has **evolved**, or grown and changed, to include uses in businesses, hospitals, schools, and law enforcement. As well as providing entertainment, television broadcasts business meetings and **monitors** hospital patients. It lets students study and observe world **events** as they happen, and even guards banks and prisons.

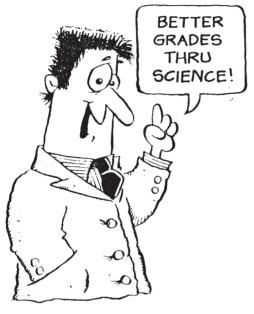
1.	Which boldfaced word in a. a ten-year period? b. quickly? c. important? d. grown and changed? e. watches over? f. happenings? g. uncommon?	the story means:	Look, Mom! Hurry!
2.	Where did the name for to	elevision come from?	
3.	How did television influen	nce people's lives after 19	950?
4.	What do you think is telev	vision's most important u	use and why?

Concept words are words that have to do with a certain topic or idea.

Multiply, fraction, and division are all math words.

Mix, blend, spice, and bake are all cooking words.

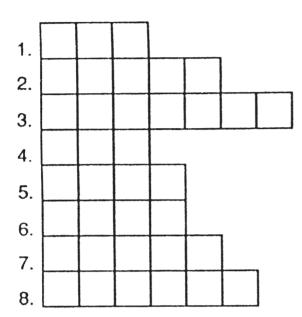
Write each science from the word box in the correct category.



fishing pole	hummingbird
stinkbug	poodle
telephone	aquarium
television	redwood tree
mushroom	roller skates
laser beam	space shuttle
meteor	tadpole
toucan	crocodile
warthog	walkie-talkie

Living	Non-Living

Answer each clue with a math word from the word box and fill in the puzzle.



count
add
numbers
plus
minus
equals
even
odd

- 1.Begin at one and count to nineteen using ______ numbers.
- 2. If you begin at one, how high can you _____?
- 3. Fill in the chart with the _____ from 1 to 1000.
- 4. If you _____ six and two, you will have eight.
- 5. Two _____ six equals eight.
- 6. Begin at two and count to twenty using _____ numbers.
- 7. Three _____ one equals two.
- 8. Three minus one _____ two.

Name	

Use the words in the word box to help you unscramble the animal names.

Across:

- 3. dhsifrows
- 5. slruaw _____
- 7. ttylfrueb _____
- 8. aob _____
- 13. dkarvraa _____
- 14. rwne _____
- 15. oosge _____

Down:

- 1. nswa
- 2. aierffg _____
- 4. tteearna _____
- 6. rrleiuqs _____
- 9. rssoatbla _____
- 11. worc _____
- 12. nnuigpe _____

penguin

swan

giraffe

anteater

crow

albatross

squirrel

wren

swordfish

walrus

goose

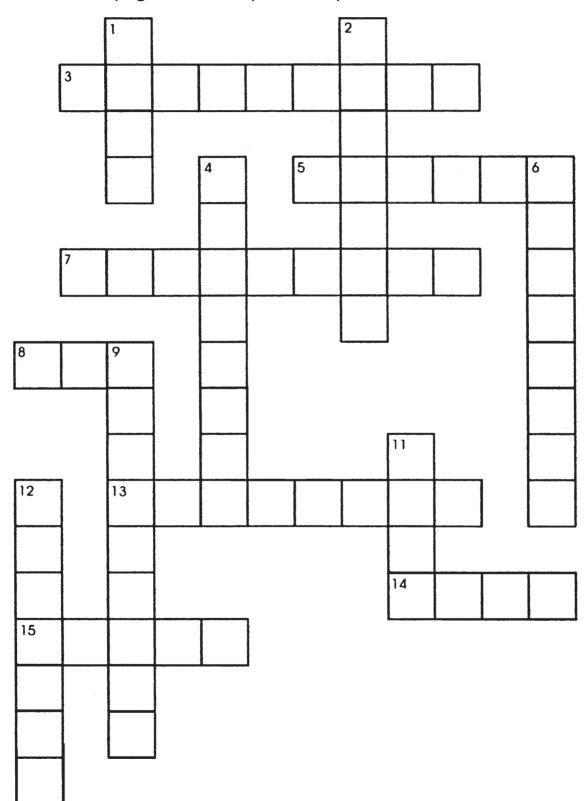
butterfly

boa

aardvark

Name				
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Use the clues on page 32 to complete the puzzle.



Concept Words

Name		
	-	

Read this story full of **science words**. Write each **boldfaced** word next to its meaning.

Scientists are looking for new **sources**, or places, to get energy. They are finding new ways to make, or **produce**, the power we will need in the future.

One kind of energy is **geothermal**. "Geo" means "earth" and "thermal" means "heat." Geothermal energy comes from heat that is already stored inside the earth.

Another kind of energy is **solar**. "Sol" means "sun." The sunlight is changed into energy we can use.

- 1. _____ heat from the earth
- 2. _____ from the sun
- 3. _____ to make
- 4. _____ places to get something

These pictures show kinds of energy. Label them geothermal or solar.

5.



6.



N.L		
Name		

Sensory words are words that describe something you smell, taste, touch, see or hear. Onomatopoeia is a word that describes a sound.

Choose a word from the word box that describes each picture.

	knock neigh	quack fizz	murmur ding dong	zoom slop
1.	GRAPE		J J	•
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.	i so			
6.	E)			
7.				
8.				

Match the sense with the sensory word.

see rough
touch salty
hear light
smell whisper
taste stinky

Write a sentence using each of the sensory words above.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. ______
- 4. _____
- 5. _____

Name

Rewrite each sentence with at least two sensory words from the word box or from your imagination.

shiny red mean vellow tiny nasty green happy excited relieved striped silly polka dotted goofy trusting confused ridiculous brown funny mangy hilarious fluffy

- 1. I have a sweater.
- 2. This is my brother.
- 3. Where is my dog?
- 4. Did you see that bird?
- 5. I feel today.

Schistly Hounds	Sensory	Words
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Namo		
Name		

Fill in each blank with a sensory word.

- 1. Today's movie was _____.
- 2. That cake is _____.
- 3. My friends are _____.
- 4. Can you come to my _____ party?
- 5. The band is _____.

Complete the poem using sensory words.

I see _____

I hear _____

I touch _____

I smell _____

I taste _____

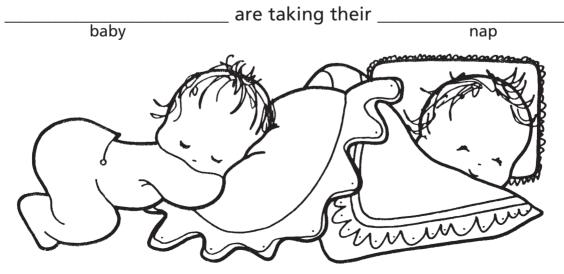
Var	me	Sensory Words
	ad each onomatopoeia word in the word box. Write at made each noise.	e a sentence explaining
1.	drip	
2.	rustle	
3.	moan	
4.	crack	
5.	tap	
6.	thump	

D	ura	lc

A **plural** word is **more than one** of a person, place, or thing. Remember: Change **y** to **i** and add **es**. Words that end in **sh**, **ch**, **x**, or **z**, add **es**. Change **f** to **v** and add **es**.

Change each word to the plural form.

1.	Thesqu	ıirrel	$_{ extsf{-}}$ are hiding in the $_{ extsf{-}}$	ditch
2.	You will see	seal	at many _	beach
3.	Put the	firefly	in the	jar
4.	How many	berry	_ did you pick from	the3
5.	Put the	letter	in the	mailbox
6.	Put the	brush	on the	shelf
7.	I bought two _	watch	for my _	friend .
8.	We saw ten	bird	on three _	branch
9.	I want two	lollipop	for my	sister .



_____ are taking their _____

10. The _____

Name			
------	--	--	--

Make each word plural. Use the plural words to complete the sentences.



- 1. The two _____ of bread on the counter smelled delicious.
- 2. How many _____ do you think a chef would own?
- 3. _____ live in packs and look very much like dogs.
- 4. The _____ of the ship's passengers were in danger when the storm hit.
- 5. _____ of brilliant colors hung on the tree.
- 6. The _____ were filled with a variety of books.
- 7. All the oranges were cut into ______.
- 8. The store window was filled with _____ of all sizes and colors.

Make the following words plural. Remember to add **es** to words that end in **s**, **x**, **z**, **ch**, **sh**, **ss**, and sometimes **o**.

- 1. ostrich _____
- 2. buffalo _____
- 3. camper _____
- 4. balloon
- 5. toothbrush _____
- 6. church
- 7. caterpillar
- 8. lunch
- 9. tomato
- 10. paragraph ______
- 11. skateboard _____
- 12. volcano _____
- 13. potato _____
- 14. class _____
- 15. sandbox _____
- 16. notebook _____
- 17. fossil _____



Name			
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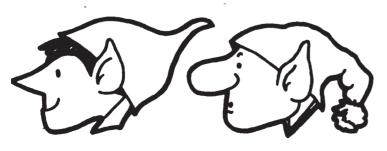
Change each word to the plural form. Write the word on the line.

Change **f** to **v** and add **es**.

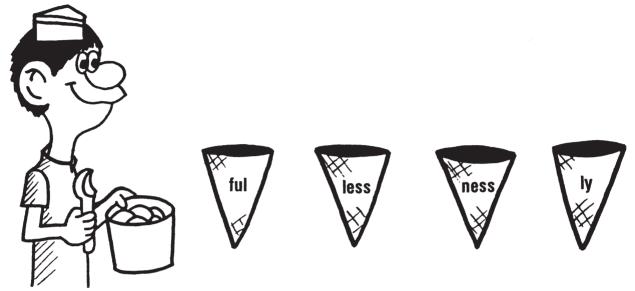
Change y to i and add es.

- 1. The _____ are pretty colors.
- 2. We picked _____ in the woods.
- 3. We saw a movie about ______ . wolf
- 4. The _____ are in the barn.
- 5. There are two _____ in the city.
- 6. Dad built ______ in the garage.
- 7. It costs a dollar to ride the ______.
- 8. The story is about seven tiny ______ . elf
- 9. _____ are fun to watch at night.
- 10. Mother planted _____ in the yard.
- 11. The mother lion has three ______ . baby
- 12. The police caught the ______ . thief





A **suffix** is a part **added to the end** of a word. Suffixes change the meaning of words.



Add the suffix ful, less, ness, or ly to each word to complete the sentences.

- 1. Ann's little kitten is very play______.
- 2. All of the trees are leaf_____ now.
- 3. I can hard_____ hear you.
- 4. We must work quick______ to get done.
- 5. The red_____ of his nose made us laugh.
- 6. Mother cooked a bone_____ ham.
- 7. We are very thank_____ for this rain.
- 8. Their dogs bark night_____.
- 9. Please talk soft______ in the library.
- 10. Thank you for being so help_____.

Use the suffixes er and est to compare words.



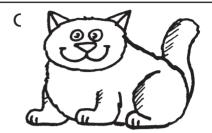


Which one is fat? _____

В.



fatter? _____



fattest?

2. A.





C.



Which one is small? _____ smaller? ____ smallest? ____

3. Your turn to draw a picture

C.

thick

thicker

thickest

Add er and est to these words.

soft

cold

tall

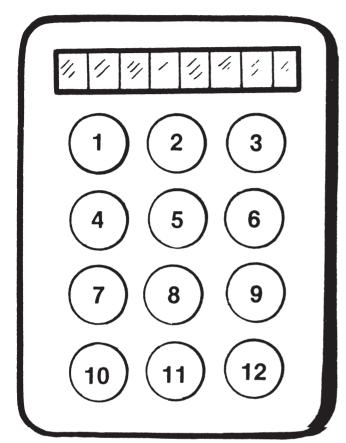
_

slow

	5.011			
4.	If you comp	are 2 things,	use the ending	g

5. If you compare 3 things or more, use _____.

Complete the sentences by adding the suffix er and est to each word.





- 1. This is the _____ road of all.
- 2. My doll is the _____ of the three.
- 3. He is the _____ clown of all.
- 4. I couldn't be _____!
- 5. Sue acts _____ than Jan.
- 6. This is the _____ day of the year.
- 7. Our dog is _____ than yours.
- 8. It is ______ for Bill than for me.
- 9. Saturday is Mom's _____ day.
- 10. Who is _____, you or Tim?
- 11. This nail is _____ than the other one.
- 12. John is the _____ boy in the world!

pretty
funny
happy
silly
windy
lazy
easy
busy
sleepy
rusty

bumpy

lucky

Name

Write the word that makes sense in the sentence. Circle each suffix.

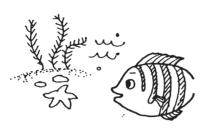


rested peaches
seedless lumpy
making spoonful
healthful sweeten
farmer boxes

- 1. Alice picked some ripe ______ for Grandmother.
- 2. That _____ grows strawberries, too.
- 3. These berries will _____ my cereal.
- 4. Dad is ______ a tasty banana bread.
- 5. Tracy likes _____ grapes the best.
- 6. An orange is a _____ dessert.
- 7. Put a ______ of blueberries in the batter.
- 8. Bill likes raisins; they make his oatmeal ______.
- 9. I can help you put the apples in ______.
- 10. After picking cherries, we ______.

2. sing ______ 3. rapid_____

Add the suffix less, ful, er, ly or ness to each word. Write it on the line.



1. care_____

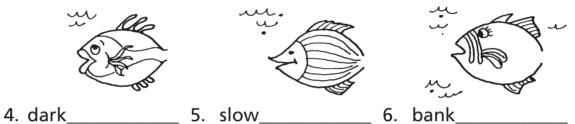




less

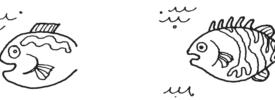






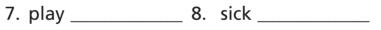


ful





er

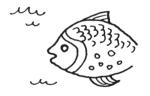


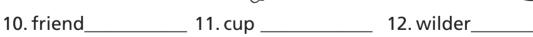




ly

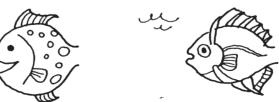




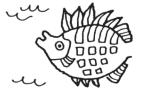




ness

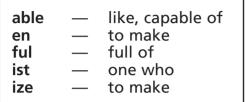


13. rude_____ 14. teach____ 15. quiet ____



Name	
------	--

Read the suffixes and their meanings in the word box. Then write the word that correctly completes each sentence.



less	_	without, lack of
ly	_	in the manner of
ment	_	act or quality of
ness	_	state or quality of

ous — full of, having the quality of

1.	There was much (excitement, excitable) at the art gallery.
2.	A well-known (artful, artist) was going to put on a painting
	workshop
3.	Everyone was in (agreement, agreeable) that the workshop would
	be interesting
4.	People lined up (eagerly, eagerness) to enter the gallery.
5.	As the people streamed into the gallery, they gazed in (wonderment, wonderful) at the
	beautiful sculptures near the doorway.

- 6. The people were (careful, careless) not to bump into the sculptures.7. Some people stopped to admire a painting of a (glamorous, glamor)
- 7. Some people stopped to admire a painting of a (glamorous, glamorize) movie star.
- 8. Soon the painter arrived and everyone clapped (loudly, loudness). ______
- 9. The painter smiled (politely, politeness) and set up his materials.
- 10. He began by showing how a person could (brighten, brightly) pictures using just the right colors.
- 11. He also showed how a quick (movable, movement) with the paintbrush could produce an interesting stroke. _____
- 12. When the workshop was over, everyone agreed it had been a (memorize, memorable) art lesson. _____

Na	me	7	
Nа	1116	7	

A **prefix** is a part **added to the beginning** of a word. Prefixes change the meanings of words.

The prefix re means again.

Write the word from the word box next to its definition.



reassemble	rearrange	rediscover
reoutline	reconstruct	remix
reheat	recreate	readmit
relearn	reinforce	rejoin

- 1. To build again _____
- 2. To put in order in a different way _____
- 3. To allow to enter again _____
- 4. To outline again _____
- 5. To put back together again _____
- 6. To combine again _____
- 7. To produce again _____
- 8. To make warm again _____
- 9. To get together again _____
- 10. To find something again _____
- 11. To make stronger _____
- 12. To gain knowledge again ______

Name				
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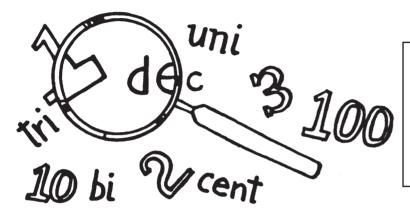
The prefix **im** can mean either **into** or **not**. Use words from the word box to complete each sentence.



improve	impolite	impressed
imply	impatient	impartial
import		

- 1. Luke was very _____ in his decision to choose Luke's puppy instead of his own for the photograph.
- 2. Mittens was not a bit ______ as she waited for the can of tuna to be opened.
- 3. The best way to ______ your piano skills is to practice every day.
- 4. It is ______ to eat delicious watermelon in front of your friends without offering to share.
- 5. David's parents were both ______ by his outstanding ability to draw rockets.
- 6. In order for us to buy products from France, we must _____ them.
- 7. Eva was not trying to ______ that her rabbit was smarter than her puppy, she was just saying that she was amazed that her rabbit was easier to housebreak.

Some prefixes tell how many. Use the prefixes in the word box to answer each question.



uni one tri three

bi two dec ten

cent one hundred

- 1. How many years in a century?
- 2. How many wheels on a bicycle?
- 3. How many angles in a triangle?
- 4. How many years in a decade?
- 5. How many legs on a **centipede**? ______
- 6. How many horns on a unicorn?
- 7. How many years in a **centennial**?
- 8. How many wheels on a unicycle?
- 9. How many legs on a decapod?
- 10. How many horns on a **triceratops**?

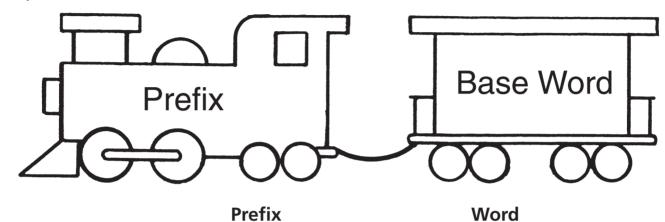
Name			
INGILIC			

Read each word. Write the prefix in the **Prefix** column and the word without the prefix in the **Word** column.

		Prefix	Word
1.	incorrect		
2.	refresh		
3.	impolite		
4.	mistreat		
5.	unreal		
6.	subway		
7.	astrodome		
8.	prewash		
9.	unknown		
10.	betray		

Name	

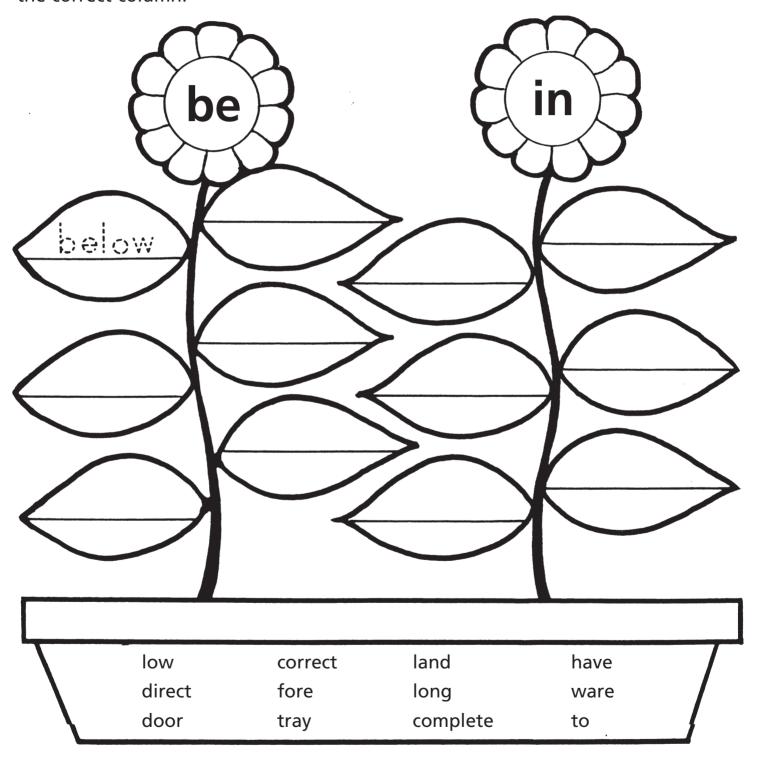
Read each word. Write the prefix in the **Prefix** column and the word without the prefix in the **Word** column.



	 11010
1. midpoint	
2. express	
3. nonstop	
4. disobey	
5. imperfect	
6. infield	
7. unbend	
8. antiwar	
9. telephone	
10. supercharge	
11. belong	
12. incorrect	

N 1			
Name			
INGILIC			

Add the correct prefix to each word in the word box. Write the new words in the correct column.



Root and Base Words

Name		
Ivallic		

graph to write

calligraphy the art of fine handwriting

graphic relating to writing, drawing, or painting; vivid or lifelike

graphite a soft, black, greasy-feeling form of carbon, used in pencils and as a

lubricant

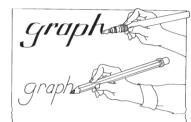
mimeograph a duplicating machine that uses a type of stencil to reproduce written

material

seismograph an instrument that records earthquake vibrations

stenographer a person who specializes in taking dictation by shorthand

A root or base word is the word that is left after you take off a prefix or suffix.



Circle the root that means to write or draw in each of the following words.

1. graphic

- 3. seismograph
- 5. stenographer

- 2. calligraphy
- 4. mimeograph
- 6. graphite

Complete each sentence with a word from the word box.

- 1. It wasn't a very strong earthquake because the ______ only showed a reading of 3.1 on the Richter scale.
- 2. Because photocopiers have become so popular, it's hard to find anyone who still knows how to run a _______.
- 3. The essential component of a pencil is ______.
- 4. A skilled ______ should be able to take dictation at the rate of 100 words a minute.
- 5. The reporter's description of how washing machines are made was interesting because it was so ______.

_____ for his novel.

3. Carpentry is ______ labor.

4. The police officer ______(d) the criminal.

			m	an, manu		hand	
	nanacle	•		-	•	rb); handcuf	f (noun)
	nanicure			the hands a			
	nanipulate					to handle sk	•
m	nanual		•	<i>djective)</i> ; a nstruction <i>(i</i>		ok providing	
m	nanufacture	to mak	e a produ	ıct by hand	or by m	achinery	
m	nanuscript		written o it is print		y of an a	article, book	, or report
The	cle the root en define th ample: nufacturer	ie word	in the l		g the v	vord box.	
1.	manacled						
2.	manipulat	ion					
3.	manually						
4.	manicurist						
Cor	mplete each	senter	nce with	a word fr	om the	word box	ζ.
1.	After I pai	nted th	e house	, I went to	the b	eauty salor	n for a
				to improv	ve the	looks of m	y hands.
2.	The writer	sighed	in relie	f as he wr	ote the	last word	of the

_____ the controls so skillfully.

5. Roxanne was the video game champion of the school because she could

Name							
		tele	1	far			
telecommunication	telecommunication the science or technology of communicating sounds, signals, or pictures by wire or radio						
telegraph	a syster receive	m for sending coded messages from a transmitter to a					
telephoto	a magr	nifying camera	a lens u	used to photograph distant objects			
telescope	an opti and lar		t that r	makes distant objects appear nearer			
teletypewriter			ich messages to be sent are typed out omatic typewriter on the receiving end	I			
Divide the words in	to two	parts so tha	t the p	prefix meaning far is separate.			
Example: television		tele		vision	_		
1. telescope					_		
2. telegraph					_		
3. telephoto					_		
4. telecommunica	tion				_		
5. teletypewriter							
Complete each sent	ence us	sing a word	from 1	the word box.			

- 1. Morse code is the "language" used by the ______.
- 2. Observatories use giant ______(s) to look at the stars.
- 3. A _______ is often found in newspaper offices because whole stories, rather than brief messages, must be transmitted.
- 4. Before the invention of the telephone and the radio, the field of

_____ did not exist.

5. The photographer used a ______ lens for the pictures of the lions because he had no desire to get very close.

			Root and Base Words
Name			
		not	
	un	not	

Circle the words that use un as a prefix meaning not or the opposite of.

unanimous	unique	unsure
uncaring	unity	untangle
undeserved	unknown	until
underage	unhelpful	unqualified
unicycle	unlock	unwind
uniform	unshaken	unequal

Complete each sentence using a word from the list above.

- 1. The children were so well-behaved that Jordan felt that the babysitting money was practically ______.
- 2. If you haven't already studied the material, last-minute cramming for a test will probably be _______.
- 3. Norman realized that he'd be ______ for a lot of interesting jobs unless he got some computer training.
- 4. Mona spent a lot of time trying to ______ the knot.
- 5. The children were _____ about what to get their mother for her birthday.
- 6. Although the quarter and the peso are nearly the same size, they are of ____ value.

Root and Base Words

NOOL AIIU BASE WOIUS		
	Name	
	mono, uni	one
monogram a desi	gn of two or more letters, s	uch as initials, entwined into one
monopoly exclus	sive control by one group of	people (from Greek <i>polein</i> , "to sell")
monorail a railv	way with cars running on a s	single track
monotony samer	ness; lack of variety (from Gr	reek <i>tonos</i> , "tone")
unicorn a myt	hical horselike animal with o	one horn (from Latin <i>cornu</i> , "horn")
unicycle a vehi	icle with one wheel(from Gr	eek <i>kuklos</i> , "circle, wheel")
unilateral of, on	n, or by one side only (from I	Latin <i>latus</i> , "side")
unison speak	ing or singing together (fro	m Latin <i>sonus</i> , "sound")

Fill in the blanks with words from the word box.

- It took many hours of practice before Mike could ride the _____ without falling.
- 2. To distinguish between the sweaters we gave the twins for Christmas, we



had _____(s) put on them.

- 3. The class recited the pledge of allegiance in ______.
- 4. After the fourth time he told the story, I was bored by the
- 5. Without any prompting from her parents, Sasha made a decision that she would clean up her room.

Circle the prefix that means **one** in each word below. Then use a dictionary to write the definition of each word.

1.	uniform <i>(adjective)</i>	
2.	universe	
3.	monochrome (noun)	
1	unify	

Name

together, with com

combat to fight; to struggle against, especially to try to reduce or eliminate

commiserate to express sorrow or pity

a person who accompanies or associates with another companion

to note the similarities or differences of compare to try to outdo or defeat someone else compete

to form by putting together compose

compound something made of several parts

to squeeze together; to reduce in size or volume compress

Fill in each blank with a word from the word box.

- 1. The scientists are doing research to find a way to ______ the new disease
- 2. My grandmother has been very lonely since my grandfather died, so my mother hired a woman to be her ______.

 3. Green paint can be made from a ______ of blue and
- vellow paint.
- 4. The two classes ______(d) against each other in a baseball game.
- 5. For geometry class, John will ______ the diameters of a volleyball and a basketball.

Circle the words with the prefix **com** meaning **together**, with.

compel comedy complicate complex

compromise coma

compartment comet



Name	

Imported words are words used in English that come from **different languages**, such as Greek, Latin, French, or German.

Below is a list of some English words and their origins.

African	Arabic	Dutch	Hindi	Japanese	Spanish
gumbo	amber	coleslaw	bungalow	bonsai	cargo
jazz	crimson	landscape	chintz	karate	lariat
okra	tambourine	waffle	loot	kimono	vanilla

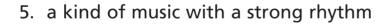
Write each word from above beside its meaning below and on the next page. You may use a dictionary to help you.

- 1. a deep red color
- 2. an art of self defense _____





4. a one-storied house _____





6. a yellowish color _____







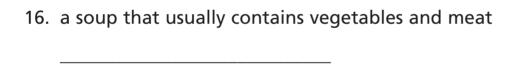




- 9. a salad made of cabbage ______
- 10. a vegetable that has soft, sticky green pods ______
- 11. goods that are transported ______
- 12. a small drum with loose metallic disks at the sides



- 13. a bean used for flavoring _____
- 14. a long robe worn with a sash ______
- 15. a view or scene on land ______





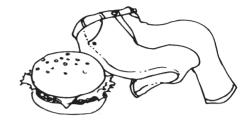
- 17. goods that are stolen ______
- 18. a potted plant that is kept small by special methods

Im	norted	Words
ШШ	portea	vvoras

Name

Read the word explanations and answer the questions. Use a dictionary for help.

1. **Jeans** are named for the city of Genoa, Italy, where they were first made. Are jeans usually made of cotton or wool?_____



- 2. **Spinach** is a vegetable named for the country of Spain. What color is spinach?_____
- 3. **Cantaloupes** are named for Cantalupo, a villa in Italy where they were first grown. Is a cantaloupe a type of melon or berry?______
- 4. A marathon is a long-distance footrace. It is named for Marathon, a Greek city that was the site of a battle in 490 B.C. According to legend, a messenger ran about 25 miles from Marathon to Athens to deliver the news that the Greeks had defeated the Persian army. How many miles is a modern-day marathon?
- 5. Fine pottery called **china** is named for China, the country where very fine pottery was made. What is one thing that is made of china?_____
- 6. **Frankfurters** are named for the German city of Frankfurt. Is a frankfurter made from beef or fish?
- 7. **Tangerines** are named for the city of Tangier in Morocco. Do tangerines look like pears or oranges?______
- 8. Attic comes from Attica, a peninsula in Greece. Is an attic found at the bottom or at the top of a house?_____
- 9. **Coach** got its name from the Hungarian city of Kocs. A coachlike vehicle was built in this city in the 1450's. Do passengers sit inside or on top of a coach?_____
- 10. A dance called the **polka** got its name from the Czech word for Poland, a European country. Is the polka a fast or slow dance?_____
- 11. **Suede** is a type of leather. The name comes from the French word for Sweden, a Scandinavian country. How does suede feel?______
- 12. A **cologne** is a perfumed liquid named for the German city of Cologne. A world-famous perfume was made here. Does a person drink or wear cologne?______
- 13. **Hamburger** was named for the German city of Hamburg. Is hamburger made from potatoes or from beef?______
- 14. **Indigo** is a type of dye. It got its name from the country of India, where the indigo plant grows. Is indigo a dark blue or a deep red color?_____

Complete each sentence with a French word from the word box.

chef	budget	menu
petite	crayon	question

- 1. The word _____ comes from the French word *crayon*.
- 2. The word _____ comes from the French word meaning to seek or ask.
- 3. The word _____ comes from the French word that means detailed, as in a list of items for sale at a restaurant.
- 4. The word _____ is short for the French *chef de cuisine*.
- 5. The word _____ comes from the French word meaning small.
- 6. The word _____ comes from the French word bougette.

Imported Words

Name _____

Complete each definition with a Native American word from the word box.

opossum	pecan	moccasin
raccoon	toboggan	Canada

- 1. The word _____ comes from the word for *scratcher*.
- 2. The word _____ comes from the word for *village*.
- 3. The word _____ comes from the word for *shoe*.
- 4. The word _____ comes from the word for hard-shelled nut.
- 5. The word _____ means white animal.
- 6. The word _____ means a drag made of skin.

Name

Match the imported word with its English form.

_____ 2. gopher

moose

_____ 3. sleigh

4.

_____ 1. boss

- _____ 5. cookie
- _____6. cockroach
- _____ 7. woodchuck
- _____ 8. coleslaw

- a. koekje (Dutch)
- b. koolsla (Dutch)
- c. slee (Dutch)
- d. baas (Dutch)
- e. cucaracha (Spanish)
- f. gaufre (French)
- g. moosu (Native American)
- h. otchuck (Native American)

Name	

An abbreviation is the shortened version of a word.

Read the words and their abbreviations in the word box.

Sunday—Sun.
Monday—Mon.
Tuesday—Tues.
Wednesday—Wed.
Thursday—Thurs.
Friday—Fri.
Saturday—Sat.

January—Jan.
February—Feb.
March—Mar.
April—Apr.
August—Aug.
September—Sept.
October—Oct.
November—Nov.
December—Dec.

Unscramble the abbreviations for the days of the week.

- 1. tsa _____
- 2. nus
- 3. onm
- 4. edw _____
- 5. sute
- 6. rif
- 7. rstuh

Unscramble the abbreviations for the months of the year.

- 1. bef _____
- 2. mra
- 3. ced
- 4. tco
- 5. rap _____
- 6. vno

Name

Write the abbreviation for the <u>underlined</u> word in each sentence.

HS	Dr.	Mrs.	secy.
Jr.	Gov.	Mr.	Mt.

- 1. <u>Doctor</u> Evans is a heart surgeon. _____
- 2. Will Missus banks be picking us up after school? _____
- 3. Mike's dad, Mister Lee, runs his own restaurant.
- 4. Governor Wilson plans to rebuild the old train station.
- 5. My full name is Manuel Javier Rodriguez, <u>Junior</u>.
- 6. The school secretary is on vacation.
- 7. Mount Bluebell is the highest point in our state. _____
- 8. The local high school made it to the state swimming meet. _____

Name	

Write the abbreviation for the <u>underlined</u> word on the lines provided.

Dear Micah,

I hope that you are excited as I am for my visit on <u>Saturday</u>, <u>March</u> 7th. I can't believe it's only a <u>month</u> away! Are we still going to the Girl Scout <u>meeting</u>? I can't wait to see all my old friends. It seems like I've been here in <u>California</u> for <u>years</u> instead of only a few <u>weeks</u>. Maybe next time you'll be able to come out and visit me! You might be able to come in <u>August</u> before school starts.

I'll see you soon! Your friend, Robin

1. _____

5. _____

2. _____

6. _____

3. _____

7. _____

4. _____

8. _____

Name
name

Rewrite each statement without abbreviations.

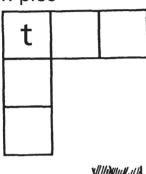
- 1. 3 ft. make 1 yd.
- 2. 12 in. make 1 ft.
- 3. There are 16 oz. in 1 lb.
- 4. 1 doz. is made of 12 objects.
- 5. There are 5280 ft in 1 mi.
- 6. There are 1760 yd in 1 mi.
- 7. There are 100 mm in 1 cm.
- 8. 32 degrees F is equal to 0 degrees C.

Name

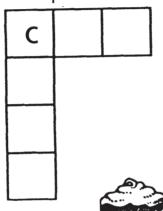
A compound word is made of two words that can stand alone.

Unscramble the given letters and fill in the puzzle with a compound word. Then write the compound word on the line.

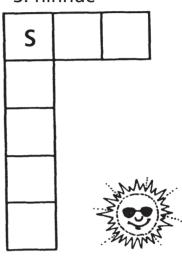
1. pieo



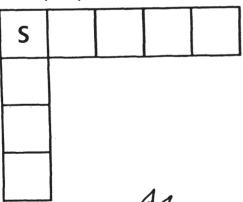
2. aupke



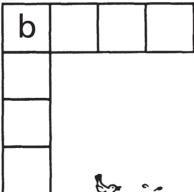
3. hinnue



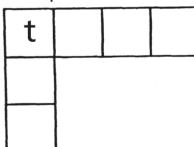
4. eciphap



5. htirda



6. ropee

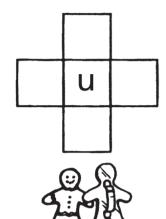




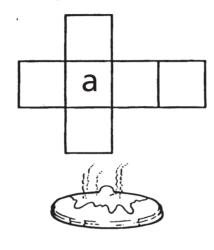
Name ____

Unscramble the given letters and fill in the puzzle with a compound word. Then write the compound word next to its picture.

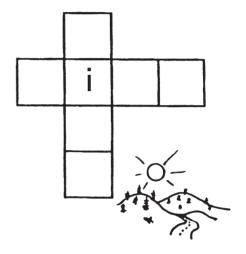
1. tcot



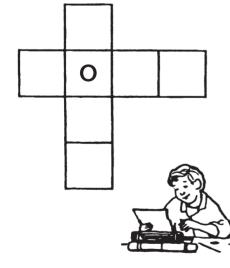
2. ekpnc



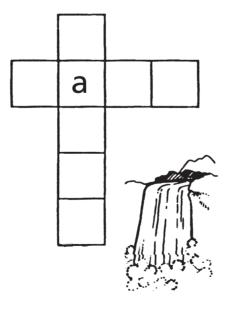
3. Ilshde



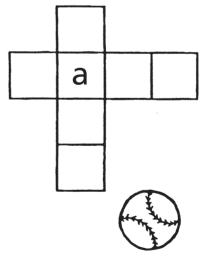
4. whkrme



5. Ilwtref



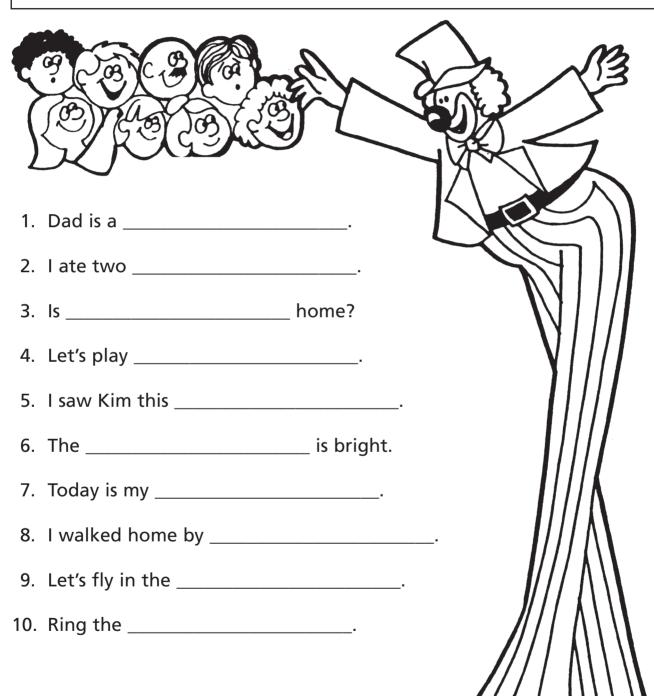
6. bblsel



Name _____

Write the missing compound word in each sentence.

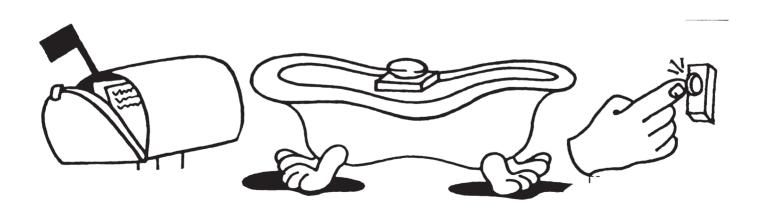
sunshine	anyone	fireman	myself	baseball
pancakes	birthday	afternoon	doorbell	airplane



Name	
------	--

Find a word to go with each meaning.

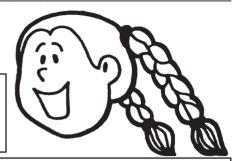
	bookcase bathtub	driveway mailbox	shoel bedro	cupboar classroo	doorbell doorknob
_					
1.	a place for lett	ers	_	 	
2.	a place to sleep	o	_		
3.	for tying shoes		_		
4.	a place for boo	oks	_	 	
5.	for taking a ba	ith			
6.	a place to learr	n	_	 	
7.	use to open do	oor	_	 	
8.	place for dishe	S			
9.	place for the ca	ar		 	
10.	tells you somed	one is at the do	or _		



Finish the compound word under each picture.

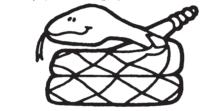
snake

corn plane cup bow hook rise berry fly nail



1.

tea _____



3. rattle ____



5.

rain _____



7.

pop _____



finger _____



4.

fish _____



6.

air _____



8.

straw

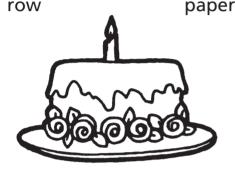


10.

Name

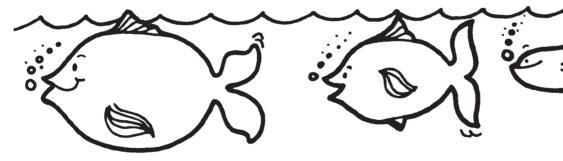
Match the words to make compound words. Write the compound words.

hand	mother	handshake
news	cat	
wild	` shake	
grand	boat	
row	nanor	









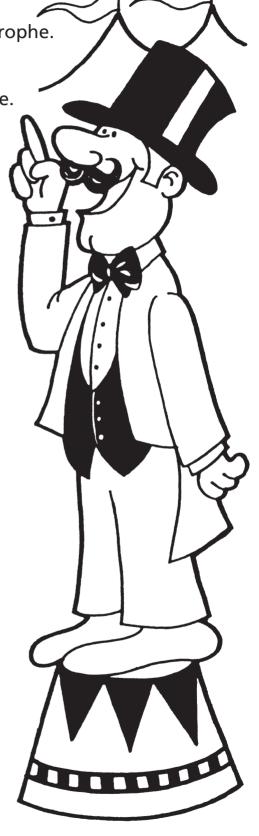
Ν	a	m	e
---	---	---	---

A contraction combines two words using an apostrophe. Not all of the letters in both words are written.

Write contractions. Cross out letters you do not use.

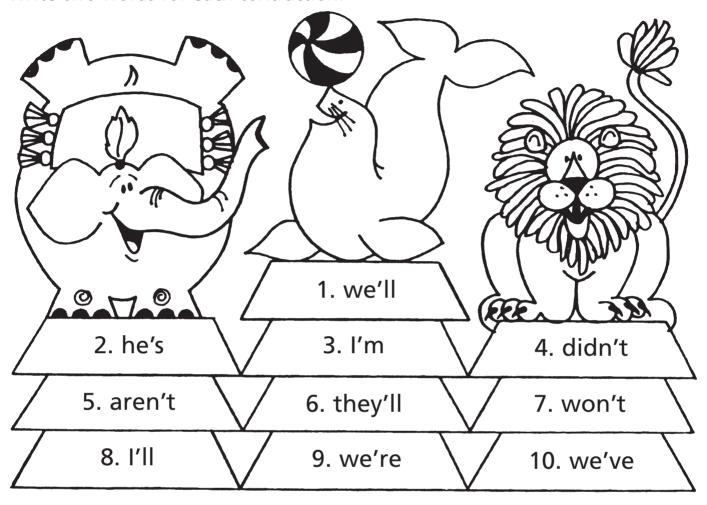
1.	we are	we're

- 2. could not _____
- 3. he is
- 4. they will _____
- 5. I am _____
- 6. we have _____
- 7. she will _____
- 8. cannot _____
- 9. did not _____
- 10. do not _____
- 11. she is _____
- 12. they are _____



Name ____

Write two words for each contraction.



1.	 2.	

Contractions



Name _____

WHO NEEDS A HELMET?
MY HEAD IS AS HARD
AS A ROCK!

IF YOU THINK YOU DON'T NEED A HELMET YOUR HEAD IS A ROCK!

Write the contraction in each blank.

1.	You really	ride your bike without a helmet.
	should no	t
2.		signed up nine students to go on the hike
	They have Saturday.	
3.	I have	picked six McIntosh apples to share with my
	friends.	
4.		the bird that made her home in the birdhouse
	There is we put up last week.	
5.		be able to play in the band concert next week.
	l will	
6.	Michele and Mark	go roller-skating with us on can not
	Saturday.	
7.	Davidwas not	sure yet if he had enough money to
	purchase the guinea pig.	

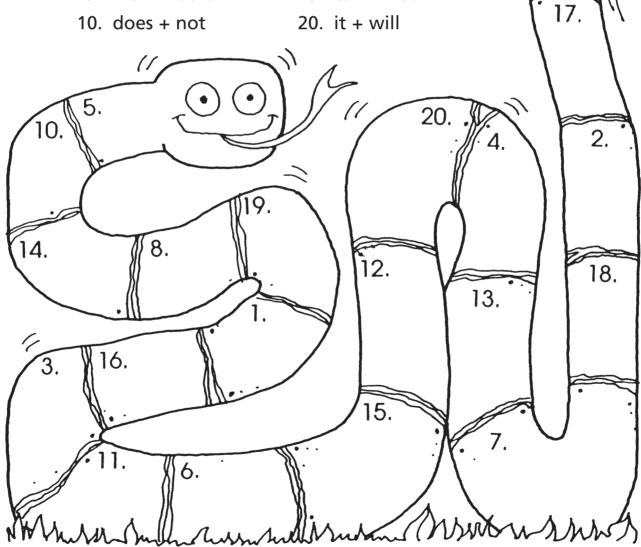
		Contractions
Var	ne	
8.		going to the library to check out some books.
	We are on volcanoes.	
9.	Cindy says that she	pet "Herbie," my tarantula,
	no matter how friendly he	
10.	It is	a wonderful day to go roller-blading!
11.	Here is	the book that you wanted to borrow on
	African animals.	
12.	They have	all got orange trees in their back yards.
13.	There is	the key that we've been looking for.
14.		ever dive headfirst into water where you can't
	Do not see the bottom.	
15.		tall enough to ride on the
	bumper cars.	
16.		be going to see the play.
17.	Steven reallyshould	jump on the bed like that.
18.	The bus will probably leave	e before ready.

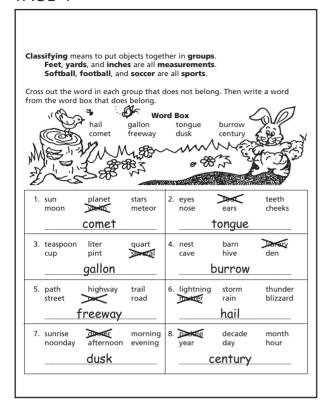
Name _____

Write each contraction in the correct section of the snake's body.

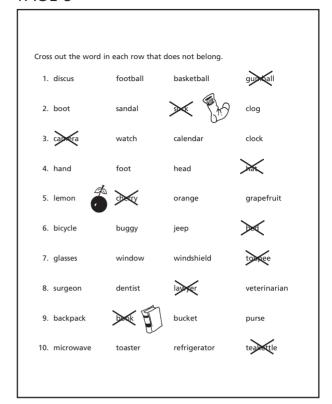
- 1. you + will
- 2. would + not
- 3. let + us
- 4. they + are
- 5. have + not
- 6. I + am
- 7. will + not
- 8. where + is
- 9. we + would
- 10. does + not

- 11. were + not
- 12. we + are
- 13. you + would
- 14. should + not
- 15. who + will
- 16. of the clock
- 17. is + not
- 18. what + is
- 19. can + not
- 20. it + will

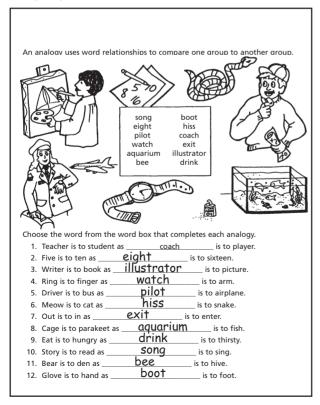


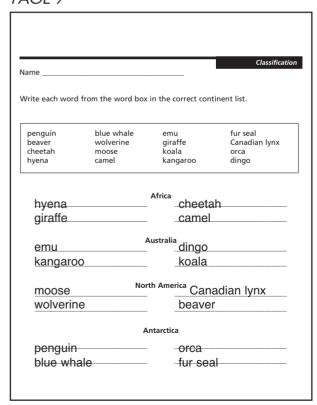


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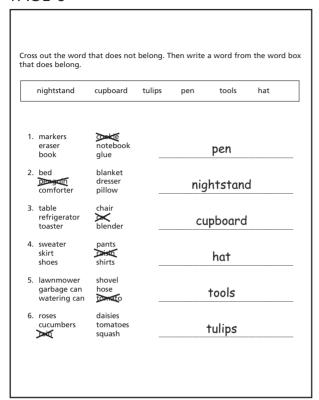


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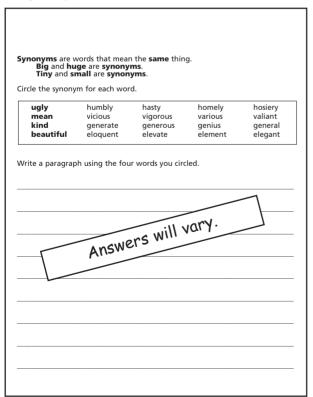
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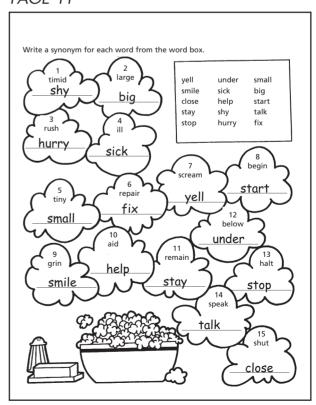


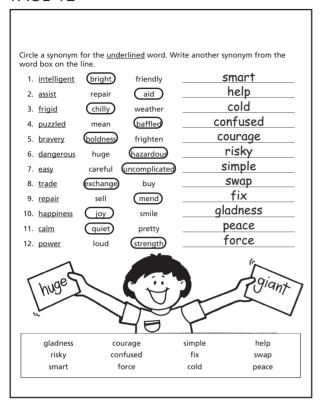
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ginger	apple dumpling	cola	Grains/Breads	
paprika	cobbler	hot cocoa	bagel	
cumin	fudge	juice	tortilla	
pepper	strudel	cider	barley	
curry	truffle	milk shake		
cinnamon	pumpkin pie		pasta	
cloves	eclair	milk	cereal	
nutmeg	sorbet	eggnog	rice	
apple dumpling cobbler fudge oatmeal strudel	cola cracker c ginger hot cocoa ji paprika pasta p	ereal cider umin curry uice milkshake sepper wassail sumpkin pie	cinnamon cloves eclair eggnog milk nutmeg rice sorbet	

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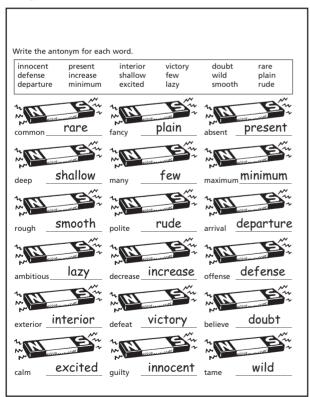


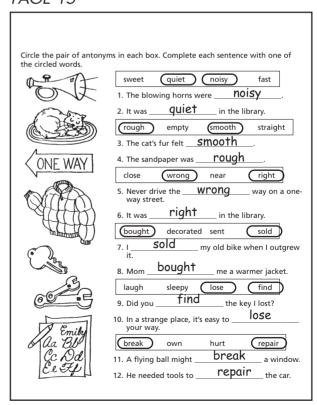


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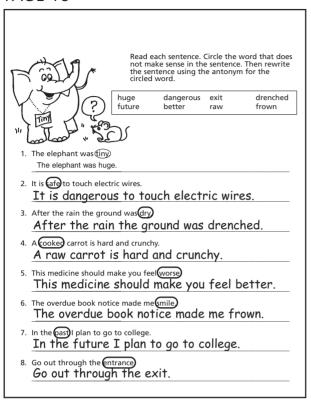


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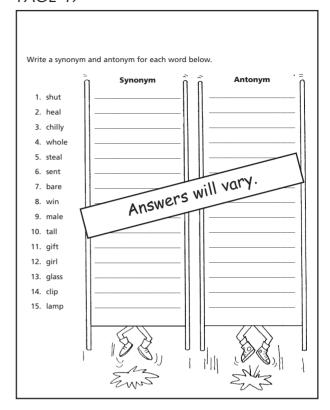




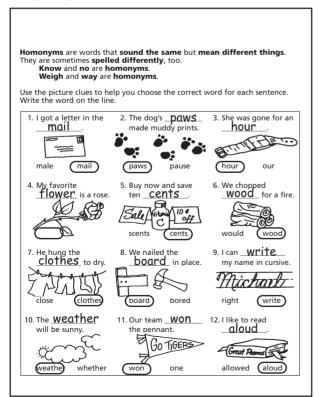
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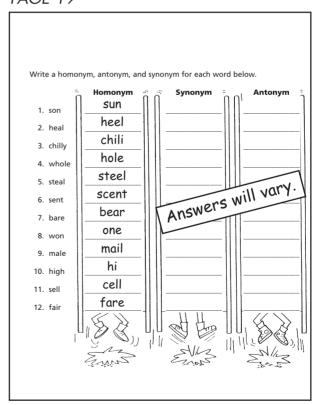


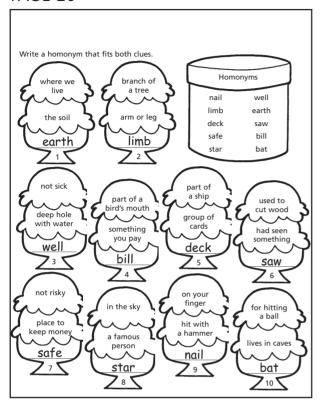
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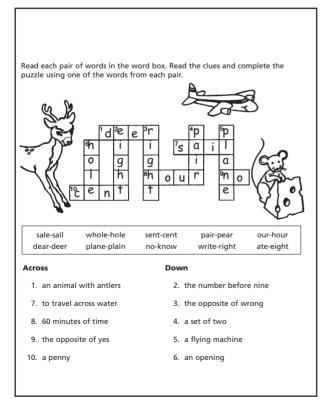


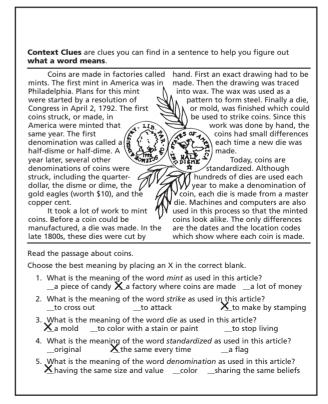


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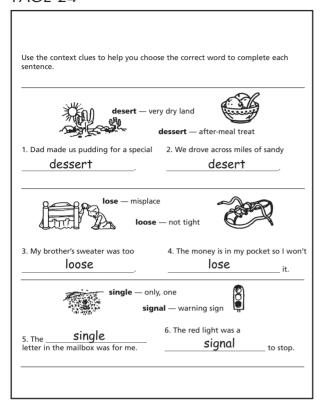


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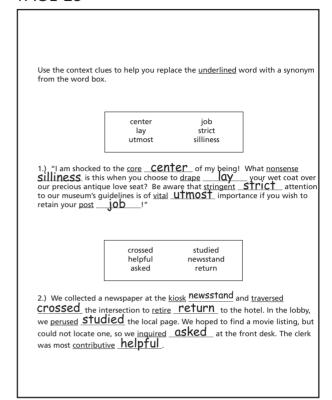




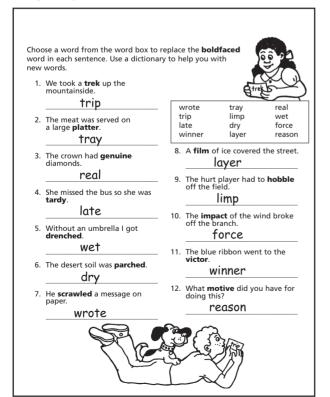
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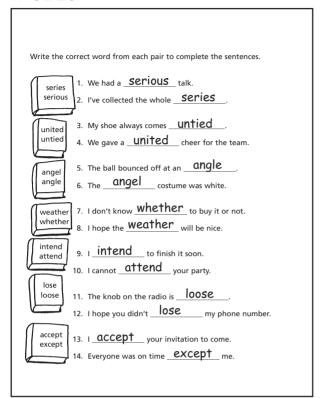
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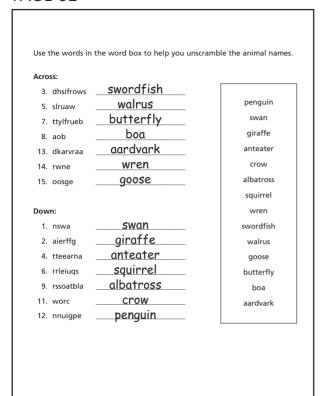
Read the passage about television. Then answer the questions.
The name television comes from tele- meaning far in Greek, and videre meaning to see in Latin. Before 1950, the use of television was rare. Then, during a single decade, the ten-year period from 1950 to 1960, television became a part of almost every household in the United States. It swiftly became a major influence in people's lives. It changed the way they spent their time and let them see a whole new world right in their own homes. Since the 1950s television has evolved, or grown and changed, to include uses in businesses, hospitals, schools, and law enforcement. As well as providing entertainment, television broadcasts business meetings and monitors hospital patients. It lets students study and observe world events as they happen, and even guards banks and prisons.
1. Which boldfaced word in the story means: a. a ten-year period? b. quickly? c. important? d. grown and changed? e. watches over? f. happenings? g. uncommon? 1. Which boldfaced word in the story means: decade Swiftly Major evolved e. watches over? f. happenings? g. uncommon? Clock Mom! Hurry!
2. Where did the name for television come from? It came from tele meaning far in Greek, and videre meaning to see in Latin.
3. How did television influence people's lives after 1950? It changed the way they spent their time and let them see a whole new world right in their own homes.
4. What do you think is television's most important use and why? Answers will vary
7.11.5WG/ 3 WIII Yali y

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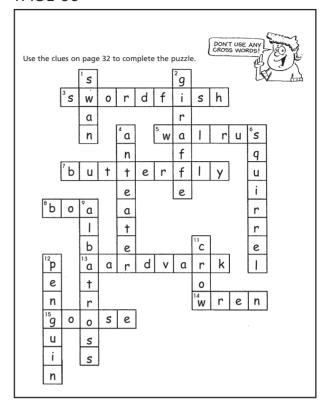


17102 01		
Answer each clue with a math word from the 1. 0 d d 2. c o u n t 3. n u m b e r s 4. a d d 5. p l u s 6. e v e n 7. m i n u s 8. e q u a l s	count add numbers plus minus equals even odd	zzle.
If you begin at one, how high can you Fill in the chart with the from an analysis of two, you will have a six and two.	1 to 1000.	
Two six equals eight. Begin at two and count to twenty using	nu	
7. Three one equals two. 8. Three minus one two.	of the state of th	

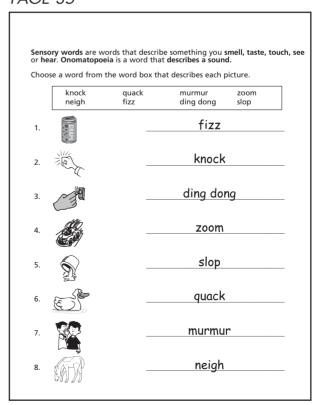
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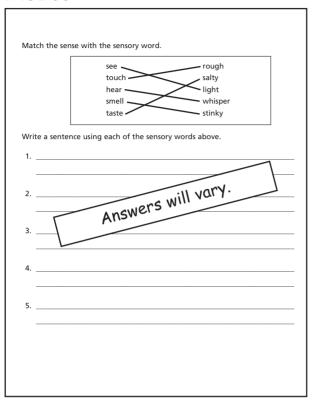


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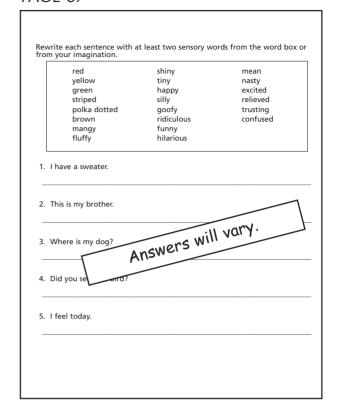


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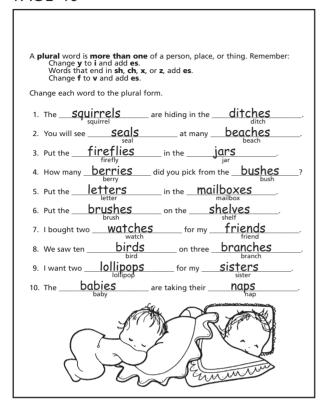


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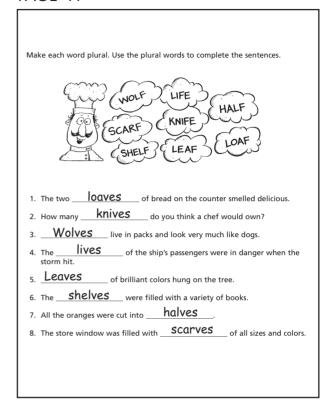


		rs	will	val	ry.	
W'	Ne					

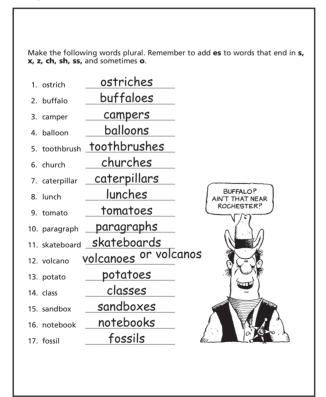
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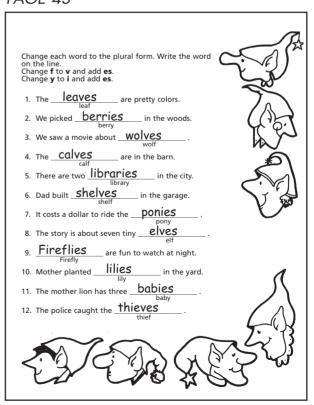


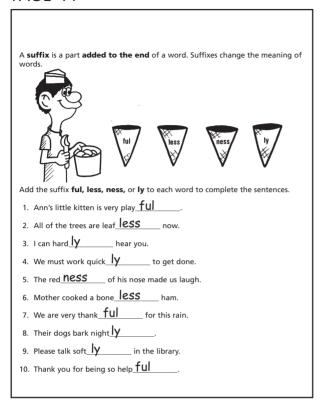
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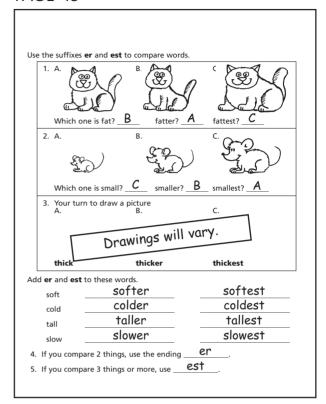
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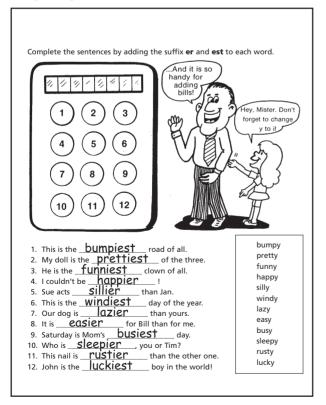


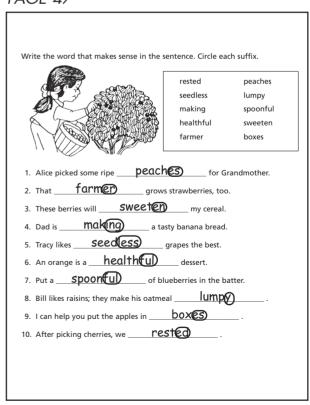


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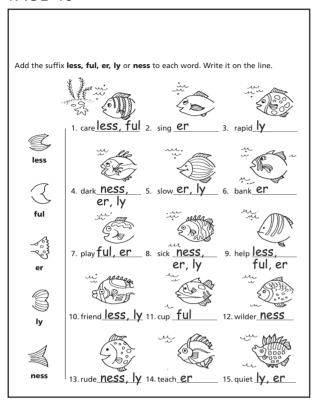


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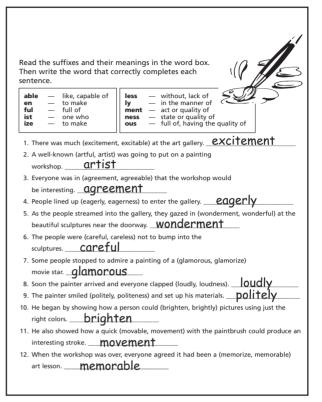


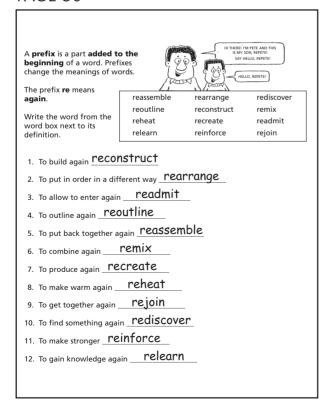


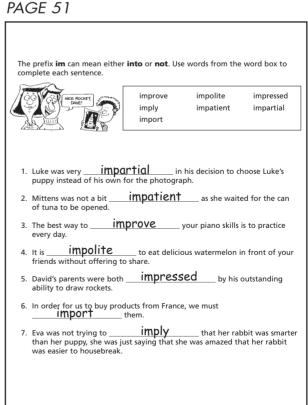
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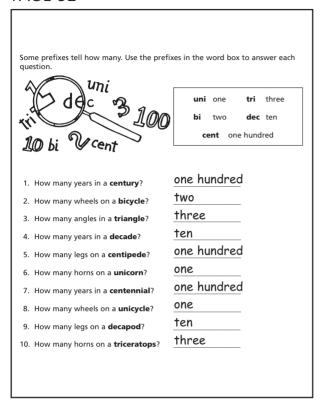


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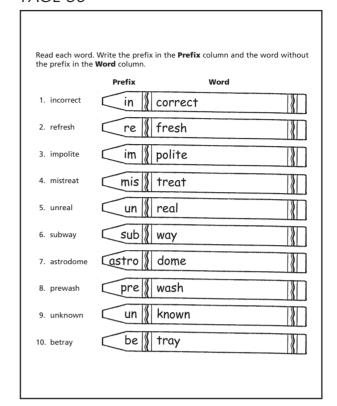




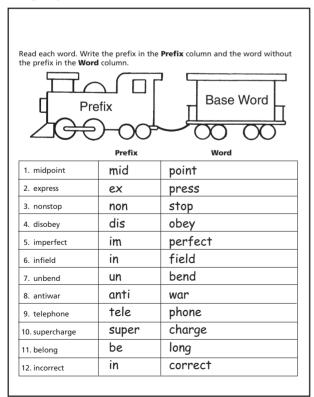


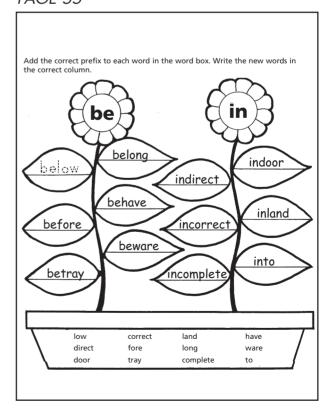


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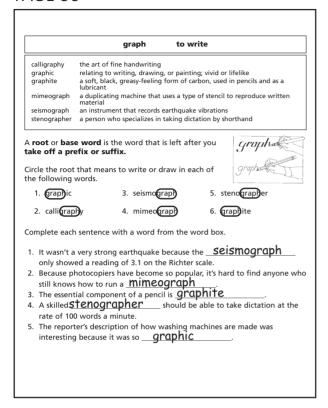


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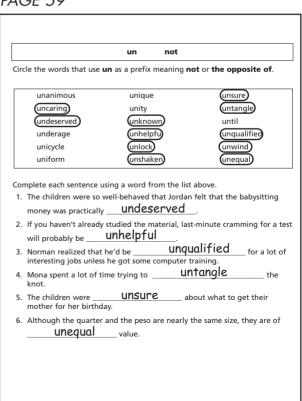


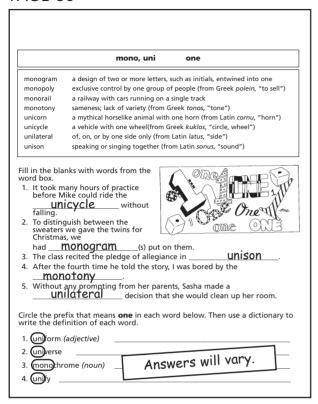
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	man, manu hand
manacle	to put handcuffs on, to restrain (verb); handcuff (noun)
manicure	cosmetic care of the hands and fingernails
manipulate	to control or move with the hands; to handle skillfully
manual	done by hand (adjective); a handbook providing information or instruction (noun)
manufacture	to make a product by hand or by machinery
manuscript	a handwritten or typed copy of an article, book, or report before it is printed.
Then define the contract of th	that means hand in each word below. ne word in the blank using the word box. a company that makes products
1. manacled	handcuffed
=	
2. man pulat	
3. manually	
4. man curist	person who takes care of fingernails
Complete each	n sentence with a word from the word box.
1. After I pai	inted the house, I went to the beauty salon for a
mar	to improve the looks of my hands.
	r sighed in relief as he wrote the last word of the
	script for his novel.
	is manual labor.
5. Carpentry	manacla (b.)
	officer manacle (d) the criminal.
	was the video game champion of the school because she could ipulate the controls so skillfully.
List four manu	Answers will vary.

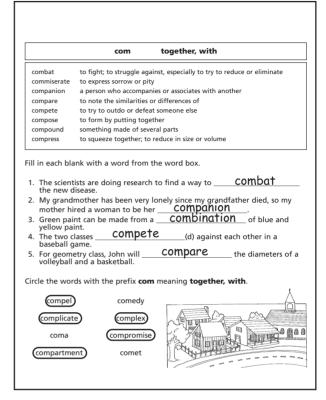
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	tele	far	
telecommunication	the science or technolo pictures by wire or radi	gy of communicating sounds, signals, or o	
telegraph	a system for sending co receiver	ded messages from a transmitter to a	
telephoto	a magnifying camera lens used to photograph distant objects		
telescope	an optical instrument that makes distant objects appear nearer and larger		
teletypewriter		which messages to be sent are typed out automatic typewriter on the receiving end	
xample: television	tele tele	vision SCOPE	
telescope telegraph	tele	graph	
3. telephoto	tele	photo	
4. telecommunica	1 1	communication	
5. teletypewriter	tele	typewriter	
omplete each sent	ence using a word fro	om the word box.	
1 Morse code is t	he "language" used k	_{by the} telegraph	
i. Worse code is c	se giant <u>telesco</u>	the Assistance .	
	se giant <u>Telesco</u>	pe (s) to look at the stars.	
2. Observatories u	ewriter is	often found in newspaper offices rief messages, must be transmitted.	
3. A teletyp	stories, rather than b		





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PAGE 62

Imported words are words used in English that come from different languages, such as Greek, Latin, French, or German. Below is a list of some English words and their origins. African Arabic Dutch Hindi Spanish Japanese coleslaw bungalow bonsai gumbo cargo jazz okra crimson landscape chintz karate lariat waffle tambourine kimono Write each word from above beside its meaning below and on the next page. You may use a dictionary to help you. 1. a deep red color ______ Crimson karate 2. an art of self defense 3. a crisp pancake made of batter waffle bungalow 4. a one-storied house 5. a kind of music with a strong rhythm jazz 6. a yellowish color _ amber 7. a long, light rope used for catching livestock lariat chintz 8. a printed cotton fabric

9. a salad made of cabbage <u>coleslaw</u>	
10. a vegetable that has soft, sticky green podsokra	
11. goods that are transportedCargo	
12. a small drum with loose metallic disks at the sides tambourine	¥))
13. a bean used for flavoring <u>vanilla</u>	
14. a long robe worn with a sash kimono	
15. a view or scene on land <u>landscape</u>	
16. a soup that usually contains vegetables and meat	780
17. goods that are stolen	
18. a potted plant that is kept small by special methods	

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Read the word explanations and answer the questions. Use a dictionary for help.

- Jeans are named for the city of Genoa, Italy, where they were first made. Are jeans usually made of cotton or wool?
- 2. **Spinach** is a vegetable named for the country of Spain. What color is spinach? ________
- 3. Cantaloupes are named for Cantalupo, a villa in Italy where they were first grown. Is a cantaloupe a type of melon or berry? Melon
- A A marathon is a long-distance footrace. It is named for Marathon, a Greek city that was the site of a battle in 490 B.C. According to legend, a messenger ran about 25 miles from Marathon to Athens to deliver the news that the Greeks had defeated the Persian army.

 How many miles is a modern-day marathon?
- Fine pottery called **china** is named for China, the country where very fine pottery was made. What is one thing that is made of china?<u>Answers will var</u>
- 6. **Frankfurters** are named for the German city of Frankfurt. Is a frankfurter made from beef or fish? <u>beef</u>
- 7. **Tangerines** are named for the city of Tangier in Morocco. Do tangerines look like pears or oranges?_____
- 8. Attic comes from Attica, a peninsula in Greece. Is an attic found at the bottom or at the top of a house? 10p
- Coach got its name from the Hungarian city of Kocs. A coachlike vehicle
 was built in this city in the 1450's. Do passengers sit inside or on top of a
 coach? INSIGE
- 11. **Suede** is a type of leather. The name comes from the French word for Sweden, a Scandinavian country. How does suede feel?_**SMOOTN**
- 12. A **cologne** is a perfumed liquid named for the German city of Cologne. A world-famous perfume was made here. Does a person drink or wear cologne? <u>WCQT</u>
- 13. **Hamburger** was named for the German city of Hamburg. Is hamburger made from potatoes or from beef? beef
- 14. **Indigo** is a type of dye. It got its name from the country of India, where the indigo plant grows. Is indigo a dark blue or a deep red color dark blue

PAGE 65

Complete each sentence with a French word from the word box.

chef	budget	menu
petite	crayon	question

- 1. The word ____crayon ____ comes from the French word *crayon*.
- 2. The word <u>question</u> comes from the French word meaning to seek or ask.
- 3. The word <u>menu</u> comes from the French word that means detailed, as in a list of items for sale at a restaurant.
- 4. The word ______ is short for the French chef de cuisine.
- 5. The word __petite ___ comes from the French word meaning small.
- 6. The word <u>budget</u> comes from the French word *bougette*.

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Complete each definition with a Native American word from the word box.

opossum pecan moccasin raccoon toboggan Canada

- 1. The word raccoon comes from the word for scratcher.
- 2. The word <u>Canada</u> comes from the word for *village*.
- 3. The word <u>moccasin</u> comes from the word for *shoe*.
- 4. The word __pecan ___ comes from the word for hard-shelled nut.
- 5. The word **opossum** means white animal.
- 6. The word <u>toboggan</u> means a drag made of skin.

PAGE 67

Match the imported word with its English form.

d _{1.}	boss	a.	koekje (Dutch)
_f2.	gopher	b.	koolsla (Dutch)
_C _ 3.	sleigh	c.	slee (Dutch)
<u> 9 </u>	moose	d.	baas (Dutch)
_ a _ 5.	cookie	e.	cucaracha (Spanish)
_ e 6.	cockroach	f.	gaufre (French)
<u>h</u> 7.	woodchuck	g.	moosu (Native American)
_b8.	coleslaw	h.	otchuck (Native American)

An abbreviation is the shortened version of a word Read the words and their abbreviations in the word box. Sunday—Sun. January—Jan. Sunday—Sun. Monday—Mon. Tuesday—Tues. Wednesday—Wed. Thursday—Thurs. Friday—Fri. February—Feb. March—Mar. April—Apr. August—Aug. September—Sept. Saturday—Sat. October—Oct. November—Nov. December—Dec. Unscramble the abbreviations for the days of the week. Sat. 1. tsa Sun. 2. nus Mon. 3. onm Wed. 4. edw Tues. 5. sute Fri. 6. rif Thurs. 7. rstuh Unscramble the abbreviations for the months of the year. Feb. 1. bef Mar. 2 mra Dec. 3. ced Oct. 4. tco Apr. 5. rap Nov. 6. vno

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. <u>Doctor</u> Evans is a heart surgeon. <u>Dr.</u> . Will <u>Missus</u> banks be picking us up after school? <u>Mrs.</u> . Mike's dad, <u>Mister</u> Lee, runs his own restaurant. <u>Mr.</u> . <u>Governor</u> Wilson plans to rebuild the old train station. <u>Governor</u>
Mike's dad, <u>Mister</u> Lee, runs his own restaurant. <u>Mr.</u> <u>Governor</u> Wilson plans to rebuild the old train station. <u>Gov</u>
Governor Wilson plans to rebuild the old train stationGov
dovernor wilson plans to rebuild the old train station.
T.,
. My full name is Manuel Javier Rodriguez, <u>Junior</u> . <u>Jr.</u>
. The school secretary is on vacation. Secy.
. Mount Bluebell is the highest point in our state. Mt.
. The local <u>high school</u> made it to the state swimming meet

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Write the abbreviation for the <u>underlined</u> word on the lines provided.

Dear Micah,

I hope that you are excited as I am for my visit on <u>Saturday</u>, <u>March</u> 7th. I can't believe it's only a <u>month</u> away! Are we still going to the Girl Scout <u>meeting</u>? I can't wait to see all my old friends. It seems like I've been here in <u>California</u> for <u>years</u> instead of only a few <u>weeks</u>. Maybe next time you'll be able to come out and visit me! You might be able to come in <u>August</u> before school starts.

I'll see you soon! Your friend, Robin

_{1.} Sat.

5. **CA**

2. Mar.

6. **yrs**

з. **_mo.**___

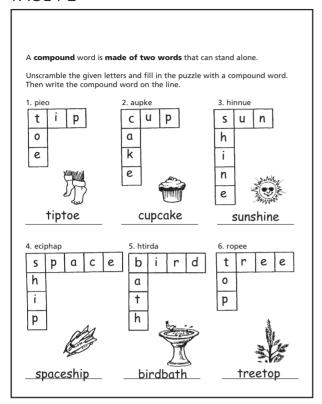
7. **wks.**

4. <u>mtg.</u>

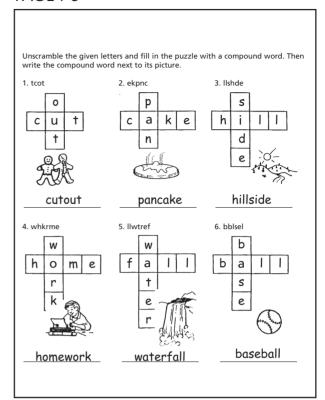
8. **Aug.**

	Celsius yard foot millimeter	centimeter dozen inch ounces	Fahrenheit pound mile	
Rewrite e	ach statement with	out abbreviations.		
1. 3 ft. r	make 1 yd.			
3 f	eet make a y	/ard		
2 12:-	make 1 ft.			
		1 4+		
12 1	inches make	1 1001		
3. there	are 16 oz. in 1 lb.			
the	re are 16 ou	inces in 1 pou	ınd	
4 1 dos	. is made of 12 obj	· ·		
			+4	
1 00	JZEN IS Muue	of 12 objec	15	
5. there	are 5280 ft in 1 mi			
the	re are 5280	feet in 1 mi	le	
6 there	are 1760 yd in 1 m	i		
	•		ilo	
ine	re are 1700	yards in 1 m	IIE .	
7. there	are 100 mm in 1 cr	m		
the	re are 100 r	nillimeters ir	1 centimeter	
8 32 de	grees F is equal to	0 degrees C		
	ī		+- O d C-	مرينما
32 (uegrees tanre	enneit is equal	to 0 degrees Ce	ISIUS

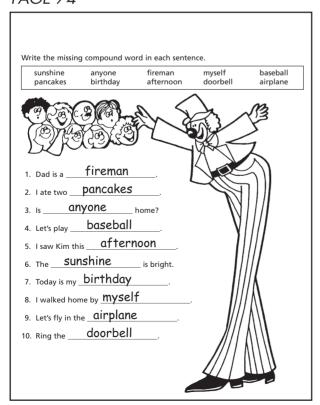
PAGE 72



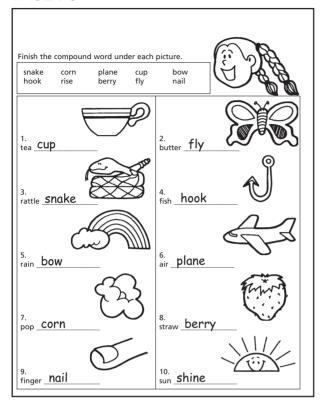
PAGE 73



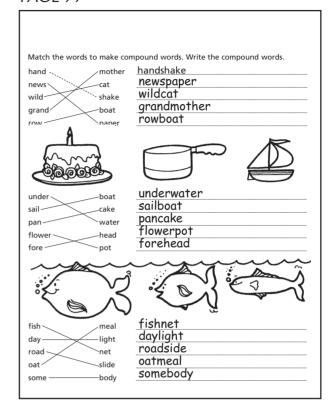
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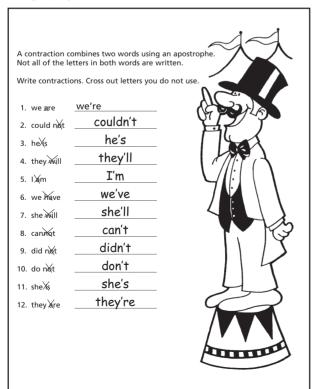
bookcase bathtub	driveway mailbox	shoelace bedroom	cupboard classroom	doorbell doorknob	
I. a place for le	etters		mailbox		
2. a place to sle	еер		bedroom		
3. for tying sho	es		shoelace		
1. a place for b	ooks		bookcase		
5. for taking a	bath		bathtub		
6. a place to learn			classroom		
7. use to open door			doorknob		
8. place for dishes			cupboard		
). place for the	car		driveway		
D. tells you som	neone is at the o	door	doorbell		
		2			

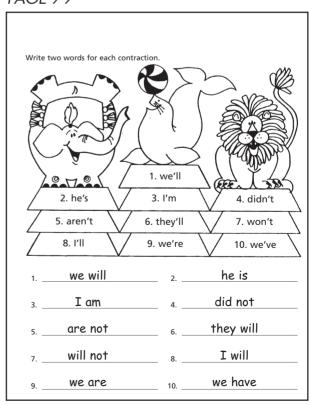


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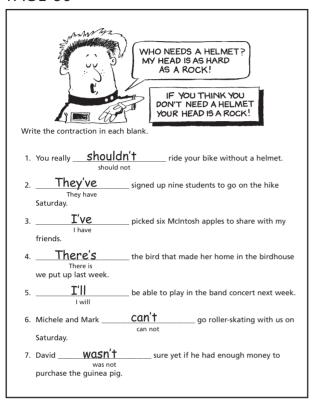


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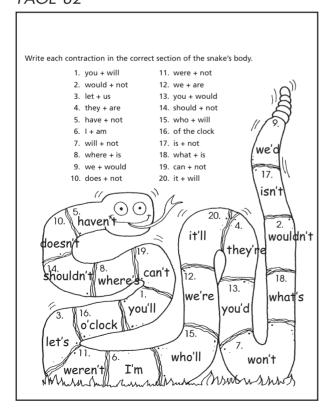




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8.	We're We are	going to	the library to check	out some books.		
	on volcanoes.					
9.	Cindy says that she	won't	pet "Herb	ie," my tarantula,		
	will not no matter how friendly he is!					
10.	It's	a wonder	ful day to go roller-l	blading!		
11.	Here's Here is African animals.	the book	that you wanted to	borrow on		
12.	They've They have	all got orange trees in their back yards.				
13.	There's	the key that we re been looking to				
14.	Don't	ever dive headfirst into water where you can't				
	Do not see the bottom.					
15.	Jim and Cheryl	aren't	tall enough to	ride on the		
	bumper cars.					
16.	Sue and Sharon	won't	be going to s	ee the play.		
17.	Steven really	shouldn't	jump on the bed	l like that.		
18.	The bus will probab	ly leave before _	she's	ready.		

Test-Taking Practice is designed to prepare you to use the Vocabulary Skills you've been practicing in the first part of this book on a standardized test.

The first part of the Test-Taking Practice is just for Vocabulary Skills. You'll answer questions that test your knowledge of synonyms, Antonyms, Homonyms, and Context Clues.

The second part of the Test-Taking Practice is Reading Comprehension. On these pages, you will read a passage and then answer questions about it. The better your understanding of Vocabulary Skills, such as Context Clues, Concept Words, and Root and Base Words, the better you will do on Reading Comprehension, which indirectly tests these skills.

How to Use Test-Taking Practice

Getting Started:

- Read the directions carefully.
- Do the sample items.

Practice:

- Complete the Practice items.
- Continue working until you reach a Stop sign at the bottom of the page.

Test-Taking Tips

Sometime during school you may take a standardized achievement test. These tests check to see what you and the rest of your class have learned. they can help you see what your strengths and weaknesses are.

Taking a test can be stressful, but it doesn't have to be! The key is to prepare yourself, whether you are taking an achievement test or a weekly quiz. Here are some tips that can help you prepare for and do your best on any kind of test.

Before the test:

- Find a comfortable, quiet spot to study that is free of distractions.
- Get organized before you start to study: collect all the books, papers, notes, and pencils or pens you will need before you sit down.
- Study a little bit at a time, no more than 30 minutes a day. If you can, choose the same time each day to study in your quiet place. This is good practice for sitting and concentrating for the actual test.
- Give yourself frequent 5-minute breaks if you plan to study for longer than a half hour. Stand up, stretch out, and get a drink or snack (nothing too messy!)
- Try making a study sheet with all the information you think will be on the test. Have a parent, brother, sister, or friend quiz you by asking questions from the sheet.

On the day of the test:

- Get a good night's sleep before the test.
- Plan to eat a light breakfast and lunch so that you won't get drowsy during the test. Too much food can make you sleepy.
- Wear comfortable clothes that won't distract you during the test. If you have long hair, plan to pull it back away from your face so it won't distract you.
- Don't worry if you are a little nervous when you take a test. This is a natural feeling and may even help you stay alert.
- Take advantage of any breaks you have. Stand up and stretch, and get a drink of water or visit the bathroom if you have the time.

During the test:

Be careful

- Listen carefully to all the directions before you begin.
- Read all directions carefully.
- Sometimes the letters for the answer choices change for each question. Make sure the space you fill in matches the answer you think is correct.
- Read the question and all the answer choices. Once you have decided on the correct answer, ask yourself: "Does this really answer the question?"

Manage your time wisely

- Take the time to understand each question before you answer.
- Eliminate the answer choices that don't make sense.
- Try out answer choices in the question to see if they make sense.
- Skim through written passages and then read the questions. Refer back to the story to answer the questions. You don't have to reread the passage for each question.
- Look for key words in the question and the answer choices. They will help you find the correct answer.
- Sometimes the correct answer is not given. Mark "none" if this is the case.
- Skip difficult questions. Circle them and come back to them when you are finished with the easier questions.
- If there is still time when you have finished, go through the test again and check your answers.

Be confident

- Stay with your first answer. Change it only if you are certain another choice is better.
- Don't worry if you don't know an answer. Take your best guess if you are unsure of the answer, then move on to the next question.
- Be certain of what the question is asking before you answer. Try restating a question if you don't understand it the way it is written.

Test-Taking in Vocabulary

Examples

Directions: Read each item. Choose the word that means the same or about the same as the underlined word.

A surprising outcome	B To damage a car is to —
A start	F repair
B visit	${f G}$ buy
C result	H harm
D meaning	f J polish



Be careful. The letters for the answer choices change for each question. Make sure the space you fill in matches the answer you think is correct.

Practice

1 valuable employee

- A product
- B worker
- C boss
- **D** savings

2 tread carefully

- F work
- G carry
- H act
- J walk

3 mistaken idea

- A super
- B accurate
- C erroneous
- **D** pleasant

4 observe closely

- F watch
- G lend
- H play
- J shoot

5 A jolly person is —

- A sad
- B tall
- C short
- D cheerful

6 A brilliant light is —

- F distant
- G bright
- H tiny
- J dull

7 An accurate measurement is —

- A correct
- B incorrect
- C large
- D difficult

8 To leave hastily is to leave —

- F late
- G quickly
- H slowly
- J early



Examples

Directions: Read each item. Choose the answer that means the same or about the same as the underlined word.

A To deceive someone	B She had to patch her tire.
A hurt B call C see D fool	To patch is to— F put air in G return H repair J adjust



If you are not sure which answer is correct, take your best guess.

Eliminate answer choices you know are wrong.

Practice

- 1 Be uncertain about the location
 - A not sure
 - B not happy
 - C not near
 - D not aware
- 2 A coastal area
 - F near the desert
 - G near the ocean
 - H near the mountains
 - J near the city
- 3 File papers
 - A lose
 - B put in a large pile
 - C burn
 - D put away in order
- 4 The wood was damaged by moisture.
 - F dryness
 - G strong wind
 - H dampness
 - J great cold

5 My brother was grumpy this morning.

Grumpy means —

- A sick
- **B** happy
- C unpleasant
- **D** late
- 6 Who is the author of that book?

An author is a —

- F reader
- G writer
- H owner
- J publisher
- 7 That is a <u>peculiar</u> color to paint a house.

Peculiar means —

- A strange
- **B** pretty
- C common
- D bright



Test-Taking in Vocabulary

Examples

Directions: Read each item. Choose the word that means the opposite of the underlined word.

A The bowl is empty.	B <u>original</u> form
A full B cracked C small D heavy	 F first G active H shallow J final



Before you mark your answer, ask yourself: "Does this mean the opposite of the underlined word?"

Practice

- 1 The trail up the mountain is difficult.
 - A challenging
 - **B** steep
 - C easy
 - **D** narrow
- 2 Rain is possible today.
 - F happening
 - G certain
 - **H** [not possible
 - J predicted
- 3 That old couch is worthless.
 - A wonderful
 - B new
 - C cherished
 - **D** valuable
- 4 This lake is very deep.
 - F shallow
 - G cold
 - H large
 - J warm

- 5 recognize someone
 - A welcome
 - B seek
 - C forget
 - D hurry
- 6 very fortunate
 - F charming
 - G unlucky
 - H rich
 - J safe
- 7 available resources
 - A inaccessible
 - B extra
 - C recent
 - **D** active
- 8 branch office
 - F distant
 - G large
 - H whole
 - J main



Examples

Directions: For items A and 1-2, find the answer in which the underlined word is used the same as in the sentence in the box. For items B and 3-5, read the two sentences with the blanks. Choose the word that fits in both sentences.

A | Please turn off the light.

In which sentence does the word <u>light</u> mean the same thing as in the sentence above?

- A The light is too bright in the bedroom.
- **B** The box was light enough to carry.
- C You'll need a light jacket.
- **D** The fire is hard to light.

\mathbf{B}	Someone	bought	the	 on	the
	corner.				

A new house costs a _____ of money.

- F bunch
- G lot
- H house
- J property



If a question is too difficult, skip it and come back to it later, if you have time.

Practice

Write a <u>note</u> to your sister.

In which sentence does the word <u>note</u> mean the same thing as in the sentence above?

- A Can you reach that high note?
- **B** This note will explain everything.
- C Be sure you <u>note</u> where you parked the car.
- **D** Note how the artist used a mixture of bright and dark colors.

2 The large <u>bat</u> flapped through the night.

In which sentence does the word <u>bat</u> mean the same thing as in the sentence above?

- **F** The player swung the <u>bat</u> quickly.
- G The surprise made him <u>bat</u> his eyes.
- **H** The kittens love to <u>bat</u> the ball around.
- J This kind of bat eats lots of flies.

3	Inez	bought	a		of	soda.
---	------	--------	---	--	----	-------

The doctor said it was a difficult

- A case
- B carton
- C disease
- **D** situation

4	The	e		İS	fla	ıt	•
---	-----	---	--	----	-----	----	---

The runner began to _____.

- F turn
- G balloon
- H lose
- J tire

5 What _____ does Carl work?

Help me _____ the box to that side.

- A shift
- B time
- C move
- **D** job

STOF

Test-Taking in Vocabulary

Examples

Directions: Read the paragraph. Find the word below the paragraph that fits best in each numbered blank.



Skim the passage first. Then read each sentence with a blank carefully. Use the meaning of the sentence to find the answer.

Practice

Sometimes the old ways of doing things are still the best.		(1)	
many manufactured fibers, for instance, wool and cotton	(2)	the b	est
materials for making clothes. Wood and bricks, which have b	een i	n use fo	or
thousands of years around the world, are the most(3)	bu	ilding	
materials. When it comes to travel in rugged (4), horse	es or	mules_	(5)
any machines we have developed. These examples demonstr	ate _	(6)	
that newer isn't always better.			

- 1 A Despite
 - B Relying
 - C Consequently
 - **D** Before
- 2 F eliminate
 - G support
 - **H** handle
 - J remain
- 3 A unlikely
 - B versatile
 - C responsive
 - **D** motivational

- 4 F actions
 - G terrain
 - H accommodations
 - J vehicles
- 5 A elate
 - B deny
 - C surpass
 - **D** enlist
- 6 F conclusively
 - G rarely
 - H hopefully
 - J expressively



Examples

Directions: Read each question. Fill in the circle for the answer you think is correct.

- A Which of these words probably comes from the Latin word graduare meaning to step?
 - A grand
 - B great
 - C graduate
 - **D** ingredient

B The owner had to _____ the puppy for chewing the shoe.

Which of these words means the owner had to speak harshly to the puppy?

- F scold
- G pursue
- H alert
- J inspire



If a question sounds confusing, try rephrasing the sentence in a way that is easier to understand.

Mark the right answer as soon as you find it.

Practice

- 1 Which of these words probably comes from the German word schnarren meaning to growl?
 - A snap
 - B shank
 - C snarl
 - **D** strand
- 2 Which of these words probably comes from the French word *contenir* meaning *to hold*?
 - F contain
 - G continent
 - H consent
 - \mathbf{J} conform
- 3 Our _____ visit to the Grand Canyon took place in 1968.

Which of these words means the visit was our first?

- A limited
- **B** initial
- C sampled
- **D** final

4 Pat was able to _____ the dying plant.

Which of these words means Pat was able to bring the plant back to life?

- F elate
- G immobilize
- H unfurl
- J revive

For numbers 5 and 6, choose the answer that best defines the underlined part.

- 5 farmer builder
 - A place where
 - B when
 - C against
 - **D** person who
- 6 prepay precede
 - F after
 - G soon
 - H before
 - J again



Test-Taking in Vocabulary

Examples

Directions: For E1, choose the answer that means the same or about the same as the underlined word. For E2, read the question. Mark the answer you think is correct.

E1 feel grouchy A pleasant	E2 Which of these probably comes from the Latin word <i>magnus</i> meaning <i>great</i> ?
${f B}$ healthy	F magnet
C energetic	${f G}$ mangle
D irritable	H major
	J minor

For numbers 1-8, find the word or words that mean the same or almost the same as the underlined word.

1 remain stranded

- A crowded
- B open
- C isolated
- **D** defined

2 claim a right

- F avoid
- G oppose
- H solve
- J demand

3 stitch a shirt

- A buy
- B tear
- C sew
- **D** lose

4 manage a business

- F quit
- G run
- H join
- J like

5 If something is withered it is —

- A dried up
- B soaked
- C pushed over
- D hidden

6 Final means —

- F next
- G previous
- H last
- J first

7 To purify is to —

- A obtain
- B buy
- C confuse
- D clean

8 This restaurant is very popular.

- F expensive
- G well-liked
- H crowded
- J far away

GO

For numbers 9-13, find the meaning for each underlined word.

9 The repair to the bridge is supposed to be permanent.

Permanent means —

- A temporary
- B done quickly
- C long-lasting
- **D** inexpensive

10 Your answer is <u>satisfactory</u>, so you passed the test.

Satisfactory means —

- F incorrect
- G acceptable
- H long
- J confusing

11 The trail to the lake is incredible.

Incredible means —

- A steep
- **B** extraordinary
- C long and winding
- **D** boring

12 The dog was filthy after our walk.

Filthy means —

- F happy
- G clean
- H dirty
- J tired

13 My cat crouched when she saw the bird.

Crouched means —

- A jumped
- B ran
- C cried loudly
- D bent down

For numbers 14-19, find the word that means the opposite of the underlined word.

14 massive rock

- F tiny
- G gigantic
- H balanced
- J high

15 a brief visit

- A pleasant
- B long
- C short
- **D** unexpected

16 guided tour

- F unassisted
- G enjoyable
- H expensive
- J directed

17 I wonder why he is so timid?

- A frightened
- B fearless
- C cowardly
- **D** angry

18 The museum had a formal luncheon.

- F pleasant
- G late
- H crowded
- J casual

19 The package seemed ordinary.

- A typical
- **B** original
- C unusual
- **D** natural

GO

Test-Taking in Vocabulary

	numbers 20-23, choose the word that ectly completes both sentences.	24	Don't forget to put a stamp on the letter.
20	My is running late. We will the dog for you.		In which sentence does the word stamp mean the same thing as in the sentence above?
-	F watch G clock H walk J find		 F The secretary used a rubber stamp. G A horse will often stamp its feet. H A stamp can only be used once. J This machine will stamp the part out of a sheet of metal.
21	This is a good for a picnic.		
	There is a on your shirt. A place B stain	25	Where is the sock to match the one on top of the washer?
	C spot D table		In which sentence does the word match mean the same thing as in the sentence above?
22	We caught when we went fishing.		 A The tennis match will begin soon. B This match will light anywhere there is a rough surface.
	The bird is on its		C Those two are a match for one another.
	F bassG limbH trout		D Be sure to <u>match</u> the parts carefully.
	J perch		numbers 26 and 27, choose the answer t best defines the underlined part.
23	The officer was very to me.	26	harmless needless F with
	This of apple is not so sweet.		G alone
	A nice		H whereJ without
	B typeC kind		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	D friendly	27	impossible impatient
			A tooB soC not
			D of

Test-Taking in Vocabulary

28	from the Middle English word fortia	30 The couple to buy a new house when they could afford it.
	meaning strong? F former	Which of these words means the couple meant to buy a house?
	G photo H force J foreign	 F expanded G released H posted J intended
29	Which of these words probably comes from the Latin word socius meaning comrade?	31 The ice crystals formed a pattern.
	A sockB sociableC solitary	Which of these words means the pattern could be broken easily?
	D song	A hearty B delicate C denied D duplicate
	Read the paragraph. Find the word belonumbered blank. A family of owls has made its hor	me in an old barn(32) to our
	property. The two adult and two	owls spend most of the day
	sleeping and only become active arou	und dusk. They hunt most of the
	night, feeding on mice and rabbits. I	They appear to be(34) flyers,
	but catch their prey without much d	
	family of hunters returns to the(
90		. 04 17
32	F adjacent G distant	34 F needless G partial
	H consequent	H awkward
	J hesitant	J ancient
33	A mature B capable	35 A occasional B security
	C responsible	C annual
	D juvenile	D partially

Test-Taking in Vocabulary

Examples

Directions: For E1, choose the answer that means the same or about the same as the underlined word. For E2, read the question. Mark the answer you think is correct.

E1 nearby store

- A busy
- B distant
- C expensive
- **D** close

E2 Which of these probably comes from the Old English word *seldum* meaning *infrequent*?

- F seldom
- G insulted
- H salad
- J similar

For numbers 1-8, find the word or words that mean the same or almost the same as the underlined word.

1 need desperately

- A slowly
- B urgently
- C openly
- **D** formally

2 vanquished army

- F beaten
- G victorious
- H resting
- J active

5 To be ridiculous is to be —

- A sensible
- B foolish
- C confusing
- **D** pleasant

6 To arrive promptly is to be —

- F late
- G by car
- H on time
- J with friends

3 investigate a mystery

- A look into
- B create
- C be frightened by
- **D** enjoy

7 If something is superb it is —

- A not acceptable
- **B** worse than average
- C average
- **D** better than average

4 gather information

- F lost
- G distribute
- H hide
- J collect

8 You will really enjoy this novel.

- F long book
- G short book
- H long vacation
- J short vacation

9 The teacher made a just decision.

Just means -

- A fair
- B quick
- C bad
- **D** unexpected

10 Casey completed every <u>detail</u> of the project.

A detail is a —

- F step
- G major component
- H form
- J small item

11 The snow on the mountain gradually disappeared.

Gradually means —

- A never
- B all at once
- C little by little
- **D** hardly

12 Fran felt bashful in front of the class.

To be bashful is to be —

- F moody
- G shy
- H forward
- J confused

13 Kayla dismounted and walked around the horse.

Dismounted means-

- A got off
- B rode on
- C ran up
- **D** got on

For numbers 14-19, find the word that means the opposite of the underlined word.

14 monopolize the phone

- F use
- G lose
- H repair
- J share

15 lively discussion

- A long
- B short
- C dull
- **D** angry

16 the simple design

- F colorful
- G complicated
- H unusual
- J plain

17 a harsh tone of voice

- A shrill
- **B** pleasant
- C quiet
- D rude

18 Ted was <u>definitely</u> going with us.

- F possibly
- G surely
- H thoroughly
- **J** lately

19 Our old car is still reliable.

- A dependable
- B broken
- C missing
- **D** undependable

Test-Taking in Vocabulary

	numbers 20-23, choose the word that	24 The children sat on the step.
20	On which will you go to the hospital?	In which sentence does the word step mean the same thing as in the sentence above?
	Have you ever tasted a?	F The first step involves cutting the fruit into pieces.
	F day G date	G Don't step on that piece of glass.
	H plumJ appointment	H Each step up the steep hill became more difficult.
		\mathbf{J} The front step was covered with snow.
21	It must feel terrible tosomeone from a job.	25 The mayor will address the town
	The will keep us warm.	council.
	 A chase B oven C dismiss D fire 	In which sentence does the word address mean the same thing as in the sentence above?
		A Address her with the respect due her office.
22	You will need a to dig a hole	B This is the wrong street address.
	in hard dirt.	C Remember the zip code when you address the letter.
	Which pair of shoes did you? F shovel G pick H choose	In golf, you must <u>address</u> the ball carefully.
	J buy	For numbers 26 and 27, choose the answer that best defines the underlined part.
23	How long will the play?	26 submarine subnormal
	This is the bottle of milk.	F below G around
	A take	H since
	B only C last	J above
	C last D continue	27 harder taller
		A less B again C more D never

- Test-Taking in Vocabulary 30 A _____ storm blew down trees and 28 Which of these words probably comes from the Old French word gentil power lines around our house. meaning noble? Which of these words means the storm F generate was very strong? G gland violent H gentle G talented J glisten H pleasant J subjected 29 Which of these words probably comes from the Greek word phasis meaning Monica found a _____ necklace at a 31 appearance? garage sale. A fail Which of these words means Monica **B** phantom found a necklace that is worth a lot? C phrase **D** phase A exploded B exaggerated C minimized D valuable Read the paragraph. Find the word below the paragraph that fits best in each numbered blank. Young people today have an (32) future ahead of them. They are living in the first part of the 21st (33) . Our world will be a very different place because of (34) in technology, communication, and transportation. Medical science will (35) life and let us enjoy active lives much longer. Perhaps the most remarkable trend the future holds is the possibility of traveling to Mars. 32 F awful 34 F expenses G unkind G deterioration
- - H exciting
 - J opportunity
- 33 A moment
 - **B** century
 - C guarantee
 - **D** sentiment

- H reflections
- advances
- 35 A prolong
 - B finance
 - C adhere
 - standardize

Example

Directions: Read each item. Choose the answer you think is correct. Mark the space for your answer.

The four children sat beside the river and dangled their feet in the water. They had been friends since they had been in kindergarten and did almost everything together. Now that school was finished, they were looking forward to a summer of fun.

A What part of a story does this passage tell about?

- A The plot
- B The characters
- C The mood
- **D** The setting



Read the question and all the answer choices. Once you have decided on the correct answer, ask yourself: "Does this really answer the question?"

Practice

- 1 Which of these probably came from an ad in the telephone book?
 - A The rain began to fall around noon.
 - **B** Pablo was sure he could win the race.
 - **C** The trout is a popular game fish.
 - **D** We guarantee our work.
- **2** Julian is reading a story called "Voyage to a New Land."

Which of these sentences is probably the first one in the story?

- **F** The family stood on the deck and looked at the land that stretched before them as far as the eve could see.
- **G** On calm days, everyone sat on deck enjoying the fresh air and sunshine.
- H I was too young to remember, but my mother told me about cooking aboard the ship.
- **J** It was terribly crowded, with people sleeping anywhere they could find a space.

3 It was going to be a difficult day for the people of Leeds. The huge oak tree in Central Park had been diseased for years, and this was the day it was to be cut down.

What part of a story does this passage tell about?

- A the plot
- **B** the characters
- C the mood
- **D** the setting

4 Which of these sentences states a fact?

- **F** Everyone will enjoy visiting our national forests.
- G The prettiest trees remain green all year long, even in the coldest weather.
- **H** The best use of a forest is for recreation.
- **J** Trees supply us with food, paper, and wood for building things.



Example

Directions: Read the passage. Find the best answer to each question that follows the passage.

Pizza has sometimes been called "junk food," and in some cases, it really is. When prepared correctly, however, it can be one of the most healthful foods you can eat. A pizza contains nutrients from the major food groups and can easily be made with reduced-fat ingredients.

- A What helps to make pizza a healthful food?
 - A Using ingredients
 - **B** Using low-fat ingredients
 - C Using high-fat ingredients
 - **D** Using one of the four food groups



Look for key words in the question, then find the same words in the passage. This will help you locate the correct answer.

Practice

Here is a passage about a sport that involves real adventure. Read the passage and then do numbers 1 through 7 on page 122.

How is this for adventure? Tie yourself into a tiny boat that can tip over in a flash. Grab a double-headed paddle and set off at breakneck speed down a raging river. Oh, and don't forget your helmet and flotation vest. You'll need both, because an important part of this sport is the guarantee that you'll flip over into chilly water and have to turn yourself back up. If all this sounds wonderful to you, then you should take up the sport of kayaking.

A kayak is a small, enclosed boat that was invented by Native Americans in Alaska and the northern provinces of Canada. They used these seaworthy craft, which were made of animal skins around a wooden frame, to hunt and fish in the ocean, but adventurers today prefer the thrill of shooting the rapids in fiberglass kayaks. Kayaking has grown today into an Olympic sport that is enjoyed by millions of people around the world.

The safest way to learn to kayak is to take lessons. Centers throughout the United States can set you up with an instructor, all the equipment

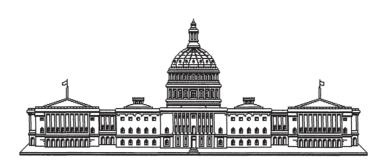
you'll need, and a safe body of water in which to learn. Once you get the hang of kayaking, you can rent equipment and try it on your own in a relatively calm river or lake. Later, as your skills and confidence improve, you can move up to more challenging waters.

It is interesting to note that kayaking can be enjoyed in cities as well as in distant mountain rivers. Even in the large cities in the East, like New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, DC, kayakers are having a ball in local rivers and even the runoff created by heavy storms.



- 1 The kayak was invented by
 - A Canadians.
 - B modern adventurers.
 - C residents of cities in the East.
 - D Native Americans.
- 2 Most kayaks today are made of
 - F animal skins.
 - G fiberglass.
 - H wood.
 - J aluminum.
- 3 Which of these would be the best title for the passage?
 - A "The Double Paddle"
 - **B** "Adventure in the Ocean"
 - C "River Fun"
 - D "Old Boat, New Adventure"
- 4 What does the author mean by the phrase "shooting the rapids"?
 - F Shooting quickly
 - G Riding a kayak in ocean waves
 - H Riding a kayak down river rapids
 - J Hunting from a kayak

- 5 When you kayak down a river, you can almost always expect to
 - A be pushed off course by strong winds or ocean currents.
 - B get turned upside-down in the water.
 - C risk going over a waterfall.
 - **D** lose equipment like paddles, helmets, or flotation vests.
- 6 Which paragraph from the story best supports your answer for number 5?
 - F Paragraph 1
 - G Paragraph 2
 - H Paragraph 3
 - J Paragraph 4
- 7 The story suggests that once you have learned the basics, you can kayak in more challenging waters.
 - A word that means the opposite of challenging is —
 - A difficult.
 - B deep.
 - C easy.
 - D violent.



Mr. Madison's fourth grade class would be leaving soon for their trip to the state capitol. Every year Mr. Madison went through the same preparations and wondered if the weeklong trip each spring was really worth all the work that went into it.

At the beginning of the school year, Mr. Madison talked to his students about the trip and showed them photographs and videos of the fourth grade trip from the year before. He met with the parents of his students to get them involved with planning the trip. He also wanted the parents to have plenty of time to save money for the trip in the spring or to help their son or daughter earn the money needed.

The class would begin immediately to hold car washes, cake sales, and spaghetti dinners to raise money. Everyone in the class was expected to work on at least one project. Mr. Madison and some of the parents found businesses and other people in the community who thought the trip to the state capitol was a good idea. They would be sponsors and donate money to help pay for many of the costs of the trip, such as hiring the bus that would take the class to the state capitol and renting rooms at a nearby hotel.

During the school year, the fourth grade would be learning more about the history of their state. When they went to the capitol in the spring, they would visit some of the places they had learned about and see how their state government worked. But that wasn't all they would do. They would take a ride on a subway, visit an aquarium, go to a skating rink, and even see a major league baseball game. Mr. Madison wanted his students to experience many things that were not available in their small town. He also planned so many activities into each of the four days that everyone would be very tired at the end of each day. Mr. Madison wanted his students to be too exhausted to be thinking up mischief in the middle of the night.

8 In this passage, "sponsors" were people or organizations that —

- **F** contributed money for the trip.
- G went to the capitol with the students.
- **H** rented the bus to the students.
- **J** had offices in the capitol.

9 Why did Mr. Madison plan so many activities for each day of the trip?

- A So the students wouldn't want to eat too many meals
- **B** To keep the students from getting into trouble at night
- C To save money by buying group tickets
- **D** So the sponsors would think the students had a good time

10 Mr. Madison must have thought the trip to the capitol —

- **F** was not worth all the effort.
- **G** was easy to plan because he had done it before.
- **H** was hard to plan because there were so many students.
- J was worth all the effort.

11 What is the main reason that Mr. Madison took his class to the state capitol each year?

- A So they would learn more than just what was in their books
- **B** As a reward for the hard work the students did all year
- C So parents would have a chance to raise money for the trip
- **D** So the students could find sponsors for the trip

12 What does the passage say about where the students lived?

- F It was a large city.
- G It was a small town.
- **H** It was a suburb of a large city.
- **J** Even though it was a small town, it was the state capitol.

13 Why was the class trip held in the spring?

- A The capitol was busier at other times of the year
- **B** The weather in the spring was better than any other time of year
- C The students would have most of the school year to prepare for it
- **D** It gave the students a chance to study for final exams



Example

Directions: Read the passage. Find the best answer to each question that follows the passage.

Gabby couldn't wait for her parents to get home. They were at the computer store, and she hoped they would bring one home for her. She had asked for a computer often, but the family just couldn't afford one. When her father got a new job, the first thing he did was promise he would get a computer for the children.

- A How will Gabby feel if her parents don't come home with a computer?
 - A Angry
 - **B** Disappointed
 - C Pleased
 - D Confused



Skim the passage then read the questions. Refer back to the passage to find the answers. You don't have to reread the story for each question.

Practice

Here is a passage about someone who did a remarkable deed. Read the passage and then do numbers 1 through 6 on page 126.

The Hero

Michael hated the building he lived in. His family's apartment was clean and nice inside, but the outside was dirty and run-down. Trash was everywhere, and all the buildings needed to be painted. He wished his family could move. Michael wasn't happy sharing a room with his little brother. Joey whined and cried. He had to go to bed early, and Michael could not do homework or read in their room. Joey wanted Michael to play with him, and Michael wanted to go outside with his friends. He heard some neighbors say that someone ought to just set fire to this old building, it was so bad.

One night Michael dreamed that he smelled smoke. He woke up and realized it was no dream. The building was on fire. He had to climb out the window and save himself. He heard Joey cry out in his sleep. He heard his father's voice saying, "The fire is in the hall. I can't get to them!"

Michael knew what he had to do. He grabbed some blankets and wrapped Joey in them. Joey started to cry and call out his name. Michael talked to Joey and told him not to be afraid. He carefully climbed out of the burning building and made his way over to the fire escape with the heavy child in his arms.

When they got to the ground, people were crying and screaming. Michael handed his brother to a firefighter and sat down on the ground. He felt very alone and very afraid. Just then his mother and father came up to the boys and cried and hugged them both. "We thought you were gone. We couldn't get down the hall," their father said. "Michael, you are a hero for saving your brother's life."



Michael didn't want to be a hero. He wanted his old apartment back. He wanted his books and toys. He knew how much danger there had been. What if he hadn't been able to get Joey out? Michael didn't feel good at all.

Just then, Michael looked up into the brightest light he had ever seen. A fireman was holding Joey, and a television newswoman was asking Michael how it felt to be a hero. "I don't know," Michael answered quietly. "I just wanted to save my brother."

When the newswoman talked to Michael's parents, they said they didn't care about their things, as long as their boys were all right. They looked at the boys, and Michael looked at his little brother. He knew he had many reasons to feel good about what he had done.

1 Which of these is an *opinion* in the story?

- A Joey changed and did not whine and cry any more.
- **B** Michael and several of his neighbors did not like the place they lived.
- C Michael's parents tried to save the boys.
- **D** Michael was on the television news.

2 You can tell from the story that Michael—

- **F** really loved his brother.
- G was selfish.
- **H** was a coward.
- **J** was a good student in school.

3 At the end of the story, Michael felt—

- A happy.
- B angry.
- C ashamed.
- **D** afraid.

4 This story was probably written to tell about—

- **F** why fire is dangerous.
- **G** how apartment neighbors got a new home.
- **H** how a person did what he had to do.
- **J** why little brothers can be pests.

5 The first paragraph—

- A explains how the fire started.
- B tells about Michael and his brother.
- **C** describes the furniture in the room.
- **D** introduces Michael's parents.

6 Michael didn't want to play with Joey because—

- **F** he had to do schoolwork instead.
- **G** Joey always wanted to play the same games.
- **H** he didn't like Joey very much.
- **J** he wanted to play with his friends instead.

GO



"Max, get off the couch," said Andy as he and his cousin, Jake, came into the living room.

The big-eared dog opened his eyes and studied the boys for a moment before letting out a long sigh and closing his eyes again.

"This dog never listens!" said Andy. "He never does what I say."

Max's ears perked up and he opened his eyes, but he stayed in the same spot on the couch, watching first one boy and then the other.

Andy shrugged and shook his head. He petted Max on the back. Max's tail thumped against the couch, but he didn't move at all.

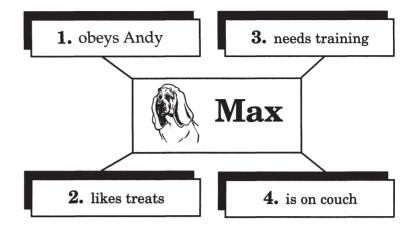
"Andy, have you ever tried to train your dog?" said Jake. "He probably doesn't know what you want from him."

"Is that like sending him to a school for dogs, Jake?" Andy said with a grin.

"Well, sort of. Some people work as dog trainers. You can also train your dog at home. When you teach a dog a command, they need to learn what the words mean. Dogs and people don't speak the same language! You can train your dog by saying the command and then showing them what you want them to do. You can tell them to get down and gently take them off the couch. When they do the correct thing, you can reward them with attention or treats. That makes the dog connect the command to good things. It takes a little time, but dogs can learn lots of things with patience," explained Jake.

7 This story web is about the story. Which box contains information that does not belong?

- A Box 1
- B Box 2
- C Box 3
- D Box 4



8 The main problem with Max was that he —

- **F** only followed commands when he was rewarded.
- **G** couldn't hear Andy's commands so he ignored them.
- **H** was unfriendly to people.
- J was on the couch.

9 Why does it take time to teach a dog a command?

- A All dogs are stubborn.
- **B** Dogs are not smart enough to learn commands right away.
- C Dogs have bad memories.
- **D** Dogs do not immediately understand human words.

10 What did Max do when Andy told him to get off the couch?

- **F** He became frightened.
- **G** He jumped off the couch.
- **H** He just looked at Andy.
- **J** He growled at Andy.

11 How can Andy get Max to do as he is told?

- **A** Give up and let Max be in charge.
- **B** Teach Max the "get down" command.
- **C** Sit on the floor instead.
- **D** Yell when Max does not get down.

12 How does Andy feel when Max won't get off the couch?

- F Sad
- **G** Frustrated
- H Disappointed
- J Worried

13 Why are rewards important in dog training?

- **A** It makes the trainer feel good.
- **B** Dogs forget their training unless they get treats every time.
- C The dog will want to follow commands to get good things.
- **D** They keep the dog from getting mad.



Unexpected Visitors

It was a chilly spring morning when Raymond got the surprise of his life. He went outside to put a bag of trash in the can when he saw three bears around the bird feeder. Without thinking, he dropped the bag of trash and rushed back into the house.

"Mom! Dad! Come quick. There are bears outside. They are eating the birdseed. Hurry! What shall we do?"

Raymond's parents rushed to the window and looked outside. Sure enough, a mother bear and her two cubs were nibbling at the birdseed around the ground under the feeder. They seemed quite content and were having a wonderful breakfast.

Just then, Raymond's sisters came down. They looked out the window and jumped back behind their parents.

"Aren't bears dangerous?" asked Merri.

"Not really," answered her mother. "They are shy animals and will usually run away as soon as they know people are around."

"Then why are they so close to the house?" It was Hannah, the youngest sister, and she sounded worried.

"They can't see us," said Mr. Turner. "The bears are just doing what comes naturally, looking for food. The bird seed is a real treat for them."

Just then the mother bear stood up and gave the bird feeder a whack with her paw. The top popped off and all the seeds inside spilled to the ground. The two cubs and the mother began gobbling up the seeds.

"So much for that bird feeder," commented Mrs. Turner.

"It was an old one, and we can buy another. The feed store has a new type that is bearproof. We can hang it higher so the bears can't reach it. I don't mind losing the feeder to the bears this time. How many people in New Jersey get to see bears in their backyard?"

The family stood at the window for a few minutes, watching the bears. They finished up the seed and looked around for other things to eat. Finding nothing, the mother bear made a growling sound and started walking off. The two cubs followed her, tumbling over one another playfully, but always keeping up with the mother. In a moment, they

"Boy," giggled Raymond,
"am I going to have a great
story for the kids in school!"

disappeared into the woods.



14 In this story, Hannah sounds —

- F disappointed.
- G excited.
- **H** angry.
- J concerned.

15 Which of these events will most likely happen after the end of this story?

- A Raymond will burn the trash.
- **B** Hannah will always be afraid of bears and other animals.
- C Raymond will pick up the bag of trash he dropped.
- **D** Merri will write a story about the bears.

16 How did the mother bear signal to the cubs?

- F By picking them up in her mouth
- G By growling
- **H** By sniffing at them
- J By licking them

17 From this story, you learn that —

- A bears and people are afraid of one another.
- **B** bears aren't afraid of people.
- C people aren't afraid of bears.
- **D** bears are afraid of houses.

18 This story is mostly about —

- F the life of bears.
- G an unexpected encounter.
- H what bears eat.
- **J** a boy getting ready for school.

19 From this story, you can conclude that —

- A bears are seen by many people in New Jersey.
- B bears and birds are enemies.
- C Mr. Turner was angry that the bear damaged the bird feeder.
- **D** not many people in New Jersey see bears in their backyard.

20 When Raymond tells this story to his friends at school, they will probably —

- **F** believe him right away because this is a common happening.
- **G** go home and look for bears at their own bird feeders.
- **H** doubt it really happened to him because the story is unusual.
- **J** doubt any other story Raymond tries to tell them.



It was a bright, sunny day, and Rosa was enjoying the beach with her family. Early in the afternoon, however, clouds began building up in the west. Soon they had moved closer and a cool wind started blowing. Mr. Gomez suggested that the family get everything together in case they had to leave quickly.

- A Mr. Gomez wanted everyone to get ready because
 - A it was getting too hot.
 - **B** the beach was crowded.
 - C he expected a storm.
 - **D** the water was too cold.

Read the title to the story and then the story. Read each question on the next page and choose the answer you think is best. Mark the space for your answer.

Weather Makers

Our earth is often surrounded by clouds. If we could look down from a spaceship, we would see bands of gray streaks and mounds that look like fluffy cotton. Some might be like thin strips of spider webs.

The clouds that usually bring rain are called nimbus clouds. They are large and dark, and often rise high into the sky.

The wispy, light clouds that appear very high in the sky are called cirrus clouds. Sometimes called horsetails, they appear when the weather is about to change from fair to stormy.

Cumulus clouds are large, white, and puffy, and look very much like cotton balls. They appear on fair days, but can sometimes form thunderheads on hot, moist days.

Clouds are made up of water vapor. They form when water on the earth evaporates and changes to a gas in the air. This water comes from lakes, rivers, and oceans. When the water vapor rises to where it cools, it mixes with tiny pieces of dust to form clouds.

As the water vapor in the clouds rises higher, it gets cooler. The higher it gets, the cooler it gets. When the water vapor cools down enough, the cloud gives up some of its water. Cooler air cannot hold as much water as warm air, so the water falls back to earth in the form of rain.

Clouds protect the earth in two ways. In the summer, clouds help keep the temperature cooler. In the winter, clouds help keep the earth warmer. Summer days are hotter when there are no clouds. Winter days are colder when there are no clouds. Clouds act like a blanket over the earth. Clouds keep the water moving from earth to sky and back to earth again. By "making weather," clouds help keep the earth from becoming too wet or too dry and too hot or too cold.

GO

1 If the writer were to add to this story, which of these would fit best?

- **A** How a plane flew into a cloud and an adventure started
- **B** Artists who liked to draw clouds
- C Making decorative clouds with cotton
- **D** How people can seed clouds to make it rain

2 After water vapor rises from the earth and forms clouds, what happens next?

- **F** The air on earth gets cooler.
- **G** Lightning and thunder appear several hours later.
- **H** Clouds rise higher, become cooler, and dump rain back on earth.
- J The air on earth gets warmer.

3 Clouds are mostly —

- A dust.
- **B** blowing snow.
- C water vapor.
- D foam.

4 After reading the passage, you might compare clouds to —

- F using an umbrella for shade.
- G filling a bucket of water.
- H watering a lawn.
- J climbing a tall tree.

5 If there were no clouds, the earth would be —

- A warmer in winter and cooler in summer.
- **B** cooler in winter and warmer in summer.
- C warmer all the time.
- **D** cooler all the time.

6 The fifth paragraph is mainly about —

- **F** how clouds are formed.
- **G** why clouds are important on the earth.
- H what clouds look like.
- **J** what causes fog.



Speedy Makes a Friend

"This looks like a safe place," Speedy said to himself. Then he scurried under the barn and looked around a bit. He had been in his family's nest in a field when a farmer started plowing the ground. All the rabbits ran in different directions. Speedy didn't even know where the others were, but he was almost grown anyway. He was ready to go out on his own and live his own life.

Right outside the barn was a nice vegetable garden. Green plants were lined up in rows, so he would have plenty to eat. Beside the garden was a nice lawn with delicious grass. Speedy had just stepped out from under the barn to visit the garden when he saw an enormous, black dog. He was so scared that he dove under the barn as fast as he could. The dog, however, did not growl or chase him. The next day he let the dog see him, but stayed close to the barn. Then he slowly hopped out, and the dog did not seem to care about him at all. Speedy felt safe. He even drank water from the big dog's dish, but only when the dog was not around.

Speedy was really happy in his new home when, one day, four other dogs came running up and chased him around the yard. He barely made it back to safety. He would have to watch out for them in the future!

One day, the big dog was in the yard looking for something. "Have you seen my bone, Rabbit? I know I left it here. Oh, there it is, under the barn. I can't reach it." He tried to get it with his paw and his mouth, but he was too big.

Speedy tried to help. He pushed on the bone and was finally able to kick it out to where the dog could reach it. "Thanks, Rabbit," said the big, black dog. "Someday, maybe I can do you a favor."

A few days later, Speedy was careless. He was in the garden eating juicy carrot tops when the pack of dogs came back. He was surrounded by angry dogs with no place to run. "I've had it this time," Speedy thought to himself. "There's no way out."

Just then he heard a huge, deep bark. It was the big, black dog. He came up to the other dogs and let out a growl that showed he meant business. The other dogs took off and never even looked back. Speedy looked at the big dog and let out a big sigh. He hopped up to the big dog, rubbed against him, and said, "Thanks, Big Dog."

7 What did Speedy find out through this experience?

- A Never trust a dog.
- **B** Do not eat carrots from a vegetable garden.
- C Doing good deeds can pay off in the future.
- **D** There's no place like home.

8 This story is *mostly* about a rabbit who—

- F found a home and a friend.
- G did something foolish.
- **H** had only bad things happen to him.
- **J** was chased out of the vegetable garden.

9 Why did Speedy come to live under the barn?

- A He was tired of his old home.
- **B** Dogs chased him away from his old home in the field.
- C He had to leave home because he was grown.
- **D** His old home had been destroyed.

10 What words in the story show that Speedy felt safe in his new home?

- **F** He even drank water from the big dog's dish...
- G Speedy tried to help.
- **H** Green plants were lined up in rows...
- **J** The next day he let the dog see him...

11 This story is most like a —

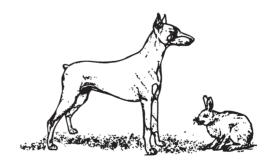
- A true story.
- B fairy tale.
- C mystery.
- D folktale.

12 When Speedy first met Big Dog, he probably felt —

- F comfortable.
- G angry.
- H frightened.
- J foolish.

13 What will probably happen next?

- **A** Speedy will find his family and go away with them.
- **B** Big Dog and Speedy will become good friends.
- C The pack of dogs won't come back to the garden.
- **D** Big Dog and Speedy will have other adventures.



Joseph and the Cactus

Joseph and his family were on vacation in Mexico. They had visited the markets, explored ancient ruins, and had gone fishing. It was an exciting and fun vacation.

One day, they drove out into the desert. They went in the early morning and made sure they took a shade tent with them, as well as plenty of water. Joseph had read about cactus at school for a report and wanted to see as many as he could. He knew that there are over 2,000 kinds of cactus. More kinds of cactus grow in Mexico than anywhere else. He wanted to dig one up and take it home with him.

Even early in the day, it was growing hot as Joseph and his family admired the beautiful cactus flowers. "They don't look like any other flowers I've ever seen," said his mother. His younger sister added, "Red, yellow, orange, purple, white, brown, pink. Look at all the different colors."

Joseph remembered his report and explained that, "Most cactus blossoms do not last long. Did you know that cactus have fruit, also? Some people say all cactus fruit can be eaten. The birds like the fruit and even the flesh of the plant. Did you know that if a person was without water in the desert he could break open a piece of cactus and get the water stored inside?"

"Ouch! You would have to get past those awful stickers first," laughed his sister.

"Ranchers sometimes burn the spines off and feed the cactus to their cattle when it is really dry and there is no grass for them," Joseph told his family. "The cattle seem to enjoy it."

"I'm glad you studied about cactus," his father said, "but I think we had better have a cool drink and then head back to town. Did you find a cactus to take home, Son?"

"No, they are so beautiful here in their natural home, I'm just going to take some pictures. I'm not sure that the people would let me carry it across the border anyway. The spines would be a problem. I'd rather remember the cactus the way they are here, with the sand, the blossoms, and the mountains in the distance," he answered.

14 What purpose do the spines on cactus serve?

- F Attracting bees to the plant
- G Saving water for the plant
- H Protecting the plant from animals
- J Making the plant beautiful

15 What will probably happen next?

- A The family will continue their vacation trip.
- **B** Joseph will change his mind and dig up the cactus.
- **C** A big rainstorm will come.
- **D** The family will walk back to their hotel at the beach.

16 The boxes show some things that happened in the story.

Joseph and his family drove into the desert.		His sister found out about the stickers.
1	2	3

Which of these belongs in Box 2?

- **F** Joseph read about cactus for a school project.
- **G** Joseph told the family about cactus.
- **H** Joseph decided not to dig up a cactus and bring it home.
- **J** The family headed back to the hotel.

17 Why did Joseph decide not to dig up a cactus to take home?

- A It was too hot to dig out in the sun then.
- B His sister begged him not to do it.
- C It was against the law to dig up cactus.
- **D** He decided it belonged in the desert.

18 Which of these would *most* help a reader understand the story?

- **F** Looking up the word "cactus" in a dictionary
- G Going to the desert or botanical garden to see cactus in bloom
- H Watching television programs about the desert
- J Talking with friends who have been to the desert

19 Which word best describes Joseph's day?

- A Confusing
- **B** Exhausting
- C Enjoyable
- **D** Dangerous

Prickly Pear Cactus



GO)

Is this a picnic?

On Friday afternoon, Marta hurried home from school. The other children were planning picnics, trips, or other things for the weekend. Their plans sounded wonderful. Marta knew that her family had to work hard all weekend. Would they have time for a picnic, too?

Marta's family worked picking fruit and vegetables for farmers in the valley near their home. At winter harvest time, there was always more work to be done than there were workers. Marta's father explained that everyone had to help so that the family could buy the things they needed.

On Saturday, Marta's job was to watch the baby and to help pick fruit on low branches. The sun would be hot before the day was over. Marta had to move the baby to be sure he was in the shade. She had to make sure he drank water from his cup.

The family came back to the truck at lunchtime. Marta's mother had made delicious food. She spread out the food on a cloth, and the family ate. The grown-ups lay down on the blankets in the shade and rested and played with the baby. Marta's brothers tossed a baseball for a while and then sat with them. Marta's mother and father told stories about life long ago. Marta loved hearing the stories. After a while, everyone ate some of the sweet, delicious oranges just off the trees. Then they returned to their harvest.

When they finished on Sunday evening, Marta smiled and remembered the stories and the food. It was fun to have the whole family together, and the work wasn't really that hard. Her father had said they would earn hundreds of dollars for their work. The family would be able to go shopping later for new clothes and things for the house. That would be a good time for everyone. "It was a good weekend," Marta thought, "and we even had time for a picnic!"



20 How did Marta's feelings change from the beginning of the story to the end?

- **F** She was happy at first and happier later.
- **G** She was unhappy at first and happy later.
- **H** She was happy at first and disappointed later.
- **J** She was unhappy at first and angry later.

21 Which of these probably happened after the story ended?

- **A** Marta became a farmer when she grew up.
- **B** The family went to a mall.
- C Her brothers quit school to go to work.
- **D** Marta told her friends at school a story about her weekend.

22 What lesson does this story teach?

- **F** The best way to have fun is to work with your family.
- **G** A fourth grader is too young to watch a baby.
- **H** Families can have fun together, even when they are working.
- **J** Parents should not make their children work.

23 What time of year did the story take place?

- A Spring
- **B** Summer
- C Fall
- **D** Winter

24 In the story, Marta did all of these except —

- F prepare lunch.
- G watch the baby.
- H pick oranges.
- J have a picnic.

25 At lunchtime, which of these happened?

- **A** Marta's father played the guitar and sang.
- **B** Marta's mother took a nap under an orange tree.
- C Marta's brothers played ball.
- **D** Marta read a book.

For numbers 26 through 29, choose the best answer to the question.

26 Which of these sentences about a new breakfast cereal is <u>not</u> an opinion?

- **F** Snappies taste better than the cereal you eat now.
- **G** A box of Snappies contains 16 ounces of cereal.
- **H** Snappies will help you stay happy the whole day.
- J People who eat Snappies enjoy themselves better than those who don't.
- 27 Raquel is reading a story called "The Mystery of the House on the Hill."

Which of these sentences is probably the last one in the story?

- A Everyone in town was certain the old Sanford house was haunted.
- **B** With the mystery solved, Clyde left the house with his friends and headed back down the hill.
- C They quietly walked up the steps and looked in the window.
- **D** The basement door was open slightly, and they were sure that the noise they heard was coming from behind the door.

28 Which of these sentences states an opinion?

- **F** There are fifty states in the United States.
- G The largest state is Alaska, and the smallest is Delaware.
- **H** The people in Kansas work harder than those in Nebraska.
- J The Colorado River provides water to the people in many western states.

29 Which of these statements describes the setting for a story?

- A A stream flowed through the desert canyon, providing the moisture needed for plants and animals to thrive.
- **B** Coyotes often travel in packs and sometimes begin to howl for no apparent reason.
- C When the Steen family left St. Louis, they had no idea how difficult their trip to California would be.
- **D** Everyone was overjoyed when they discovered the stream flowing out of the desert canyon.



E1

Ever since he was a child, Roberto wanted to play professional baseball. He practiced almost every day, played whenever he could, and read about all the great players. While he was in high school, Roberto achieved his dream and was chosen by a professional team. To everyone's surprise, he turned the offer down. He wanted to attend college first before he made baseball his career.

- A What do you think will most likely happen after Roberto finishes college?
 - **A** He will play another professional sport.
 - **B** He will write books about baseball.
 - C He will play professional baseball.
 - **D** He will coach basketball.

Here is a passage about an activity that many Americans enjoy. Read the passage and then do numbers 1 through 7 on page 141.

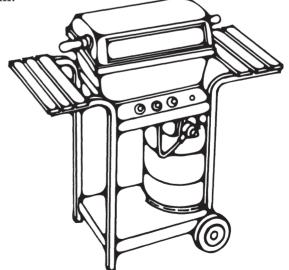
Nothing symbolizes summer in America more than cooking over a grill. In almost every American home, summer holidays are celebrated with a "cookout" in the backyard, on the deck, or anywhere a grill can be set up. The smell of sizzling food on a warm breeze is one of the memories of summer all of us remember fondly on cold winter days.

The word "barbecue" is sometimes used to describe food that is cooked on a grill. Its use can be confusing, however, because "barbecue" has several other meanings. Meat cooked over or in an open pit of coals is considered barbecue, as is meat that is slowly roasted in an oven or simmered in a sauce. Whatever you call it—grilled or barbecued—food cooked over an open flame has a special flavor that normal food lacks.

Traditional cookout fare is the hot dog and hamburger. Steaks are served on special occasions, and for people trying to cut the fat out of their diet, chicken and fish can be cooked on the grill.

Many people are surprised to learn that vegetables can be prepared deliciously on a grill. Potatoes develop an exciting new flavor when cooked on a grill, as do corn, peppers, and onions. Tomatoes, mushrooms, and squash can also be grilled, but they take a little more effort than firmer vegetables. These soft vegetables can be easily overcooked, and they will fall through the spaces in the grill.

The simplest grilling is done over charcoal that has been burned until it is red-hot. For added taste, wood chips from oak, mesquite, or other trees can be added to the charcoal. The most convenient grills burn a gas, like propane, that heats special rocks made from volcanic lava. Gas grills are among the most popular because they are so simple to use and heat quickly to cooking temperature.



1	According to this passage, which	of
	these is a soft vegetable?	

- A Tomatoes
- **B** Potatoes
- C Peppers
- **D** Onions

2 Which of these is the best title for the passage?

- F "Delicious Foods"
- G "Four Ways to Cook Food"
- H "The Great American Cookout"
- J "Meats and Vegetables"

3 According to the passage, which of these foods is lowest in fat?

- A Hot dogs
- B Steaks
- C Chicken
- **D** Hamburgers

4 Which of these is <u>not</u> an advantage of cooking on a gas grill?

- F Convenience
- **G** Quick heating
- H Traditional barbecue flavor
- J Wood flavor

5 What does the word "fare" mean in the phrase "traditional cookout fare"?

- A Open pit cooking
- B Food
- C Flavor
- D Mesquite grilling

6 This passage suggests that—

- **F** food cooked over a grill is better for you than food cooked in an oven.
- **G** it is difficult to cook vegetables on a barbecue grill.
- **H** cooking over a grill is something many Americans enjoy.
- **J** slow roasting is the best way to prepare meat and vegetables.

7	Many people are	that	some
	vegetables can be cooked	on a	a grill.

Which of these words indicates that many people don't know about cooking vegetables on a grill.

- A unaware
- B satisfied
- C confident
- **D** relieved

Read the passage and questions. Choose the answer that is better than the others.

In New York Harbor stands one of the most recognized figures in the world, the Statue of Liberty. This 150-foot tall statue, a gift from the people of France to the American people, honored the 1876 Centennial celebration, America's one hundredth birthday.

The statue, a creation of Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, was first assembled in Paris in 1884. It has a wrought-iron framework designed by Gustave Eiffel, who also designed the Eiffel Tower in Paris. After being assembled, it was disassembled and shipped across the Atlantic Ocean. The Statue of Liberty was then completely reassembled on a base planned by Richard Morris Hunt, a noted American architect.



The Statue of Liberty and its base were paid for in an unusual way, without government help. Instead, the people of France made contributions for the statue, and the people of America made contributions for the base. Among the contributors were many school children, who took great pride in knowing that their pennies helped to build such a wonderful monument.

Even though the outside of the Statue of Liberty is made of copper, it does not appear copper colored. Exposure to the air over the years has turned the skin a bluish-green color, which is known as verdigris.

On October 26, 1886, the Statue of Liberty was unveiled in its permanent location in New York Harbor. On its base was a plaque with a poem written by Emma Lazarus welcoming immigrants to the new land. Two lines near the end of the poem summarizes the statue's spirit: "Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free." Thousands of people were at the unveiling, and since then, millions have visited this symbol of freedom.

8 What makes the Statue of Liberty different from many other monuments?

- F It celebrated freedom.
- G It was paid for by the people of two countries, not the government.
- **H** It was much taller than any other monument.
- J It was made by a French sculptor.

9 Based on what you read in the passage, when was the United States "born?"

- A 1776
- **B** 1876
- C 1884
- **D** 1886

10 Why did school children feel proud of the Statue of Liberty?

- F They contributed money to help build the statue.
- **G** They contributed money to help ship the statue to the United States.
- **H** They had a contest to pick the poem for the base.
- J They contributed money to help build the base.

11 Who planned the base on which the Statue of Liberty stands?

- A Gustave Eiffel
- **B** Richard Hunt
- C Frederic Bartholdi
- **D** Emma Lazarus

12 Why did the Statue of Liberty have to be disassembled so it could be shipped to America?

- **F** It was too large for any ship at the time to carry it.
- G The copper skin was beginning to turn green.
- **H** It was a gift to the American people for the Centennial.
- J The people of Paris wanted to see it first.

13 Why do you think the poem by Emma Lazarus was chosen for the plaque on the Statue of Liberty?

- A Emma Lazarus was a famous American poet.
- **B** The poem and the statue both welcomed immigrants.
- C It refers to the people of France who gave the statue to America.
- **D** No one else wanted to write a poem about the statue.

The Hardest Thing Ever

"This is a big commitment, kids. You'll have to help take care of the puppy and train her. Most of all, you'll have to be willing to give her up in a year."

When Mom said that, I really didn't think very much about it. I was too excited to be getting our first puppy. But today I really understand what she meant. Giving up Rachel was the hardest thing ever.

The day we picked Rachel up was one of the best in my life. My sister, Tina, and I raced from the car into the kennel. Mrs. Harbison was waiting for us, and on a leash beside her was the cutest, blackest, Labrador retriever I'd ever seen. We knelt down beside her and she licked our faces, nibbled our ears, and rolled over on her back between us. It was love at first sight for all of us.

On the way home from the kennel, Dad reminded us what we were doing. "Rachel isn't our dog forever, kids. We can keep her for only one year. Our job is to help Rachel get used to people and to give her basic training. A year from now, we have to return her to Mrs. Harbison so she can begin Rachel's real training as a guide dog. Someday, Rachel will become the guide and companion for a blind person. Rachel will do one of the most important jobs in the world."

To be honest, I heard every word Dad said and tried to believe him. I guess my head was thinking about what he said, but my heart didn't understand a word of it.

Every day, Rachel became more a part of our lives. She whined goodbye when we left for school in the morning and was waiting at the door when we returned. She slept in my room, but every once in a while wandered into Tina's room, just to check up on her. Rachel loved Mom and Dad, too, but it was clear she was my dog.

"Don't forget, Eddie, Rachel is only ours for a year. You can love her as much as you want, but we have to give her up next year." Mom and Dad must have said this a thousand times, and every time I nodded my head. My heart, however, still didn't believe it.

The months went by, and Rachel grew into a big dog. She went swimming with me, chased sticks and balls, and learned how much fun the snow could be. Our cat, Patches, even fell in love with Rachel. Whenever Rachel curled up for a nap, Patches would run right over and snuggle up between her legs.

It was a rainy day in November when we had to bring Rachel back to Mrs. Harbison. I thought I was going to die. On the way to the kennel, Rachel sat between Tina and me as if she knew what was happening. When we arrived at the kennel, I wasn't sure I could even get out of the car.

Then something happened that made me feel a little better. Mrs. Harbison walked over to the car with a young woman holding her arm. We could see that she was blind.

"This is Lauren Wolf. She and Rachel will be trained together. When they have finished their training, Rachel will be Lauren's dog."

I never got over losing Rachel, not until last week. We received an invitation to Rachel's graduation from guide dog school. At first, I didn't want to go, but my folks talked me into it. I'm glad they did. When I saw Rachel and Lauren, I knew we had done the right thing. Rachel remembered me, but it was clear she was Lauren's dog now. I could also see that Lauren had a better life because of Rachel. A year ago, Lauren often needed help getting around. Today, she moved around confidently and capably. Through Rachel, we had helped Lauren become a fully independent person.

On the way home, I said something I thought I never would. I asked Mom and Dad if we could get another guide dog.

14 Who is telling this story?

F Mom

H Tina

G Dad

J Eddie

15 What was the "hardest thing"?

A giving up Rachel

C meeting Lauren Wolf

B training Rachel

D going to Rachel's graduation

16 In this story, Eddie learns that —

- **F** it is important to listen to parents, even if you don't like what they say.
- G doing the right thing can often be difficult.
- H raising a puppy is harder work than it looks.
- J dogs usually like one person in a family more than the others.

17 Which of these describes how Eddie's feelings changed during the story?

- A He was happy for a year, then was sad, and never became happy again.
- **B** He was happy for a year, then was angry when he had to give up Rachel.
- ${f C}~$ He was happy for a year, then was sad, and eventually became happy again.
- **D** At first he was happy, but became sad and never wanted a dog again.

STRAWBERRIES

Almost everyone likes strawberries. They are sweet, juicy, and good for you, too. They contain more vitamin C than oranges or grapefruit, and are high in fiber. Strawberries grow in the wild where they have very sweet fruit. Birds love them, but they are so small people don't often eat them. Strawberries from a home garden are much bigger. They grow on a small vine that bears fruit after it is at least two years old.

Because they spoil easily, strawberries must be kept cool. They used to be a rare treat, but they are widely available in stores year-round now because refrigerated planes, trains, and trucks can carry them from farms around the country or the world to your local market.

People who need to be careful about eating too much sugar can enjoy strawberries. A whole cup of strawberries has about the same number of calories and natural fruit sugar as a half cup of many other fruits.

If you want to cut down on the amount of sugar you eat and still enjoy a sweet treat, here is a delicious, sugarless, strawberry jam you can make for the family.

You will need:

- 2 cups strawberries, washed, sliced, with green caps removed (or use frozen ones, without sugar)
- 1/4 cup frozen pineapple juice concentrate, thawed
- 1 cup mashed banana (mash ripe banana with a fork)
- 3 tablespoons cornstarch
- 3 tablespoons cold water

Mix strawberries, with their juice, and pineapple juice concentrate. Microwave on high for one minute. Stir mashed banana until it is creamy. Mix into strawberries and juice.

Combine cornstarch and water in a small bowl. Add to strawberries. Stir well. Microwave on high for 30 seconds. Stir. Microwave on high for 30 seconds. Stir. Continue until the jam is thick and is dark red. Cool. Store in refrigerator.

For family members who are not watching their sugar or calories, this jam would be good over ice cream or pound cake.

18 Which of these is a fact stated in the article?

- F Wild strawberries are very sweet.
- G The sugarless strawberry jam is delicious.
- H Almost everyone likes strawberries.
- J Strawberries grow on a small vine.

19 How old must strawberry plants be before they bear fruit?

- A Three years
- B Six months
- C Two years
- D One year

20 Strawberries contain—

- **F** many vitamins and fewer calories than other fruit.
- G many calories and fewer vitamins than other fruit.
- **H** few calories and few vitamins.
- J many calories and many vitamins.



21 People can enjoy strawberries more now than they could years ago because —

- A there are more strawberry farms now than earlier.
- **B** refrigerated transportation gets the berries to market more quickly.
- C new varieties of strawberries have been developed.
- **D** now people know more about how to make jam and other dishes.

22 When you are making the jam, you must put it in the microwave and cook it, stir it, and then —

- **F** repeat the cooking and stirring until it is thick and dark.
- G freeze the jam.
- **H** stir it while the jam is cooking in the microwave.
- J add sugar until it tastes good.

23 The information in this article was written in order to —

- A explain how to grow strawberries.
- **B** get the reader to eat healthful fruits and vegetables.
- C tell about strawberries and provide a tasty recipe.
- **D** get the reader to eat foods that have fewer calories.

Test-Taking in Reading Comprehension

For numbers 24 through 27, choose the best answer to the question.

Robert lived with his father in a trailer near the river. The two of them spent every spare minute fishing or boating in the river. That's how they met Mrs. Herera, an energetic woman of 92 years who shared their love of the river.

What part of a story does this passage tell about?

- F The plot
- G The characters
- H The mood
- J The setting

25 Which of these sentences states an opinion?

- **A** The Comet is the most comfortable automobile you can buy.
- **B** The Comet is the longest car in its price range.
- C The price of the Comet is only \$17,000.
- **D** The Comet averages 22 miles per gallon of gasoline in city driving.

26 Josephina is reading a book called *City Under the Ocean*.

Which of these sentences is probably the last one in the story?

- F The dome was finished, but now came the hard part, pumping the water out of the dome.
- G The world said they couldn't do it, but they did, and the residents of Sea City celebrated their first anniversary with a huge party.
- H "I have a suggestion you may find unbelievable," said Dr. Harrison, "but I have evidence it will work."
- J While the dome was being built, the government was looking for families who would be willing to give up their current lives and settle the new city.

27 Which of these sentences about weight lifting is <u>not</u> an opinion?

- A People who lift weights feel better than those who do not.
- B The more weight you lift, the better you look.
- C It is harder to lift weights than to swim or ski.
- **D** Weight lifting burns up fewer calories than running the same amount of time.

Grade 4 Answer Key

Page 106
A. C
B. H
1. B
2. J
3. C
4. F
5. D
6. G

7. A **8.** G

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 A. D
 B. H
 1. A
 2. G
 3. D
 4. H
 5. C
 6. G
 7. A
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 A. A
 B. J
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 4. F
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 7. A
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 B. G
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 4. J
 5. A

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 B. F
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 3. B
 4. G
 5. C
 6. F
- 6. F Page 111 A. C B. F 1. C 2. F 3. B 4. J 5. D 6. H
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 E2. H
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 5. A
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 8. G

9. C

10. G 11. B 12. H 13. D 14. F 15. B 16. F 17. B 18. J 19. C

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 20. F
 21. C
 22. J
 23. C
 24. H
 25. C
 26. J
 27. C
- Page 115 28. H 29. B 30. J 31. B 32. F 33. D 34. H 35. B
- Page 116 E1. D E2. F 1. B 2. F 3. A 4. J 5. B 6. H 7. D 8. F
- 9. A 10. J 11. C 12. G 13. A 14. J 15. C 16. G 17. B 18. F 19. D

Grade 4 Answer Key

- Page 118
 20. G
 21. D
 22. G
 23. C
 24. J
 25. A
 26. F
 27. C
- Page 119
 28. H
 29. D
 30. F
 31. D
 32. H
 33. B
 34. J
 35. A
- Page 120
 A. B
 1. D
 2. F
 3. C
 4. J
- Page 121 **A.** B
- Page 122
 1. D
 2. G
 3. D
 4. H
 5. B
 6. F
 7. C

- Page 124 8. F 9. B 10. J 11. A 12. G 13. C
- Page 125 **A.** B
- Page 126
 1. B
 2. F
 3. A
 4. H
 5. B
 6. J
- Page 128
 7. A
 8. F
 9. D
 10. H
 11. B
 12. G
 13. C
- Page 130
 14. J
 15. C
 16. G
 17. A
 18. G
 19. D
 20. H
- Page 131 **A.** C

- Page 132
 1. D
 2. H
 3. C
 4. F
 5. B
 6. F
- Page 134
 7. C
 8. F
 9. D
 10. F
 11. D
 12. H
 13. B
- Page 136
 14. H
 15. A
 16. G
 17. D
 18. G
 19. C

 Page 138
 20. G
 21. D
 - 21. D 22. H 23. C 24 F 25. C
- Page 139 26. G 27. B 28. H 29. A
- Page 140 **A.** C

Grade 4 Answer Key

Page 141

- **1.** A **2.** H
- **3.** C **4.** J
- **5.** B
- **6.** H
- **7.** A

Page 143 **8.** G

- **9.** A
- **10.** J
- **11.** B
- **12.** F
- **13.** B

Page 145 **14.** J

- **15.** A
- **16.** G
- **17.** C

Page 147 **18.** J

- **19.** C
- **20.** F
- **21.** B
- **22.** F
- **23.** C

Page 148 **24.** J

- **25.** A
- **26.** G **27.** D

Test-Taking Student Answer Sheet

Fill in only one letter for each item. If you change an answer, make sure to erase your first mark completely.

Page 106	3. A B C D	2. F G H J	17. (A) (B) (C) (D)	2. F G H J
A. (A) (B) (C) (D)	4. F G H J	3. (A) (B) (C) (D)	18. F G H J	3. (A) (B) (C) (D)
B. F G H J	5. (A) (B) (C) (D)	4. F G H J	19. A B C D	4. F G H J
1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	6. F G H J	5. A B C D	Dogo 114	5. (A) (B) (C) (D)
2. F G H J	Page 109	6. F G H J	Page 114 20. F G H J	6. F G H J
3. (A) (B) (C) (D)	· ·			7. (A) (B) (C) (D)
$4. \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc$	A.A.B.C.D	Page 112	21. A B C D	8. F G H J
5. A B C D		E1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	22. F G H J	Dogo 117
6. F G H J		E2.F G H J	23. A B C D	Page 117
7. (A) (B) (C) (D)	2. F G H J	1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	24. F G H J	9. A B C D
8. F G H J	3. A B C D	2. F G H J	25. A B C D	10. F G H J
D 407	4. F G H J	3. (A) (B) (C) (D)	26. F G H J	11. (A) (B) (C) (D)
Page 107	5. A B C D	4. F G H J	27. (A) (B) (C) (D)	12. F G H J
A. (A) (B) (C) (D)	Page 110	5. (A) (B) (C) (D)	Page 115	13. A B C D
B.F G H J	A. (A) (B) (C) (D)	6. F G H J	28. F G H J	14. F G H J
1. A B C D	B.FGHJ	7. (A) (B) (C) (D)	29. (A) (B) (C) (D)	15. A B C D
2. F G H J	1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	8. F G H J	30. F G H J	16. F G H J
3. A B C D	2. F G H J		31. (A) (B) (C) (D)	17. A B C D
4. F G H J	3. (A) (B) (C) (D)	Page 113	32. F G H J	18. F G H J
5. A B C D	4. F G H J	9. A B C D	33. (A) (B) (C) (D)	19. A B C D
6. F G H J	5. (A) (B) (C) (D)	10. F G H J	34. F G H J	Page 118
7. (A) (B) (C) (D)	6. F G H J	11. (A) (B) (C) (D)	35. (A) (B) (C) (D)	20. F G H J
Page 108		12. F G H J		21. (A) (B) (C) (D)
A. (A) (B) (C) (D)	Page 111	13. (A) (B) (C) (D)	Page 116	22. F G H J
B.FGHJ	A. (A) (B) (C) (D)	14. F G H J	E1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	23. (A) (B) (C) (D)
1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	B F G H J	15. (A) (B) (C) (D)	E2. F G H J	24. F G H J
2. F G H J	1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	16. F G H J	1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	25. (A) (B) (C) (D)
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Test-Taking Stu	dent Answer Shee	t		
26. F G H J	Page 124	15. (A) (B) (C) (D)	16. F G H J	Page 143
27. (A) (B) (C) (D)	8. F G H J	16. (F) (G) (H) (J)	17. (A) (B) (C) (D)	8. F G H J
Dana 440	9. (A) (B) (C) (D)	17. (A) (B) (C) (D)	18. F G H J	9. (A) (B) (C) (D)
Page 119	10. F G H J	18. (F) (G) (H) (J)	19. A B C D	10. F G H J
28. F G H J	11. (A) (B) (C) (D)	19. A B C D	Doma 100	11. A B C D
29. A B C D	12. F G H J	20. F G H J	Page 138	12. F G H J
30. F G H J	13. A B C D		20. F G H J	13. A B C D
31. (A) (B) (C) (D)	Page 105	Page 131	21. (A) (B) (C) (D)	Dogo 145
32. F G H J	Page 125	A. (A) (B) (C) (D)	22. F G H J	Page 145
33. A B C D	A. (A) (B) (C) (D)	Daga 100	23. (A) (B) (C) (D)	14. F G H J
34. F G H J	Page 126	Page 132	24. F G H J	15. A B C D
35. (A) (B) (C) (D)	1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	25. (A) (B) (C) (D)	16. F G H J
Page 120	2. F G H J	2. F G H J	Page 139	17. (A) (B) (C) (D)
A.(A) (B) (C) (D)	3. (A) (B) (C) (D)	3. (A) (B) (C) (D)	26. F G H J	Page 147
1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	4. F G H J	4. F G H J	27. (A) (B) (C) (D)	18. F G H J
2. F G H J	5. (A) (B) (C) (D)	5. A B C D	28. F G H J	19. A B C D
3. A B C D	6. F G H J	6. F G H J	29. (A) (B) (C) (D)	20. F G H J
4. F G H J	Page 128	Page 134	Page 140	21. (A) (B) (C) (D)
Page 101	7. A B C D	7. (A) (B) (C) (D)	A. A B C D	22. F G H J
Page 121 A. (A) (B) (C) (D)	8. F G H J	8. F G H J	A. A B C D	23. A B C D
A. A. B. C. D	9. A B C D	9. (A) (B) (C) (D)	Page 141	Dogo 149
Page 122	10. F G H J	10. F G H J	1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	Page 148
1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	11. A B C D	11. (A) (B) (C) (D)	2. F G H J	24. F G H J
2. F G H J	12. F G H J	12. F G H J	3. A B C D	25. A B C D
3. A B C D	12. (P) (G) (T) (J) 13. (A) (B) (C) (D)	13. A B C D	4. F G H J	26. F G H J
4. F G H J	13. (A) (B) (C) (D)		5. A B C D	27. A B C D
5. A B C D	Dogg 120	Page 136	6. F G H J	
6. F G H J	Page 130	14. F G H J	7. (A) (B) (C) (D)	
7. (A) (B) (C) (D)	14. F G H J	15. A B C D		
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