

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Lesson 4: Options Directions: Choose Three Activities to Complete

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. \_\_\_\_\_ **Packet me!**- Counts as two activities-- if it is rushed and done in a day it will not count at all!

10. \_\_\_\_\_ **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:

Pick one Option 1 \_\_\_\_\_/10

Pick one Option 2 \_\_\_\_\_/10

Pick one Option 3 \_\_\_\_\_/10

Test

\_\_\_\_\_/100

**Total Points:**

\_\_\_\_\_/130

4= 110- 130

3= 90- 109

2= 50-90

1= 0-49

Comments

**acquit** (V.) to declare not guilty, free from blame, discharge completely; to conduct or behave oneself

**deem** (V.) to think, believe; to consider, have an opinion

**devastate** (V.) to destroy, lay waste, leave in ruins

**discredit** (V.) to throw doubt upon, cause to be distrusted; to damage in reputation; (N.) a loss or lack of belief, confidence, or reputation

**elusive** (Adj.) difficult to catch or to hold; hard to explain or understand

**generate** (V.) to bring into existence; to be the cause of

**idolize** (V.) to worship as an idol, make an idol of; to love very much

**ingratitude** (N.) a lack of thankfulness

**keepsake** (N.) something kept in memory of the giver; a souvenir

**mortal** (N.) a being that must eventually die; (Adj.) of or relating to such a being; causing death, fatal; possible, conceivable

**ovation** (N.) an enthusiastic public welcome, an outburst of applause

**petty** (Adj.) unimportant, trivial, narrow-minded; secondary in rank, minor

**plight** (N.) a sorry condition or state; (V.) to pledge, promise solemnly

**repent** (V.) to feel sorry for what one has done or has failed to do

**reverie** (N.) a daydream; the condition of being lost in thought

**revocation** (N.) an act or instance of calling back, an annulment, cancellation

**scan** (V.) to examine closely; to look over quickly but thoroughly; to analyze the rhythm of a poem; (N.) an examination

**strand** (N.) a beach or shore; a string of wire, hair, etc.; (V.) to drive or run aground; to leave in a hopeless position

**strife** (N.) bitter disagreement, fighting, struggle

**tattle** (V.) to fall forward; to overturn, bring about the downfall of

**\*\*\*\*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.\*\*\*\***

# UNIT 4

Read the following passage, taking note of the **boldface** words and their contexts. These words are among those you will be studying in Unit 4. As you complete the exercises in this Unit, it may help to refer to the way the words are used below.

## The Art and Science of Traditional Healing

### <Expository Essay>

**A**dvances in science provide modern man with cures and treatments undreamed of by his prehistoric counterparts. But how did early humans deal with disease? Serious illnesses could **devastate** whole families or clans. What remedies were available? In olden times, folk medicine **generated** relief or cures. A thorough **scan** of the long history of medicine reveals some similar **strands** woven throughout the history of healing.

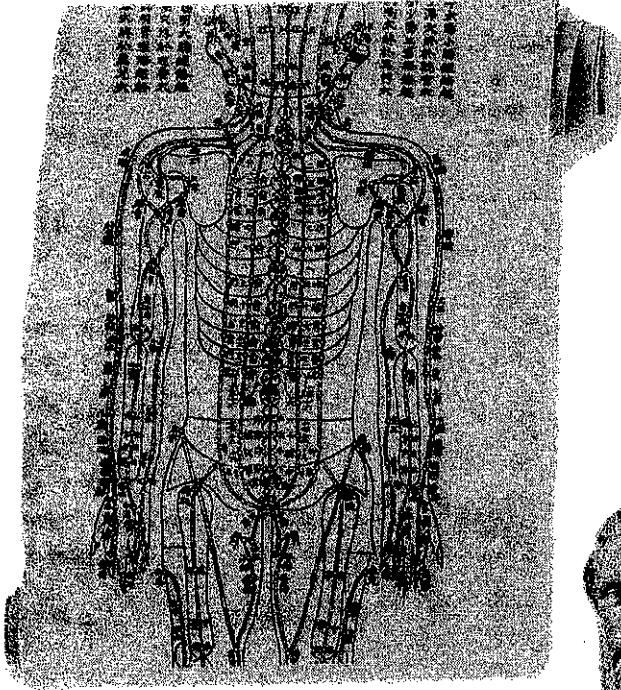
Plants were one source of medicine for early humans. Some vegetables or herbs were **deemed** especially effective for minor illnesses, and botanics are the source of many modern medicines. In ancient times, though, major disorders were likely to have **mortal** results. These deadly diseases needed more intensive treatment than the herbal remedies offered.

To fight these killer illnesses, early medicine men turned to magic and ritual. In many parts of the world, healers were called shamans. Although precise definitions of shamanism are **elusive**, it is likely that these shamans resembled what other societies called magicians or sorcerers. It is easy now, from a modern perspective, to dismiss them as quacks. But most shamans seem to have **acquitted** themselves honorably. Indeed, the specialized knowledge of shamans often caused society to **idolize** and revere them.

Shamans lived in different societies around the world and can still be found today. Some North American Indian nations and people in areas such as modern Siberia, Mongolia, and South America practiced shamanism. Wherever they were found, shamans revealed some common qualities. They often experienced periods of deep trance. Trances were not just **reveries** or daydreams; they were altered states of consciousness. The shaman's soul was believed to roam on journeys through the upper and lower worlds. A shaman's contact with spirits, both good and evil, was no **petty** talent. On the contrary, it was a key



A Mandan Indian medicine man during ceremonial dance



The Chinese practice of acupuncture is based on the idea that stimulating certain pressure points in the body can correct imbalances.

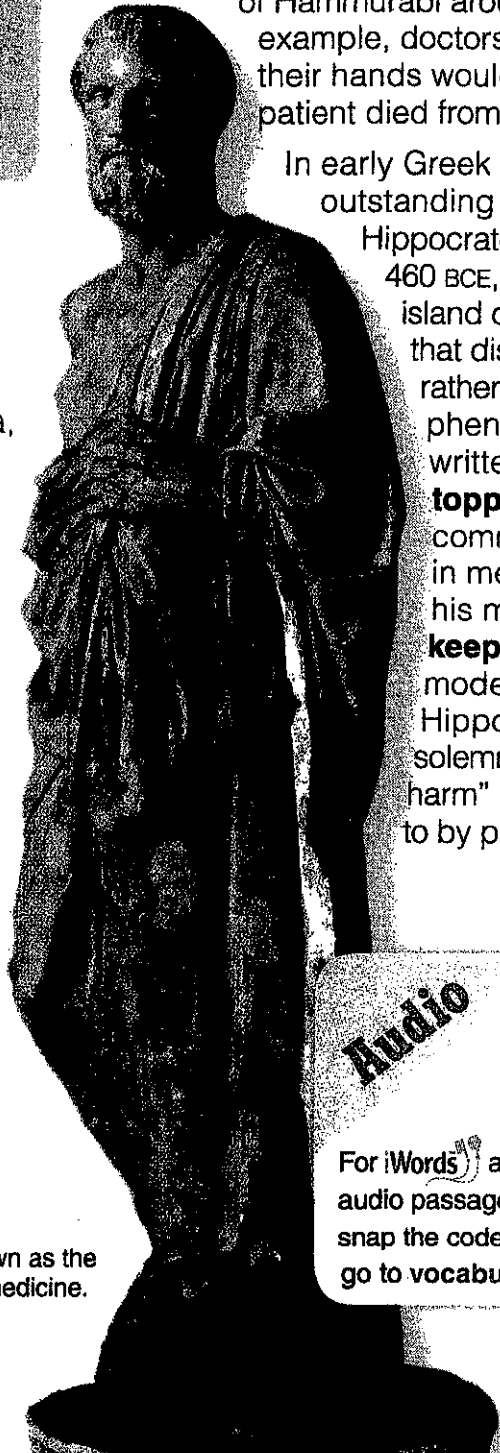
Despite their successes, early healers could not have hoped to cure all the sick. As the Arabic saying goes, "When fate arrives, the physician becomes a fool." If a healer lived in ancient Babylon, the price of failure could be steep. In the Law Code of Hammurabi around 1750 BCE, for example, doctors were warned that their hands would be cut off if a patient died from certain treatments.

In early Greek medicine, the outstanding figure was

Hippocrates. Born around 460 BCE, probably on the island of Cos, he insisted that disease was a natural rather than a supernatural phenomenon. His written works began to **topple** magic from its commanding position in medicine. Perhaps his most enduring **keepsake** for the modern world is the Hippocratic Oath; this solemn promise "to do no harm" is still subscribed to by physicians today.

element in the healer's ability to rescue ailing patients from their wretched **plights**.

The early historical period had many medical traditions. In China, a typical healer's goal was to control the proportions of various elements in the body. Water therapy and acupuncture came from the Chinese tradition. Such treatments are still practiced today. In India, the classic writings on disease and treatment date back several thousand years. In both India and China, though, religious beliefs hindered efforts to learn more about anatomy. Cutting the bodies of the dead was considered a breach of the law and a source of **discredit**.



Hippocrates is known as the father of Western medicine.

Audio



For iWords and audio passages, snap the code, or

go to [vocabularyworkshop.com](http://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. acquit**  
(ə kwit')

(v.) to declare not guilty, free from blame, discharge completely; to conduct or behave oneself

Now that we have proof of their innocence, we can \_\_\_\_\_ them of all charges.

SYNONYMS: exonerate, dismiss  
ANTONYMS: convict, declare guilty

**2. deem**  
(dēm)

(v.) to think, believe; to consider, have an opinion

Most people \_\_\_\_\_ it a wise plan to set aside savings for the future.

SYNONYMS: judge, regard

**3. devastate**  
(dev' ə stāt)

(v.) to destroy, lay waste, leave in ruins

Failure or harsh criticism can \_\_\_\_\_ a person who has shaky self-esteem.

SYNONYMS: wreck, desolate  
ANTONYMS: develop, improve

**4. discredit**  
(dis kred' it)

(v.) to throw doubt upon, cause to be distrusted; to damage in reputation; (n.) a loss or lack of belief, confidence, or reputation

We have gathered a considerable amount of evidence to \_\_\_\_\_ her story.

Both parents and students felt strongly that the cheating scandal was a \_\_\_\_\_ to the school.

SYNONYM: (v.) disparage  
ANTONYMS: (v.) confirm, corroborate, bolster

**5. elusive**  
(ē lü' siv)

(adj.) difficult to catch or to hold; hard to explain or understand

According to legend, Zorro, the heroic Mexican character, was too \_\_\_\_\_ for local police to capture.

SYNONYMS: slippery, wily, fleeting, puzzling, baffling

**6. generate**  
(jen' ə rāt)

(v.) to bring into existence; to be the cause of

Solar power uses the energy of the sun to \_\_\_\_\_ electricity.

SYNONYMS: create, produce, beget, cause  
ANTONYMS: end, terminate, extinguish, stifle

**7. idolize**  
(ī' dəl īz)

(v.) to worship as an idol, make an idol of; to love very much

Teens who \_\_\_\_\_ a movie star may repeatedly see the same movie featuring that actor or actress.

SYNONYMS: adore, revere

ANTONYMS: despise, scorn, disdain, detest

**8. ingratitude**  
(in grat' ə tūd)

(n.) a lack of thankfulness

Hosts who make every effort to please their guests are apt to be hurt by \_\_\_\_\_.

SYNONYMS: thanklessness, ungratefulness

ANTONYMS: thankfulness, gratefulness, recognition

**9. keepsake**  
(kēp' sāk)

(n.) something kept in memory of the giver; a souvenir

Before my grandmother died, she made me a special quilt as a \_\_\_\_\_ of her love.

SYNONYMS: reminder, memento

**10. mortal**  
(môr' təl)

(n.) a being that must eventually die; (*adj.*) of or relating to such a being; causing death, fatal; possible, conceivable

In the mythology of many cultures, a heavenly god can come down to Earth and act as a \_\_\_\_\_.

The soldier was the only one in her battalion to suffer a \_\_\_\_\_ injury.

SYNONYMS: (*n.*) human; (*adj.*) fleeting, extreme

ANTONYMS: (*n.*) a god; (*adj.*) undying, everlasting, eternal, divine

**11. ovation**  
(ō vā' shən)

(n.) an enthusiastic public welcome, an outburst of applause

The audience gave the dancer a standing \_\_\_\_\_ after his impressive performance.

SYNONYMS: bravos, hurrahs; ANTONYMS: boos, jeers

**12. petty**  
(pet' ē)

(*adj.*) unimportant, trivial; narrow-minded; secondary in rank, minor

You say my complaint is \_\_\_\_\_, but to me it is an issue of great importance.

SYNONYMS: insignificant, piddling

ANTONYMS: important, major, significant, weighty

**13. plight**  
(plīt)

(n.) a sorry condition or state; (v.) to pledge, promise solemnly

The \_\_\_\_\_ of the homeless upsets many concerned citizens.

Wedding guests watched the bride and groom \_\_\_\_\_ their undying love.

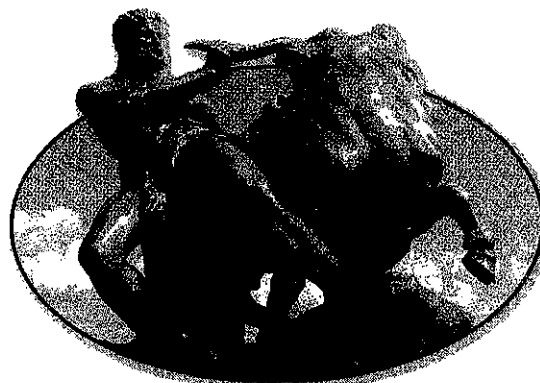
SYNONYMS: predicament, quandary

- 14. repent**  
(ri pent')
- (v.) to feel sorry for what one has done or has failed to do  
As people grow older and gain more maturity, some of them come to \_\_\_\_\_ their youthful mistakes.  
SYNONYM: regret; ANTONYM: rejoice over
- 15. reverie**  
(rev' ə rē)
- (n.) a daydream; the condition of being lost in thought  
My boss interrupted my pleasant \_\_\_\_\_ by reminding me about our deadline.  
SYNONYMS: fantasy, meditation
- 16. revocation**  
(rev ə kā' shən)
- (n.) an act or instance of calling back, an annulment, cancellation  
His failure to complete the job according to schedule led to a \_\_\_\_\_ of his contract.  
SYNONYMS: repeal, withdrawal  
ANTONYMS: ratification, confirmation
- 17. scan**  
(skan)
- (v.) to examine closely; to look over quickly but thoroughly; to analyze the rhythm of a poem; (n.) an examination  
Let's \_\_\_\_\_ the list to see the finishing times of each marathon runner.  
The doctor did a bone \_\_\_\_\_ to discover the location of each fracture.  
SYNONYMS: (v.) study, glance at, skim; (v., n.) survey
- 18. strand**  
(strand)
- (n.) a beach or shore; a string of wire, hair, etc.; (v.) to drive or run aground; to leave in a hopeless position  
We asked the waiter to take back the soup when we discovered a \_\_\_\_\_ of hair in it.  
I don't want to be the third out in the inning and \_\_\_\_\_ the two base runners.  
SYNONYMS: (n.) fiber, thread; (v.) abandon, maroon  
ANTONYMS: (v.) rescue, save
- 19. strife**  
(strif)
- (n.) bitter disagreement; fighting; struggle  
The experienced senator from South Carolina was a veteran of political \_\_\_\_\_.  
SYNONYMS: conflict, discord, turmoil  
ANTONYMS: peace, calm, agreement
- 20. topple**  
(tāp' əl)
- (v.) to fall forward; to overturn, bring about the downfall of  
The trains that rumble past our apartment often cause books to \_\_\_\_\_ from the shelves.  
SYNONYMS: unseat, upset, tumble  
ANTONYMS: remain upright, establish, set up

## Choosing the Right Word

Select the **boldface** word that better completes each sentence. You might refer to the passage on pages 50–51 to see how most of these words are used in context.

1. During several of Heracles's labors, Athena noticed the (**ovation, plight**) the hero was in and offered her assistance.
2. Our supervisor (**topples, scans**) the newspaper each morning for items that may serve as leads for the sales force.
3. Once order had been restored, the leaders of the opposition called for the (**revocation, keepsake**) of martial law.
4. By reelecting him to Congress, the court of public opinion has forever (**generated, acquitted**) him of the charges of neglecting his duties.
5. In Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, which character speaks the line, "Lord, what fools these (**mortals, keepsakes**) be"?
6. Imagine his (**plight, ingratitude**)—penniless, unemployed, and with a large family to support!
7. A team of filmmakers spent a year in the rain forests of South America, searching for the (**elusive, toppled**) harpy eagle.
8. Since you are the only one of us who has had experience with this kind of problem, we shall do whatever you (**deem, scan**) necessary.
9. The children stood on the southern (**reverie, strand**) and waved at the boats sailing into the harbor.
10. Are we going to allow (**elusive, petty**) quarrels to destroy a friendship that has endured for so many years?
11. While the actors were busy rehearsing, the manager ran away with all the money and left them (**stranded, plighted**) in a strange town.
12. After so many years of (**strife, ovation**)—in business, politics, and the family—he wants only to retire to the peace and quiet of his ranch.
13. A special edition of poems by the noted writer was presented as a (**reverie, keepsake**) to all who attended her eightieth birthday party.
14. In my composition, I tried to give a definition of "humor," but I found the idea too (**petty, elusive**) to pin down.
15. At times we all enjoy a(n) (**ovation, reverie**) about "what might have been," but before long we must return to "the way things are."



The great Greek hero Heracles had to accomplish twelve labors, or difficult tasks, to atone for the deaths of his sons. One task was to wrestle and subdue the powerful Cretan bull.

16. It was upsetting to see that his best friend was trying to (**discredit, scan**) his record as the best receiver on the team.
17. I knew that she was wrapped up in herself, but I never dreamed that even she could be guilty of such (**revocation, ingratitude**).
18. Many diseases that have disappeared in the United States continue to (**devastate, idolize**) countries in other parts of the world.
19. At times it is quite natural to feel afraid, and it is certainly no (**discredit, mortal**) to anyone to admit it.
20. We will never allow such vicious, unfounded rumors to (**deem, generate**) discord and conflict in our school!
21. What a(n) (**ovation, reverie**) he received when he trotted back to the bench after scoring the winning touchdown!
22. Our business is barely managing to pay its bills; one bad break will be enough to (**acquit, topple**) it into bankruptcy.
23. Our father often says that he has never stopped (**repenting, devastating**) the decision he made many years ago to give up the study of medicine.
24. We should respect our national leaders, but we should not (**idolize, discredit**) them and assume that they can do no wrong.
25. Katie purchased a (**revocation, keepsake**) box to store letters and photographs.

## 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. asked for a **retraction** of the news column
2. pitied her for the **difficult situation** she was in
3. too much **friction** to remain partners
4. to **desert** them on a dangerous island
5. may never **apologize for** his wrongdoing
6. power to **demolish** an entire community
7. waved his cap to acknowledge the **cheers**
8. **search** the night sky for shooting stars
9. immersed in **contemplation**
10. a **lack of appreciation** that was uncalled for

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## 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. **heckling** that was not appreciated \_\_\_\_\_
2. to **boast** about a crime \_\_\_\_\_
3. show our **appreciation** for your kindness \_\_\_\_\_
4. cooperation that produces **harmony** \_\_\_\_\_
5. giving the nominee our **approval** \_\_\_\_\_



## 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. Why argue about such \_\_\_\_\_ matters when there are so many important problems to deal with?
2. The sudden racket produced by a noisy car radio jolted me out of my deep and peaceful \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Tom is not a very fast runner, but he is so \_\_\_\_\_ that he is extremely hard to tackle on the football field.
4. Though that actress's name and face are all but forgotten today, she used to be \_\_\_\_\_ by adoring fans all over the world.
5. I don't have the time to read every word of that long newspaper article, but I'll \_\_\_\_\_ it quickly to get the main idea.
6. Instead of telling us how much you \_\_\_\_\_ your outrageous conduct, why don't you sincerely try to reform?
7. We learned that even unfavorable reviews of a new book may help to \_\_\_\_\_ a certain amount of public interest in it.
8. Regardless of what you might think proper, I do not \_\_\_\_\_ it necessary for someone of your age to wear an evening gown to the dance.
9. The famous Leaning Tower of Pisa looks as though it might \_\_\_\_\_ over any minute.
10. The evidence against the accused man proved to be so weak that the jury had no choice but to \_\_\_\_\_ him.

11. As it is clear that his only interest is to make money for himself, his plan for building a new highway has been completely \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Because the members of my family disagree on so many matters, the dinner table is often the scene of much verbal \_\_\_\_\_.
13. The wound at first did not appear to be too serious, but to our great grief it proved to be \_\_\_\_\_.
14. The TV program made us keenly aware of the \_\_\_\_\_ of retired people trying to live solely on Social Security payments.
15. The defendant was warned that another speeding ticket would result in the \_\_\_\_\_ of her driver's license.
16. The rope is made of many \_\_\_\_\_ of fiber woven together.
17. The hurricane so \_\_\_\_\_ a large section of the coast that the president declared it a disaster area.
18. As I sincerely appreciate all my parents have done for me, how can you accuse me of \_\_\_\_\_?
19. She richly deserved the audience's \_\_\_\_\_ for her brilliant performance of Lady Macbeth.
20. I plan to save this old notebook as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ of one of the best and most enjoyable classes I have ever had.

### **Writing: Words in Action**

1. Look back at "The Art and Science of Traditional Healing" (pages 50–51). How is the traditional approach to disease and healing similar to or different from contemporary approaches? Write a brief essay comparing traditional healing to modern-day healing. Support your comparison using at least two details from the passage and three Unit words.
2. Modern medicine has made tremendous scientific advances. Yet today, many physicians and patients embrace holistic approaches. Holistic, or alternative, medicine considers the emotional and spiritual as well as the physical aspects of illness. Holistic approaches may include the use of herbs, massage, acupuncture, and practices such as yoga and meditation. Do you think a holistic approach to medicine makes sense in today's world? Write a brief essay in which you support your opinion with specific examples, personal experience, your studies, and the reading (refer to pages 50–51). Write at least three paragraphs, and use three or more words from this Unit.

# Vocabulary in Context

## Literary Text

The following excerpts are from *A Princess of Mars* by Edgar Rice Burroughs. 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 have never told this story, nor shall **mortal** man see this manuscript until after I have passed over for eternity. I know that the average human mind will not believe what it cannot grasp, and so I do not purpose being pilloried by the public, the pulpit, and the press, and held up as a colossal liar when I am but telling the simple truths which some day science will substantiate.

One who is **mortal**

- |                               |                                    |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a. will live forever          | c. will die one day                |
| b. has a strong sense of duty | d. has trouble believing the truth |

2. "Cannot the war be ended at once?" spoke Sab Than. "It requires but the word of Than Kosis to bring peace. Say it, my father, say the word that will hasten my happiness, and end this unpopular **strife**."

**Strife** is a(n)

- |          |                 |
|----------|-----------------|
| a. reign | c. peace        |
| b. war   | d. conversation |

3. When Woola had finished his meal I again took up my weary and seemingly endless wandering in quest of the **elusive** waterway.

A waterway that is **elusive** is

- |                 |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| a. very large   | c. difficult to navigate |
| b. hard to find | d. rough and choppy      |

4. On the seventh day following the battle with the air craft we again took up the march toward Thark, all probability of another attack being **deemed** remote by Lorquas Ptomel.

Something that is **deemed** is

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| a. ignored   | c. approved   |
| b. described | d. considered |

5. "Good-bye, my princess," I whispered, "we may meet in Helium yet. I have escaped from worse **plights** than this," and I tried to smile as I lied. "What," she cried, "are you not coming with us?"

A **plight** is NOT a(n)

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| a. great difficulty  | c. dangerous situation |
| b. easy circumstance | d. serious vow         |



Edgar Rice Burroughs set many of his adventure stories on the planet Mars, but he became famous for his tales of Tarzan.



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