

Name: _____ Date: _____ Number: _____

Lesson 6 Book B: Options Directions: Packet and ONE other activity (Do not have to complete the writing part)

1. _____ Riddle Me This

Riddles-Create a riddle for 5 vocabulary word -

2. _____ Silly Sentences

Write at least 10 sentences, with at least one of this week's spelling words in each sentence.

3. _____ Story Words

Write a good story using at least 10 of your spelling words.

4. _____ Caption Words

Cut out a picture from a newspaper or a magazine and use spelling words to write a story about the picture. (5 words)

5. _____ Design Trading Cards - This can count as 2 activities

Create a set of trading cards for your vocabulary words. Be sure to include a meaningful sentence using each word. (definition, sentence, picture, antonym, and synonym)

6. _____ Create a Crossword Puzzle

Using all of your vocabulary words, create a crossword puzzle. Be creative in the clues that you use. Do not always use the definition for the clue!

7. _____ Cartoon Words

Create a comic strip with illustrations using at least 8 of your spelling words.

8. _____ Illustrate It!

Make a booklet of words and their meaning using your own drawing

9. _____ PowToons- Be sure to include a meaningful sentence using each word. (definition, sentence, picture, antonym, and synonym)

This week I am working on activities: _____

Grading:

Packet: _____ /10

One Activity: _____ /10

Test

_____ /100

Total Points:

_____ /120

4= 100- 120

3= 90- 100

2= 50-90

1= 0-49

Comments

******YOU MUST USE THE SYNONYM AND ANTONYM SECTION FROM YOUR PACKET WHEN YOU DO ANY OF THE ACTIVITIES!!!**

Activities must reflect the meanings of the words, based on the context of this section.****

anonymous	(adj.) unnamed, without the name of the person involved (writer, composer, etc.); unknown; lacking individuality or character
browse	(v.) to nibble, graze; to read casually; to window-shop
dupe	(n.) a person easily tricked or deceived; (v.) to deceive
dynamic	(adj.) active, energetic, forceful
eradicate	(v.) to root out, get rid of, destroy completely
frustrate	(v.) to prevent from accomplishing a purpose or fulfilling a desire; to cause feelings of discouragement
grim	(adj.) stern, merciless; fierce, savage, cruel
imitatable	(adj.) not capable of being copied or imitated
makeshift	(n.) a temporary substitute for something else; (adj.) crude, flimsy, or temporary
marginal	(adj.) in, at, or near the edge or margin; only barely good, large, or important enough for the purpose
pending	(adj.) waiting to be settled; (prep.) until
prescribe	(v.) to order as a rule or course to be followed; to order for medical purposes
preview	(n.) something seen in advance; (v.) to view beforehand
prominent	(adj.) standing out so as to be easily seen; important, well-known
quaint	(adj.) odd or old-fashioned in a pleasing way; clever, ingenious; skillfully made
reluctant	(adj.) unwilling, holding back
scrimp	(v.) to handle very economically or stingily; to supply in a way that is small, short, or scanty
snare	(v.) to trap, catch; (n.) a trap or entanglement
utmost	(adj.) greatest, highest, farthest; (n.) the extreme limit
vengeance	(n.) punishment in return for an injury or a wrong; unusual force or violence

Read the following passage, taking note of the **boldface** words and their contexts. These words are among those you will be studying in Unit 6. As you complete the exercises in this Unit, it may help to refer to the way the words are used below.

Nazca Lines

<Persuasive Essay>

If one **browses** the list of more than 900 locations the United Nations has identified as World Heritage Sites, none remains more mysterious than the Nazca Lines of southwest Peru.

These lines, sometimes called geoglyphs, are giant ground drawings. They cover an area of nearly 200 square miles. In the dry, windless climate of the high desert plain, the drawings have survived for many centuries. The huge shapes, **prominent** from the air, first attracted world attention in the 1920s, when airplane pilots reported these unique and **inimitable** creations.

Some of the lines depict geometric shapes, such as trapezoids, triangles, and spirals. Others show gigantic animals and plants. One monkey, for example, measures 360 feet long, while a bird resembling a condor stretches 440 feet.

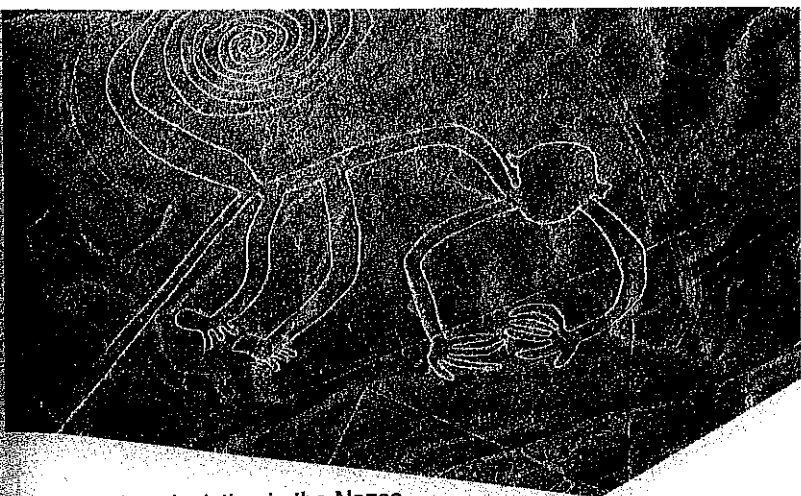
Who were the **anonymous** designers of these shapes?

How were the geoglyphs made, and why? For nearly a century, experts have been in a lively, **dynamic** debate. They have done their **utmost** to explain a phenomenon that still **frustrates** rational explanation.

For many years, the German-born mathematician and archaeologist Maria Reiche **prescribed** the prevailing view on the Nazca Lines. Reiche argued that the lines were a giant sun calendar and astronomical observatory. Systematic investigation by the British astronomer Gerald Hawkins, however, dislodged this theory, even if it did not thoroughly **eradicate** it.

Critics of Hawkins, in turn, have pointed out that he paid only **marginal** attention to the cultural context of the Nazca Lines. Hawkins has also been criticized for employing only a **makeshift** network of astronomical targets, a selection that would make more sense in England than in the Southern Hemisphere. Thus, Hawkins





A monkey depiction in the Nazca Lines is 360 feet long.

may have only scratched the surface of the astronomical significance of the Nazca Lines.

The Reiche-Hawkins debate, at least, has unfolded on a sober playing field. Some theorists of Nazca, however, have not been **reluctant** to offer explanations that may fairly be described as **quaint**.

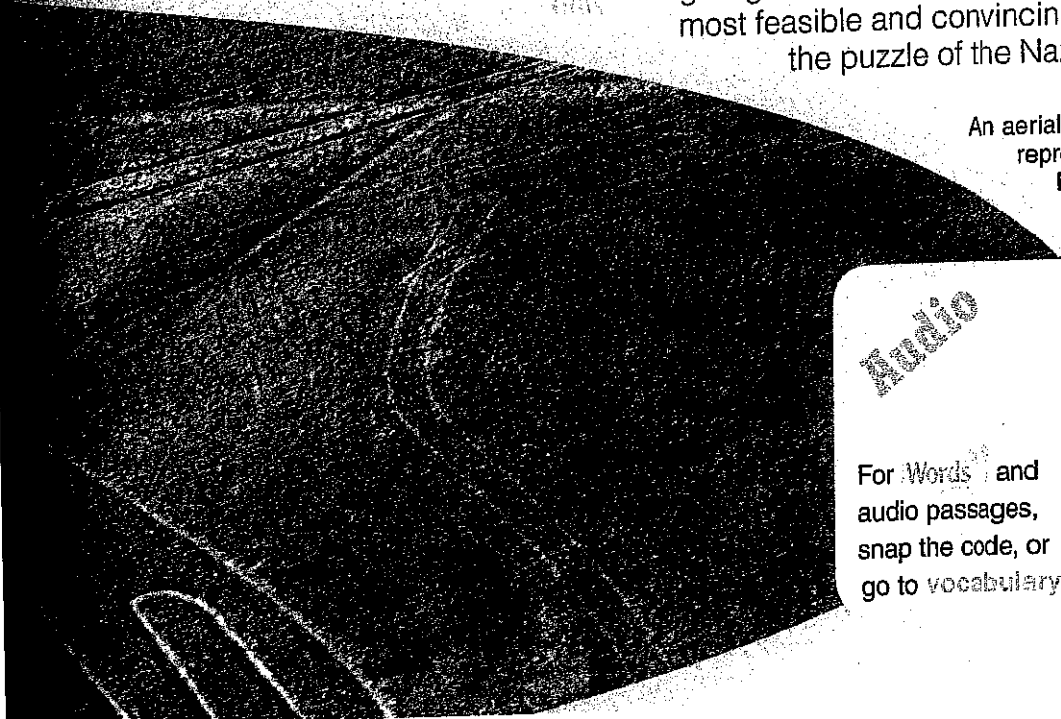
Among the most eccentric theories is one that says the lines functioned as actual runways. One imaginative theorist, for example, was convinced that the drawings were meant to be seen from the air. He argued that the creators of the lines also managed to build hot-air balloons, which they used to admire their handiwork from aloft.



Another even more imaginative commentator has proposed that the "runways" of Nazca were not used for takeoffs, but for landings. According to this theory, the inbound passengers were space aliens. After they landed, they intermarried with earthlings. Was this theory deliberately intended to **dupe** the public? Perhaps it was, since its principal proponent **previewed** his ideas in a highly profitable best-selling book.

The puzzles of the Nazca Lines are far from being solved. Among the **pending** theories, perhaps the most persuasive claims that the lines had a religious purpose. According to this theory, ancient people walked the lines as pilgrims. These people worshipped mountain deities, largely because water came down from the mountains. For all cultures, water has a central role. The origin, movement, and function of water were subjects of fundamental importance. It may be, then, that the Nazca Lines, which are so much more visible from the air than from ground level, were designed to be pilgrimage routes for people worshipping the water-giving deities of the mountains. This is the most feasible and convincing answer to the puzzle of the Nazca Lines.

An aerial view of a bird representation in the Nazca Lines



Audio

For Words and audio passages, snap the code, or go to vocabularyworkshop.com.



Definitions

Note the spelling, pronunciation, part(s) of speech, and definition(s) of each of the following words. Then write the appropriate form of the word in the blank spaces in the illustrative sentence(s) following. Finally, study the lists of synonyms and antonyms.

- 1. anonymous**
(ə nän' ə mäs)

(*adj.*) unnamed, without the name of the person involved (writer, composer, etc.); unknown; lacking individuality or character

The detective received an _____ tip that helped to narrow the search for the thief.

SYNONYM: nameless
- 2. browse**
(braüz)

(*v.*) to nibble, graze; to read casually; to window-shop

I like to _____ through a book before deciding to buy it.

SYNONYMS: scan, dip into
ANTONYMS: pore over, scrutinize
- 3. dupe**
(düp)

(*n.*) a person easily tricked or deceived; (*v.*) to deceive

He played the _____ in one of Shakespeare's comedies.

The villain in the play tried to _____ the hero out of his money.

SYNONYMS: (*v.*) mislead, hoodwink, delude
ANTONYMS: (*v.*) undeceive, disabuse
- 4. dynamic**
(dī nam' ik)

(*adj.*) active, energetic, forceful

The social network was looking to hire a creative person with a _____ personality.

SYNONYMS: high-powered, bold
ANTONYMS: lazy, lackadaisical, lethargic, sluggish
- 5. eradicate**
(i rad' ə kät)

(*v.*) to root out, get rid of, destroy completely

The team of doctors and researchers worked tirelessly to _____ the disease.

SYNONYMS: uproot, abolish
ANTONYMS: implant, instill, foster, promote
- 6. frustrate**
(fräs' trät)

(*v.*) to prevent from accomplishing a purpose or fulfilling a desire; to cause feelings of discouragement

Nothing could _____ our plans to storm the fort.

SYNONYMS: foil, baffle, disappoint
ANTONYMS: help, assist, abet

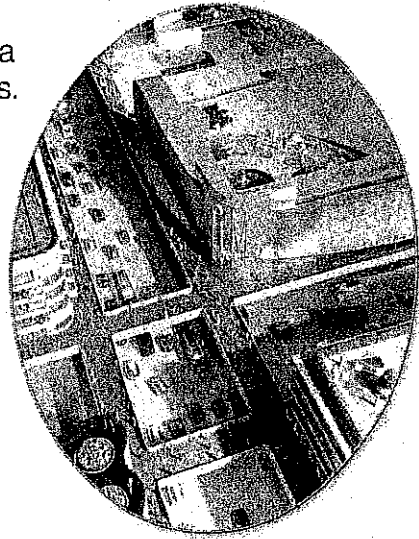
- 7. grim**
(grim)
(*adj.*) stern, merciless; fierce, savage, cruel
Millions of poor people face the _____
prospect of hunger.
SYNONYMS: dreadful, frightful; ANTONYMS: mild, merciful, delightful
- 8. inimitable**
(in im' ə tə bəl)
(*adj.*) not capable of being copied or imitated
The young performer stole the show with her
_____ charm.
SYNONYMS: matchless, incomparable, unique
- 9. makeshift**
(māk' shift)
(*n.*) a temporary substitute for something else; (*adj.*) crude, flimsy, or temporary
The boards and cinder blocks are only a
_____ until the bookcase arrives.
That army cot serves as a _____ bed
for guests.
SYNONYMS: (*n.*) stopgap, improvisation
ANTONYMS: (*adj.*) permanent, durable, solid, sturdy
- 10. marginal**
(märij' ən əl)
(*adj.*) in, at, or near the edge or margin; only barely good, large, or important enough for the purpose
During times of economic hardship, many people have
only a _____ standard of living.
SYNONYMS: borderline, peripheral; ANTONYMS: central, pivotal, focal
- 11. pending**
(pen' dɪŋ)
(*adj.*) waiting to be settled; (*prep.*) until
Curiosity about the _____ trial builds with
each day.
Sentencing of the criminal was postponed
_____ the judge's decision.
SYNONYMS: (*adj.*) unsettled, unfinished
ANTONYMS: (*adj.*) settled, decided, resolved
- 12. prescribe**
(pri skrib')(*v.*) to order as a rule or course to be followed; to order for medical purposes
The doctor was quick to _____ complete
bed rest.
SYNONYMS: specify, appoint
- 13. preview**
(prē' vyü)
(*n.*) something seen in advance; (*v.*) to view beforehand
The critics saw a _____ of the new movie.
The teacher decided to _____ the video
before showing it to the class.
SYNONYM: (*n.*) foretaste

- 14. prominent**
(präm' ə nənt)
(*adj.*) standing out so as to be easily seen; important, well-known
Some famous authors are _____ figures in society.
SYNONYMS: conspicuous, noticeable
ANTONYMS: inconspicuous, unnoticeable, obscure
- 15. quaint**
(kwänt)
(*adj.*) odd or old-fashioned in a pleasing way; clever, ingenious; skillfully made
My parents stayed at a _____ old inn in Stowe, Vermont.
SYNONYMS: picturesque, peculiar, strange, curious
ANTONYMS: familiar, commonplace, modern, contemporary
- 16. reluctant**
(ri lək' tənt)
(*adj.*) unwilling, holding back
The attorney called the _____ witness to the stand.
SYNONYMS: hesitant, loath, disinclined
ANTONYMS: willing, eager, inclined
- 17. scrimp**
(skrimp)
(*v.*) to handle very economically or stingily; to supply in a way that is small, short, or scanty
When the factory closed and other work was scarce, many people were forced to _____.
SYNONYM: economize; ANTONYM: splurge
- 18. snare**
(snâr)
(*v.*) to trap, catch; (*n.*) a trap or entanglement
They set a trap to _____ the rodents that were getting into the garden.
The unsuspecting spy was caught in a _____ set by the other side.
SYNONYMS: (*n.*) pitfall; (*v.*) entrap; ANTONYM: liberate
- 19. utmost**
(ət' most)
(*adj.*) greatest, highest, farthest; (*n.*) the extreme limit
The voters had the _____ regard for her ability as a leader.
SYNONYMS: (*adj., n.*) supreme, best; ANTONYM: least
- 20. vengeance**
(ven' jəns)
(*n.*) punishment in return for an injury or a wrong; unusual force or violence
History is filled with examples of violent rulers taking _____ on their enemies.
SYNONYMS: retaliation, reprisal
ANTONYMS: forgiveness, pardon

Choosing the Right Word

Select the **boldface** word that better completes each sentence. You might refer to the passage on pages 70–71 to see how most of these words are used in context.

1. The exhibition at the fair was intended to give visitors a (**preview, dupe**) of what life might be like in twenty years.
2. The mistaken idea that the most important thing in life is to “have fun” is a (**snare, vengeance**) that leads to trouble for many people.
3. He still doesn't realize that he has been used as a (**dupe, makeshift**) by our opponents to do their dirty work for them.
4. As I was (**previewing, browsing**) my way lazily through the newspaper, I was shocked to see my own name in a headline!
5. We have many good musicians in our school orchestra, but they need a (**makeshift, dynamic**) conductor to make them play as a unit.
6. Although the announcement had promised us “a (**prominent, reluctant**) speaker,” she turned out to be a minor public official.
7. I understand your (**reluctance, vengeance**) to be our candidate in the next election, but I think it is your duty to accept the nomination.
8. Although we cannot mention her by name, we want to express our heartfelt gratitude to the (**quaint, anonymous**) donor who gave us this generous gift.
9. (**Pending, Eradicating**) the outcome of the national election, none of the foreign governments is willing to take any definite action.
10. His reference to a “historic downfall” after I had failed the history test struck me as a rather (**dynamic, grim**) joke.
11. For months the winter was unusually mild, but when the cold weather finally came, it struck with a (**vengeance, prominence**).
12. The new parking regulations are only a (**snare, makeshift**) that will have to be replaced by a better plan within a few years.
13. The wily champion used every tennis trick she knew to (**frustrate, scrimp**) her opponent's attempt to come to the net and hit a winner.
14. To improve your unsatisfactory school record, I would (**browse, prescribe**) regular doses of study, to be taken every day for as long as is necessary.
15. It is very easy to say that our city government should (**scrimp, snare**) to balance its budget, but which departments should spend less?



At the 1939 World's Fair, the Futurama exhibit modeled a view of “the America of 1960.”

16. "Try as they may, they will never (**eradicate, snare**) me!" said the thief just before he was caught.
17. Even before we saw Alice, we heard her (**inimitable, grim**) high-pitched giggle and knew she was at the party.
18. After the big hurricane destroyed our homes, many of us lived in (**pending, makeshift**) shelters.
19. The most effective advertising is honest advertising that does not try to (**browse, dupe**) the public.
20. Nothing can (**eradicate, scrimp**) the love of liberty from the hearts of a free people!
21. The (**anonymous, pending**) decision, once it is given, will be one of the most important of the year.
22. My job is only (**marginal, inimitable**); if business falls off a little, my employer might let me go.
23. Landing a man on the moon was a great achievement, but it is far from being the (**utmost, pending**) limit of our space program.
24. You must realize that, although we may find the customs of other lands (**anonymous, quaint**), they are just part of everyday life in those areas.
25. It is wise to (**dupe, preview**) the contents of a book before you buy it.

Synonyms

Choose the word from this Unit that is the same or most nearly the same in meaning as the **boldface** word or expression in the phrase. Write that word on the line. Use a dictionary if necessary.

1. the **harsh** terms delivered by the enemy
2. got an **early glimpse** of the new spring clothing
3. wanted to **wipe out** poverty
4. was of **minimal** help to the team
5. is an issue that is still **undecided**
6. tried to **save money** on unimportant items
7. wanted to **capture** the rabbit
8. waited to hear what the doctor would **recommend**
9. gave a very **vigorous** effort
10. will demand swift **revenge**

Antonyms

Choose the word from this Unit that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the **boldface** word or expression in the phrase. Write that word on the line. Use a dictionary if necessary.

1. loved to **spend** money on food and clothing _____
2. remained a **little-known** playwright _____
3. brought a spirit of **mercy** to the land _____
4. decided to **release** the tiger _____
5. heard the **pleasant** news on the radio _____

Completing the Sentence

From the words in this Unit, choose the one that best completes each of the following sentences. Write the correct word form in the space provided.

1. Is there any sight in the world more restful than cows _____ in a meadow alongside a little brook?
2. When unexpected guests turned up on the doorstep, I hurriedly made a few _____ arrangements to accommodate them.
3. After the angler _____ the fish, he unhooked it from his line and threw it back into the stream.
4. When we visited Salem, Massachusetts, last year, we were charmed by the _____ eighteenth-century houses in the town.
5. I like to write _____ notes in a book alongside important material, but I never do so unless the book belongs to me.
6. Instead of seeking personal _____ for the wrong that has been done to you, why don't you look for justice under the law?
7. After several unsuccessful attempts to catch the waiter's eye, I became more than a little _____.
8. Safety measures are of the _____ importance when you are planning a canoe trip over rivers filled with dangerous rapids.
9. When we saw the _____ expression on the poor man's face, we realized that the situation was indeed serious.
10. There is quite a contrast between the _____ administration that now runs that country and the "do-nothing" regime that preceded it.

11. For months I _____ on everything to save enough money to buy the replacement tires for my bicycle.
12. Many books have been written about boys, but none of them can match the _____ qualities in the tales of Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn.
13. We may not be able to _____ crime in our community, but if we go about it in the right way, I am sure we can reduce it greatly.
14. I was _____ into trusting him, and I have paid a heavy price for being misled so easily.
15. Although we know who wrote such famous epics as the *Aeneid* and the *Iliad*, the author of *Beowulf* remains _____.
16. The suspect was held in the local police station, _____ the outcome of the investigation.
17. The eyewitness was _____ to tell the police all that she had seen, but we convinced her that it was the only right thing to do.
18. It took the pharmacist about an hour to prepare the medicine that the doctor had _____ for my illness.
19. Each unit in the textbook opens with a section that _____ the chapter materials.
20. The most _____ feature of the skyline of that little town in Iowa is the four-story grain elevator.

Writing Words in Action

1. Look back at "Nazca Lines" (pages 70–71). Of the theories mentioned in the passage, which do you think is the most likely explanation of how the Nazca Lines came to be? In a detailed argument, state and support your opinion, using at least two details from the passage and three Unit words to support your claim.
2. The world is full of mysterious places. Some might be on a distant continent, while others might be in your own hometown. Write a brief essay in which you describe a mysterious place that you know of and explain what makes it strange and unusual. Suggest possible explanations for the characteristics that make the place "mysterious." Include specific examples from your observations, studies, reading (refer to pages 70–71), or personal experience. Write at least two paragraphs, and use three or more words from this Unit.

Vocabulary in Context

Unit 5

The following excerpts are from Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes*. Some of the words you have studied in this Unit appear in **boldface** type. Complete each statement below the excerpt by circling the letter of the correct answer.

1. I had never seen my friend's face so **grim** or his brow so dark as it was when we turned from the scene of this investigation. ("The Adventure of the Speckled Band")

A **grim** face is one that does NOT look

- a. tired c. pleasant
b. dirty d. serious

2. "This, I take it, belongs to the room in which you used to sleep . . .?"

"Exactly so. But I am now sleeping in the middle one."

"**Pending** the alterations, as I understand. By the way, there does not seem to be any very pressing need for repairs at that end wall." ("The Adventure of the Speckled Band")

Pending the alterations means

- a. once c. still
b. until d. before

3. "Again I laughed very heartily at the funny stories of which my employer had an immense repertoire, and which he told **inimitably**." ("The Adventure of the Copper Beeches")

A story told **inimitably** is told

- a. with humor c. in an original way
b. with emotion d. in a dramatic way

4. "On the very day that I saw him last he cut himself in the bedroom, and yet I in the dining room rushed upstairs instantly with the **utmost** certainty that something had happened." ("The Man with the Twisted Lip")

Someone who feels the **utmost** certainty is

- a. unsure c. mostly sure
b. never sure d. completely sure

5. "Had I been recognized in that den my life would not have been worth an hour's purchase; for I have used it before now for my own purposes, and the rascally Lascar who runs it has sworn to have **vengeance** upon me." ("The Man with the Twisted Lip")

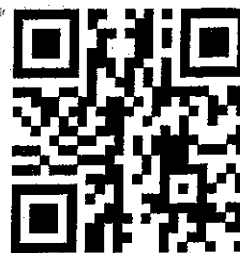
The act of **vengeance** involves

- a. friendship c. argument
b. punishment d. forgiveness



Sherlock Holmes is perhaps the world's most famous and recognizable fictional detective.

Interactive
QR



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