

Name: _____ Date: _____ Number: _____

Lesson 5: 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

acute	(adj.) with a sharp point; keen and alert; sharp and severe; rising quickly to a high point and lasting for a short time
bluster	(V.) to talk or act in a noisy and threatening way; to blow in stormy gusts; (n.) speech that is loud and threatening
bungle	(V.) to act or work clumsily and awkwardly; to ruin something through clumsiness
commentary	(n.) a series of notes clarifying or explaining something; an expression of opinion
duration	(n.) the length of time that something continues or lasts
eerie	(adj.) causing fear because of strangeness; weird, mysterious
facet	(n.) one aspect or side of a subject or problem; one of the cut surfaces of a gem
fidelity	(n.) the state of being faithful; accuracy in details, exactness
fray	(n.) a brawl, a noisy quarrel; (V.) to wear away by rubbing; make ragged or worn; to strain, irritate
headstrong	(adj.) willful, stubborn
inhabitant	(n.) one living permanently in a given place
numb	(adj.) having lost the power of feeling or movement; (V.) to dull the feelings of; to cause to lose feeling
pacify	(V.) to make peaceful or calm; to soothe
ravenous	(adj.) greedy; very hungry; eager for satisfaction
refute	(V.) to prove incorrect
remorse	(n.) deep and painful regret for one's past misdeeds; pangs of conscience
setback	(n.) something that interferes with progress; a disappointment, unexpected loss or defeat; a step-like recession in a wall
smug	(adj.) overly self-satisfied, self-righteous
synopsis	(n.) a brief statement giving a general view of some subject, book, etc.; a summary
tarry	(V.) to delay leaving; to linger, wait; to remain or stay for a while

******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 5

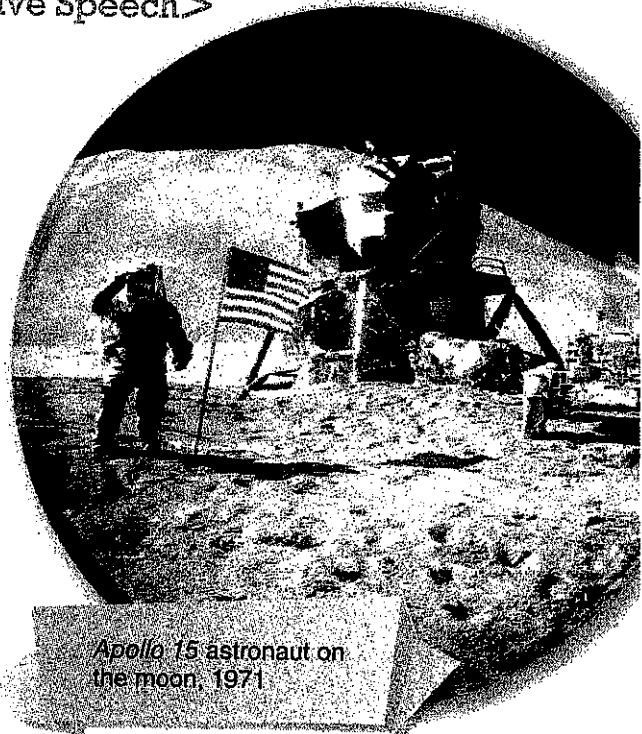
Read the following passage, taking note of the **boldface** words and their contexts. These words are among those you will be studying in Unit 5. As you complete the exercises in this Unit, it may help to refer to the way the words are used below.

Continue Space Exploration, Now!

<Persuasive Speech>

The United States should continue to support an active program of space exploration. Opponents of such a policy have **blustered** that space exploration is a waste of resources. Why spend money on rockets, they argue, when desperate needs here on Earth are so **acute**? Billions of the planet's **inhabitants** struggle from day to day. The **numbing** curses of war, famine, and poverty cry out for attention and relief.

For all but the most stubborn and **headstrong**, however, this argument can be convincingly **refuted**. For the entire **duration** of the space program's existence—a little more than half a century—the budget of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has averaged under one percent of total federal annual expenditures. One must keep these numbers in perspective. In a country where appetites are often **ravenous**, Americans spend nearly twenty times more money at restaurants every year than the government spends on NASA! Even a brief **synopsis** of costs and budgets shows that space exploration does not account for major outlays.

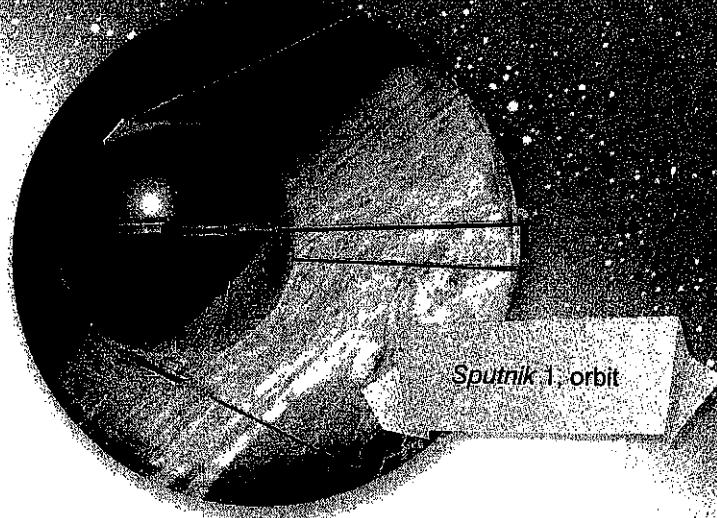


Apollo 15 astronaut on the moon, 1971

But how about astronaut safety? Opponents in the **fray** over space policy point to the risks of human spaceflight. They argue that these risks justify an end to space exploration. It is true that the space shuttle disasters of 1986 and 2003 marked major **setbacks** for NASA. In over 50 years, however, only 18 people worldwide have died in spaceflights. This one **facet** of the debate over future policy certainly elicits strong emotions. Yet the vast majority of astronauts undergo rigorous training. To **pacify** the critics, some have suggested that spaceflights should depend on robotics, which are

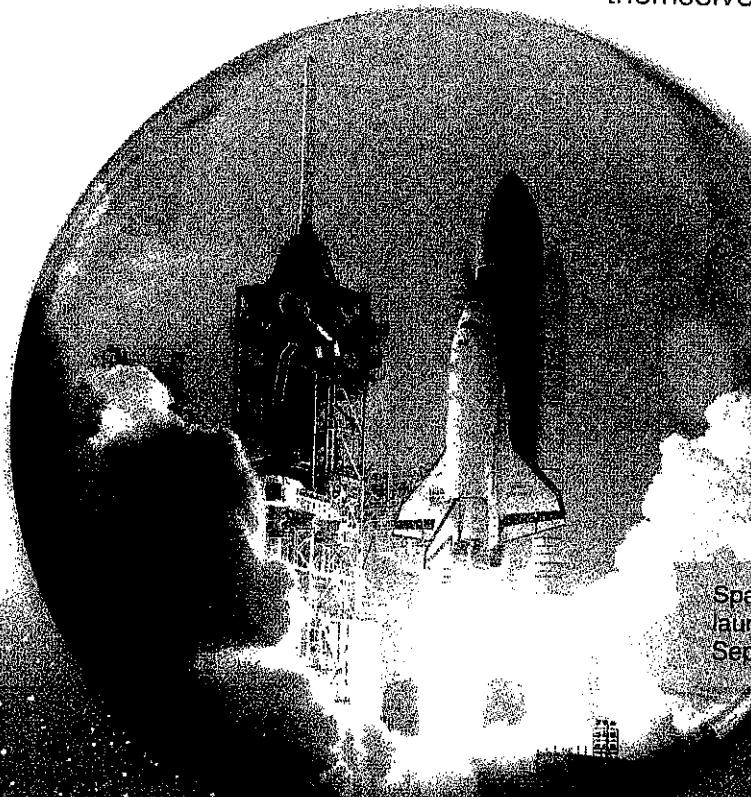
less costly and risky than manned flights. It may well be cheaper and safer to organize unmanned missions into space. Human intelligence and flexibility, though, will still be invaluable for many purposes. Astronauts, moreover, have served as powerful role models for generations of young people.

Fidelity to balance and fairness demands an evaluation of the numerous benefits derived from the space program so far. These include many advances in technology. What are some of these breakthroughs? Among them are satellites, microchips, and fuel cells. Take just one example. Satellites have vastly improved global communications. Better weather forecasts from satellites save lives. More accurate data make research on climate change possible. The demands and challenges of space exploration have meant that scientists and inventors can't risk being complacent. Ever bolder objectives in space require ever more ingenious responses.



Sputnik 1 orbit

Finally, the most important reason to press on in space is psychological, not material. The writer and inventor Arthur C. Clarke won fame for his achievements in science and science fiction. In one essay, Clarke offered this insightful **commentary** on human nature. He said that civilization cannot exist without new frontiers and that people have a physical and spiritual need for them. Clarke was right. The fascination with the *Apollo 11* moon landing of July 1969 swept the world. Humanity should continue to press forward in space. This effort is not so much to explore space's **eerie** depths but rather to explore the soul and timeless aspirations of humans themselves.



Space Shuttle *Discovery*
launch, Kennedy Space Center,
September 9, 1994

Audio

For *iWords* 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. acute
(ə kyūt')

(*adj.*) with a sharp point; keen and alert; sharp and severe; rising quickly to a high point and lasting for a short time

One who is an _____ observer of human nature may notice subtle changes in people's behavior.

SYNONYMS: clever, penetrating

ANTONYMS: blunted, mild, stupid, obtuse

2. bluster
(bləs' tər)

(*v.*) to talk or act in a noisy and threatening way; to blow in stormy gusts; (*n.*) speech that is loud and threatening

When we saw harsh winds _____ around our tent, we decided to change our plans for the weekend.

Dad's manner is all _____, but beneath it all, he's really a kind-hearted man.

SYNONYMS: (*v.*) spout, rant, brag, swagger; (*n.*) bravado

3. bungle
(bən' gəl)

(*v.*) to act or work clumsily and awkwardly; to ruin something through clumsiness

If we _____ this project, we may never get another chance to prove ourselves as a worthy team.

SYNONYMS: blunder, mess up

4. commentary
(käm' ən ter ē)

(*n.*) a series of notes clarifying or explaining something; an expression of opinion

Our spiritual leader gave us a _____ on the true meaning of charity.

SYNONYMS: explanation, narration, description, account, review, analysis

5. duration
(dù rā' shən)

(*n.*) the length of time that something continues or lasts

Even though the story was hard to follow, my friends decided to stay for the _____ of the opera.

6. eerie
(ē' rē)

(*adj.*) causing fear because of strangeness; weird, mysterious

It is a lot of fun to tell _____ ghost stories around a campfire.

SYNONYMS: frightening, spooky, creepy

7. facet
(fas' ət)

(*n.*) one aspect or side of a subject or problem; one of the cut surfaces of a gem

One important _____ of problem solving is to recognize when a solution makes no sense.

SYNONYMS: angle, characteristic, factor, element

8. fidelity
(fi del' ə tē)

(*n.*) the state of being faithful; accuracy in details, exactness

The _____ of scratchy old records can't match the clarity of CDs.

SYNONYMS: loyalty, faithfulness; ANTONYMS: disloyalty, treachery

9. fray
(frā)

(*n.*) a brawl, a noisy quarrel; (*v.*) to wear away by rubbing; make ragged or worn; to strain, irritate

After the two loudest students began arguing, the whole class jumped into the _____.

A faucet that drips continuously can _____ anyone's nerves.

SYNONYMS: (*n.*) scuffle; (*v.*) unravel

10. headstrong
(hed' strɔŋ)

(*adj.*) willful, stubborn

Even the most patient caregiver may feel challenged when faced with a _____ child.

SYNONYMS: obstinate, mulish, unruly

ANTONYMS: obedient, docile, submissive

11. inhabitant
(in hab' ə tənt)

(*n.*) one living permanently in a given place

Although she enjoys traveling to exotic places, she's a lifelong _____ of this small town.

SYNONYMS: resident, native, tenant

ANTONYMS: stranger, outsider, visitor

12. numb
(nəm)

(*adj.*) having lost the power of feeling or movement; (*v.*) to dull the feelings of; to cause to lose feeling

Bitter cold may leave your toes _____.

This injection will _____ the area so that the doctor can stitch the cut painlessly.

SYNONYMS: (*adj.*) unfeeling, insensible; (*v.*) deaden

ANTONYMS: (*adj.*) sensitive, alert

13. pacify
(pas' ə fi)

(*v.*) to make peaceful or calm; to soothe

The factory owners hope to _____ the angry protesters with promises of higher wages.

SYNONYMS: mollify, placate

ANTONYMS: anger, arouse, stir up, foment, ignite

- 14. ravenous**
(rav' ə nəs)
(*adj.*) greedy; very hungry; eager for satisfaction
Exercising vigorously for several hours gives me a _____ appetite.
SYNONYMS: starved, voracious, wolfish
ANTONYMS: not hungry, well-fed, satisfied
- 15. refute**
(ri fyūt')
- (*v.*) to prove incorrect
After analyzing the situation, I now know a foolproof way to _____ the original claim.
SYNONYMS: disprove, rebut
ANTONYMS: prove, confirm, corroborate
- 16. remorse**
(ri mors')
- (*n.*) deep and painful regret for one's past misdeeds; pangs of conscience
When the driver realized what a terrible accident he had caused, he was overcome with _____.
SYNONYM: guilt
ANTONYMS: clear conscience, guiltlessness
- 17. setback**
(set' bak)
- (*n.*) something that interferes with progress; a disappointment, unexpected loss or defeat; a step-like recession in a wall
A broken toe can be a major _____ for a skater who hopes to qualify for the Olympics.
SYNONYMS: failure, reversal
ANTONYMS: advance, gain, progress, triumph
- 18. smug**
(sməg)
- (*adj.*) overly self-satisfied, self-righteous
Just because he got the lead in the school play doesn't justify his irritating air of _____ superiority.
SYNONYMS: conceited, complacent
ANTONYMS: discontented, disgruntled
- 19. synopsis**
(si năp' sis)
- (*n.*) a brief statement giving a general view of some subject, book, etc.; a summary
The teacher's guide gives a _____ of the plot of each story in the collection.
SYNONYMS: outline, digest, abstract
- 20. tarry**
(tar' ē)
- (*v.*) to delay leaving; to linger, wait; to remain or stay for a while
He will be tempted to _____ longer if he thinks that this might be their last visit together.
SYNONYMS: dawdle, dally
ANTONYMS: rush, hasten, leave, depart

Choosing the Right Word

Select the **boldface** word that better completes each sentence. You might refer to the passage on pages 60–61 to see how most of these words are used in context.

1. The character Scrooge in Charles Dickens's *A Christmas Carol* starts out as a(n) (**acute, ravenous**) miser, but he undergoes a great change of heart.
2. The bloodhound's (**numb, acute**) sense of smell led the trackers to the bank robber's hideout in record time.
3. When I realized how deeply I had hurt my dear friend with my careless insult, I suffered a terrible pang of (**remorse, duration**).
4. With a winter storm (**blustering, bungling**) outside, what could be more welcome than a warm room, a good meal, and my favorite TV program?
5. Since it had seemed that winter would (**tarry, pacify**) forever, we were all heartily glad when it finally quit dragging its heels and departed.
6. His (**headstrong, acute**) analysis of the housing problem in our town gave us a clear idea of what we would have to overcome.
7. Although I don't agree with all her ideas, I must admire her unshakable (**fidelity, synopsis**) to them.
8. We cannot assume that all the people one sees on the streets of a large city are actually (**facets, inhabitants**) of the place.
9. When the plane encountered turbulence, we had to remain seated with our seat belts fastened for the (**duration, synopsis**) of the flight.
10. The idea that most people usually behave in a calm and reasonable way is (**refuted, numbed**) by all the facts of history.
11. On the camping trip out West, some of the children were frightened when they first heard the (**smug, eerie**) howls of coyotes at night.
12. The victims of the disaster were so (**numbed, tarried**) by the scope of the tragedy that they scarcely showed any emotion at all.
13. I keep telling you things for your own good, but you're just too (**eerie, headstrong**) to listen.
14. Have you ever wondered if there is life on other planets and, if so, what the (**frays, inhabitants**) might look like?
15. We know that we are going through a period of economic instability, but there is no way of telling what its (**duration, remorse**) will be.



Ebenezer Scrooge, the holiday-hating miser, is one of the most famous characters in fiction.

16. Maria's illness, after she had been chosen for the leading role in the class show, was a serious (**setback, commentary**) to our plans.
17. The lost hikers, having endured several days in the blistering sun, became discouraged after sighting (**headstrong, ravenous**) vultures circling overhead.
18. If you read no more than a(n) (**inhabitant, synopsis**) of the plot of any one of Shakespeare's plays, you will get very little idea of what it is all about.
19. "It's your job to help (**pacify, fray**) the conquered area," the general said, "not to add fuel to an already explosive situation."
20. There is so much wear and tear on the ropes in this pulley system that they become (**frayed, refuted**) in only a few days.
21. The fact that so many people are still living in poverty is indeed a sad (**fidelity, commentary**) on our civilization.
22. Each time she answered a question correctly, she rewarded herself with a (**smug, ravenous**) little smile of self-congratulation.
23. The strength of this book lies in the author's ability to describe and explain different (**setbacks, facets**) of human experience.
24. After the way you (**bungled, blustered**) the job of arranging the class trip, I can never again trust you with anything important.
25. My lawyer prepared to (**bungle, refute**) the outrageous accusations against me.



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. reflected off the **cuts** of the diamond _____
2. shock that left them **dazed** and speechless _____
3. lip-smacking sounds of the **famished** eaters _____
4. to expect yet another **holdup** _____
5. should not **loiter** in the hall _____
6. after they **botched** the paint job _____
7. offer a brief **summation** of the movie _____
8. flashing that **haughty** grin of hers _____
9. tried to **contradict** her argument _____
10. no sense of **shame** for what happened _____

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. needs to **hurry** to get ready _____
2. could never **support** their opinion _____
3. presenting a **modest** outlook _____
4. hopes to **succeed** at her job _____
5. maintains **peace of mind** despite his actions _____

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. I had a(n) _____ feeling that we were being followed and that something bad might happen.
2. Although the rain was heavy, it was of such short _____ that it didn't interfere with our plans.
3. Because I _____ at the book fair, I was ten minutes late for my piano lesson.
4. Warmth and understanding are two outstanding _____ of her memorable personality.
5. His _____ expression showed how highly he valued his own opinions and scorned the views of others.
6. The program contained a(n) _____ of the opera, so we were able to follow the action even though the singing was in Italian.
7. Is it true that the _____ of Maine are often called "Mainiacs"?
8. No one can question her complete _____ to basic American ideas and ideals.
9. After the dentist gave me an injection of novocaine, the whole side of my jaw and face turned _____.
10. Some children are as docile as sheep; others are as _____ as mules.

11. By _____ in a loud, confident voice, he tried to convince us that he had nothing to do with the accident.
12. Our team suffered a tough _____ when our best player was hurt in the first few minutes of play.
13. Anyone who has never had a sprained ankle will find it hard to imagine how _____ the pain is.
14. Because of our inexperience and haste, we _____ the little repair job so badly that it became necessary to replace the entire motor.
15. We had eaten only a light breakfast before hiking for hours in the crisp mountain air, so you can imagine how _____ we were by lunchtime.
16. The newscaster on my favorite TV program not only tells the facts of the news but also offers a(n) _____ that helps us to understand it.
17. Do you think it is a good idea to try to _____ the weeping child by giving her a lollipop?
18. When my two sisters began their bitter quarrel, only Mother had enough nerve to enter the _____ and tell them to stop.
19. Since the convicted felon had shown no _____ for his crimes, the judge sentenced him to the maximum prison term allowed.
20. The accused person must be given every chance to _____ the charges against him or her.

Writing: Words in Action

1. Look back at "Continue Space Exploration, Now!" (pages 60–61). What is your position on funding space exploration? Should the United States continue to spend federal money to support NASA? Write an editorial persuading your audience either to support or oppose funding space travel. Clearly state your position and use at least two details from the passage and three Unit words to support your claim.
2. A current argument states that privately held aerospace businesses, and not government agencies like NASA, should invest in and develop the spacecraft and new technologies that will transport people into space. What are the pros and cons of leaving space program development in the hands of private entrepreneurs and non-government-affiliated aerospace companies? Consider issues such as inspecting for safety, training, sharing of knowledge, and profit. Write a brief essay in which you support your opinion with specific examples, your studies, and the reading (refer to pages 60–61). Write at least three paragraphs, and use three or more words from this Unit.

Vocabulary In Context

Literary Text

The following excerpts are from *The First Men in the Moon* by H.G. Wells. 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.

- There were several amazing forms, with heads reduced to microscopic proportions and blobby bodies . . . And oddest of all, as it seemed to me for the moment, two or three of these weird **inhabitants** of a subterranean world, a world sheltered by innumerable miles of rock from sun or rain, *carried umbrellas* in their tentaculate hands—real terrestrial-looking umbrellas!

Inhabitants are best described as

- a. invaders
- b. creatures
- c. exiles
- d. dwellers

- He reminded me of mountain sickness, and of the bleeding that often afflicts aeronauts who have ascended too swiftly, and he spent some time in the preparation of a sickly tasting drink which he insisted on my sharing. It made me feel a little **numb**, but otherwise had no effect on me.

If someone's senses are **numb**, they are

- a. deadened
- b. heightened
- c. delicate
- d. clear

- We ate and presently drank like tramps in a soup kitchen. Never before nor since have I been hungry to the **ravenous** pitch, and save that I have had this very experience I could never have believed that . . . it would be possible for me to eat in utter forgetfulness of all these things.

A person who is **ravenous** is definitely NOT

- a. famished
- b. eager
- c. satiated
- d. alert

- One imagines him about the moon with the **remorse** of this fatal indiscretion growing in his mind. During a certain time I am inclined to guess the Grand Lunar was deliberating the new situation.

To have **remorse** is to feel

- a. demands
- b. regrets
- c. enthusiasm
- d. irresponsibility

- The outline of things had gained in character, had grown **acute** and varied; save for a shadowed space of white substance here and there . . . the arctic appearance had gone altogether.

Something that appears **acute** is

- a. dull
- b. peaceful
- c. sharp
- d. unruly



In the movie based on the H.G. Wells novel, astronauts discover they are not the first to land on the moon!

Interactive
Quiz



Snap the code, or go to
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