Lesson 6: Options  Directions: Choose Three Activities to Complete

1. Riddle Me This
   Riddles - Create a riddle for 5 vocabulary words.
   _____

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! With the writing exercises
   _____

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

agenda (n.) the program for a meeting; a list, outline, or plan of things to be considered or done
amiable (adj.) friendly, good-natured
befuddle (v.) to confuse, make stupid
blight (n.) a disease that causes plants to wither and die; a condition of disease or ruin; (v.) to destroy, ruin
boisterous (adj.) rough and noisy in a cheerful way; high-spirited
clarity (n.) clearness, accuracy
compliant (adj.) willing to do what someone else wants; obedient
conserve (v.) to preserve; to keep from being damaged, lost, or wasted; to save
debut (n.) a first public appearance; a formal entrance into society; (v.) to make a first appearance
gory (adj.) marked by bloodshed, slaughter, or violence
gross (adj.) coarse, vulgar; very noticeable; total; overweight; (n.) an overall total (without deductions); twelve dozen; (v.) to earn
induce (v.) to cause, bring about; to persuade
keeway (n.) extra space for moving along a certain route; allowance for mistakes or inaccuracies; margin of error
limber (adj.) flexible; (v.) to cause to become flexible
maze (n.) a network of paths through which it is hard to find one’s way; something very mixed-up and confusing
oracle (n.) someone or something that can predict the future; someone who gives wise answers or advice that seems authoritative
puritan (n.) a strong supporter of a person, party, or cause; one whose support is uncompelling, a resistance fighter, guerrilla;
(adv.) strongly supporting one side only
reimburse (v.) to pay back; to give payment for
vacate (v.) to go away from, leave empty; to make empty; to void, annul
vagabond (n.) an idle wanderer; a tramp; (adj.) wandering; irresponsible

***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.***
The Fine Art of War: WWI Propaganda Images

The Great War Begins

Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia, in 1914 by a Serbian partisan. This event was the spark that ignited the tinderbox. Long-simmering international resentments and a complex and befuddling maze of military alliances erupted into the world’s first global conflict: World War I (1914–1918).

The United States was neutral for the first three years. President Woodrow Wilson tried to play peacemaker. But by 1917, events like the torpedoing of passenger ships by German U-boats (submarines), which took a gross toll of civilian lives, convinced Wilson to declare war. Now the United States was one of the Allies (along with France, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, and Japan).

The War at Home

When World War I began, propagande campaigns were waged on all sides. Propaganda aimed to win the hearts and minds of citizens and discourage the enemy. The United States entered the war in 1917. Its publicity machine went into overdrive to induce public support. In a speech to the nation, President Wilson said, “The world must be made safe for democracy.” With that clarity of vision, Wilson debuted the new Committee on Public Information (CPI), which, along with other government agencies such as the U.S. Food Administration, mobilized support for the war effort. Journalist George Creel, a boisterous supporter of America’s entry into the war, led the CPI.

Creel hired 150,000 writers, actors, artists, and others to help drum up American support for the war. CPI planned a clear agenda. It had plenty of freedom and leeway in its efforts. It presented pro-war speeches, articles, pamphlets, books, and films.

Division of Pictorial Publicity

The CPI writers, directors, actors, and speechmakers were successful in getting the message out. But there were still Americans out of reach. So Creel created the Division of Pictorial Publicity within the CPI. It is said that a bad cause requires many words. Creel needed few words for U-boat attacks spurred the U.S. into WWI. The public was urged to help defeat the U-boat.
The War to End All Wars Ends

In 1918, the gory war came to an end. It left 8.5 million dead and 20 million wounded. Germany signed a peace treaty that required it to vacate occupied countries and reimburse money to war victims. The harsh penalties forced the defeated nation to be compliant. With the end of the war came the end of the Committee on Public Information. CPI's U.S.-based work ended on November 11, 1918. Its overseas operations ended eight months later. Its images are still used and still powerful today.

Flagg's iconic 1917 poster of Uncle Sam is still familiar.

his mission. He hired well-known artists, illustrators, and cartoonists to create posters, banners, and advertisements for the war effort.

Newspapers and magazines were full of powerful images that packed a punch. Roadside billboards urged citizens to join the army or navy, buy bonds, knit socks for soldiers, conserve scarce food, and guard against the danger of spies.

Images as a Recruiting Tool

James Montgomery Flagg created some of the most memorable posters. His famous "I Want You" image of Uncle Sam compelled young men to enlist. (Uncle Sam was a fictional grey-haired man used to represent the U.S. government.) Another famous example is a poster for the Treasury Department's Liberty Bonds. It shows an image of a German soldier with a bloody sword. Below him were the words "Beat Back the Hun with Liberty Bonds." ("Hun" was a insulting term for the Germans used by the Allies.) These patriotic messages worked. Soon, war fever swept the country.

Victory is a Question of Stamina
Send—the Wheat
Meat Fats Sugar
the fuel for Fighters
UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Posters informed those at home how they could directly help the war effort.

Audio

For iWords® and audio passages, snap the code, or go to vocabularyworkshop.com.
Definitions

1. agenda
   (ə jenˈda)  
   (n.) the program for a meeting; a list, outline, or plan of things to be considered or done
   
   The ________________ for today's assembly include:
   a plan for recycling in the classroom.
   
   SYNONYMS: schedule, docket

2. amiable
   (əˈ mē ə bəl)  
   (adj.) friendly, good-natured
   
   Marty, whose sense of humor and good spirits never fail, is an ________________ companion.
   
   SYNONYMS: pleasant, agreeable
   ANTONYMS: unfriendly, ill-humored, hostile

3. befuddle
   (bə ˈfəldəl)  
   (v.) to confuse, make stupid
   
   A difficult scientific experiment with many steps is likely to ________________ most beginners.
   
   SYNONYMS: bewilder, boggle, stupefy
   ANTONYMS: enlighten, set straight

4. blight
   (blīt)  
   (n.) a disease that causes plants to wither and die; a condition of disease or ruin; (v.) to destroy, ruin
   
   Dutch elm disease was a ________________ that forever changed the look of my neighborhood.
   Though she received several letters of rejection, she determined not to let them ________________ her hopes of going to college.
   
   SYNONYMS: (n.) eyesore; (v.) spoil, nip
   ANTONYMS: (v.) foster, promote, nourish, encourage

5. boisterous
   (boiˈstrəs)  
   (adj.) rough and noisy in a cheerful way; high-spirited
   
   The ________________ schoolchildren made it clear to their teacher how much they enjoyed the class trip.
   
   SYNONYMS: loud, unruly, disorderly
   ANTONYMS: quiet, calm, peaceful, well-behaved

6. clarity
   (klärˈ a tē)  
   (n.) clearness, accuracy
   
   The vet explained with great ________________ how best to housebreak our new puppy.
   
   SYNONYMS: lucidity, precision
   ANTONYMS: confusion, murkiness, ambiguity
7. compliant  
(kəm plī' ant)  
(adj.) willing to do what someone else wants; obedient
A __________________________ child is easy to discipline, even when in an unfamiliar environment.
SYNONYMS: meek, docile, submissive
ANTONYMS: disobedient, obstinate, rebellious, perverse

8. conserve  
(kən sər'və)  
(v.) to preserve; to keep from being damaged, lost, or wasted; to save
Responsible citizens try to __________________________ our precious natural resources.
SYNONYMS: guard, care for; ANTONYMS: waste, squander, dissipate

9. debut  
(dā' byū)  
(n.) a first public appearance; a formal entrance into society;  
(v.) to make a first appearance
The talented flute player in the marching band finally made her __________________________ as a soloist today.
Many theaters will __________________________ the film tonight.
SYNONYM: (n.) coming-out; ANTONYMS: (n.) retirement, departure

10. gory  
(gōr' ē)  
(adj.) marked by bloodshed, slaughter, or violence
The Civil War battle of Antietam is, to this day, the most __________________________ one-day fight in our history.
SYNONYMS: bloody, gruesome; ANTONYM: bloodless

11. gross  
(grōs)  
(adj.) coarse, vulgar; very noticeable; total; overweight; (n.) an overall total (without deductions); twelve dozen; (v.) to earn
They responded to the __________________________ injustice in an unsatisfactory manner.
A __________________________ of pencils lasts all year.
She expects to __________________________ $3,000 in tips.
SYNONYMS: (adj.) sheer, utter, flagrant, fat
ANTONYMS: (adj.) delicate, fine, partial, slender, thin; (n., v.) net

12. induce  
(in dūs')  
(v.) to cause, bring about; to persuade
Can drinking warm milk __________________________ sleep?
SYNONYMS: prevail upon, influence
ANTONYMS: prevent, deter, hinder

13. leeway  
(lē' wā)  
(n.) extra space for moving along a certain route; allowance for mistakes or inaccuracies; margin of error
Experienced planners allow __________________________ of a week or so in case a project runs into snags or delays.
SYNONYMS: latitude, elbow room
14. **limber**
   (limˈbər) *(adj.)* flexible; *(v.)* to cause to become flexible
   Serious dancers develop ____________ bodies.
   Runners ____________ up before a race.
   **SYNONYMS:** *(adj.)* supple, pliable; *(v.)* stretch
   **ANTONYMS:** *(adj.)* stiff, wooden; *(v.)* stiffen

15. **maze**
   (māz) *(n.)* a network of paths through which it is hard to find one's way
   something very mixed-up and confusing
   Ancient Rome was a ____________ of narrow streets and winding alleys.
   **SYNONYMS:** labyrinth, puzzle, tangle

16. **oracle**
   (ôrˈə kal) *(n.)* someone or something that can predict the future; someo
   who gives astute answers or advice that seems authoritative
   According to Greek legend, people sought prophecy at the great ____________ at Delphi.
   **SYNONYMS:** prophet, seer, sibyl

17. **partisan**
   (pārtˈə zan) *(n.)* a strong supporter of a person, party, or cause; one
   whose support is unreasoning; a resistance fighter, guerrilla
   *(adj.)* strongly supporting one side only
   That candidate is a ____________ of term limits.
   ____________ hometown fans can be hostile to those from out of town.
   **SYNONYMS:** *(n.)* fan, booster; *(adj.)* partial, biased
   **ANTONYMS:** *(n.)* critic, foe; *(adj.)* impartial, neutral

18. **reimburse**
   (rē imˈbərs) *(v.)* to pay back; to give payment for
   When you go on business trips, the company will ____________ all your traveling expenses.
   **SYNONYMS:** repay, refund, compensate

19. **vacate**
   (vāˈ kāt) *(v.)* to go away from, leave empty; to make empty; to void, annul
   We have a lot of cleaning up to do before we ____________ the apartment for good.
   **SYNONYMS:** depart, abandon; **ANTONYMS:** occupy, keep, hold

20. **vagabond**
    (vagˈə bând) *(n.)* an idle wanderer; a tramp; *(adj.)* wandering; irresponsible
    The ____________ carried his few belongings in a shabby cardboard suitcase.
    The ____________ life interests some people, but it doesn't appeal to me.
    **SYNONYMS:** *(n.)* vagrant; *(adj.)* unsettled, footloose
    **ANTONYMS:** *(n.)* homebody, resident; *(adj.)* settled
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.


2. Over the years, so many of the columnist’s predictions have come true that he is now looked on as something of a(n) **(debut, oracle)**.

3. One of the biggest problems facing the United States today is how to stop the **(blight, agenda)** that is creeping over large parts of our great cities.

4. Until we were in **(compliance, conservation)** with the neighborhood regulations, we could not build a tree house.

5. An experienced backpacker can give you many useful suggestions for **(befuddling, conserving)** energy on a long, tough hike.

6. After all the deductions had been made from my **(gross, limber)** salary, the sum that remained seemed pitifully small.

7. Students must take many required courses, but they also have a little **(oracle, leeway)** to choose courses that they find especially interesting.

8. What I thought was going to be a(n) **(amiable, vagabond)** little chat with my boss soon turned into a real argument.

9. Don’t let the **(clarity, leeway)** of the water fool you into supposing that it’s safe for drinking.

10. To become a good all-around athlete, you not only need a strong and **(induce, limber)** body, but also a quick, disciplined mind.

11. Because she is usually so **(compliant, partisan)**, we were all surprised when she said that she didn’t like our plans and wouldn’t accept them.

12. Poland was at the top of Adolf Hitler’s **(maze, agenda)** of military conquests in the fall of 1939.

13. If you want to get a clear picture of just what went wrong, you must not **(befuddle, induce)** your mind with all kinds of wild rumors.

14. As we moved higher up the mountain, I was overcome by dizziness and fatigue **(induced, grossed)** by the thin air.

15. This video game is not appropriate for children or minors due to its violent and **(amiable, gory)** content.
16. Because he is an expert gymnast and works out every day, his body has remained as (limber, gory) as that of a boy.

17. Many a student dreams about spending a (vagabond, partisan) year idly hiking through Europe.

18. In her graphic description of the most gruesome scenes in the horror film, Maria left out none of the (amiable, gory) details.

19. At the end of the long series of discussions and arguments, we felt that we were trapped in a (maze, blight) of conflicting ideas and plans.

20. The landlord ordered all tenants to (vacate, reimburse) the premises by noon.

21. This matter is so important to all the people of the community that we must forget (boisterous, partisan) politics and work together.

22. I will feel fully (reimbursed, conserved) for all that I have done for her if I can see her in good health again.

23. The disc jockey promised to (vacate, debut) the band's long-awaited new song as soon as it was released by the recording company.

24. Mr. Roth, our school librarian, may seem mild and easygoing, but he cracks down hard on (compliant, boisterous) students.

25. One of the items on the council's (agenda, partisan) is the proposal of a curfew.

**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. acrobats who are quite agile  
2. encourage them to speak softly  
3. an affliction hidden from society's view  
4. when he saw the horrific spectacle  
5. can't rely on their one-sided viewpoint  
6. had never consulted the visionary before  
7. seemed like a delightful fellow  
8. enough breathing space for a beginner to succeed  
9. no choice but to desert the cabin  
10. a hobo who hopped freight trains
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. rains that will restore the vegetation
2. a long-term occupant of this apartment
3. the guitar player's rigid fingers
4. try to avoid an uninformed fool
5. socializing with our gruff neighbors

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. Before the game starts, the players ____________ up by doing a few deep knee bends, sit-ups, and other exercises.
2. How can a mind ____________ by alcohol make the type of snap decisions needed to drive safely in heavy traffic?
3. We cannot allow the lives of millions of people to be ____________ by poverty.
4. You certainly have a right to cheer for your team, but try not to become too ____________ and unruly.
5. Because of her outgoing and ____________ personality, she is liked by nearly everyone at school.
6. The crowd is so ____________ that the umpire is booed every time he makes a decision against the home team.
7. The high standard of excellence that the woman had set for herself left her no ____________ for mistakes.
8. For years, his restless spirit led him to wander the highways and byways of this great land like any other footloose ____________.
9. Because you are working with older and more experienced people, you should be ____________ with their requests and advice.
10. None of us could possibly overlook the ____________ error that the waiter had made in adding up our check.
11. If you would be kind enough to buy a loose-leaf notebook for me while you are in the stationery store, I'll _______________ you immediately.

12. If the Superintendent of Schools should _______________ his position by resigning, the Mayor has the right to name someone else to the job.

13. Trying to untangle a badly snarled fishing line is like trying to find one's way through a(n) _______________.

14. Ms. Fillmer explained with such _______________ how to go about changing a tire that I felt that even someone as clumsy as I could do it.

15. Because our energy resources are limited, the American people must try to do everything possible to _______________ fuel.

16. No matter what you may say, you cannot _______________ me to do something that I know is wrong.

17. The high point of the social season was the formal _______________ of you ladies at the annual Society Ball.

18. Each of the items on the _______________ for our meeting today will probably require a good deal of discussion.

19. I was not prepared for the _______________ sight that met my eyes at the scene of that horrible massacre.

20. Why do you always ask me what's going to happen? I'm no _______________.

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Writing: Words in Action

1. Look back at "The Fine Art of War: WWI Propaganda Images" (pages 70–71). Study the posters that became popular during World War I. Using the passage and posters, write a short essay that explains why these images were so effective in persuading Americans to support the war effort. Use at least two details from the passage and three Unit words to support your claim.

2. Advertisements are all around us, from billboards and television commercials to newspaper ads and pop-ups on the Internet. The messages and images of a clever advertising campaign can be powerful and persuasive. Would it ever be appropriate today for the government to use slick advertising tactics to get the American public to support a particular cause, such as a war? At some point might such "advertising" become propaganda—one-sided and even false support of a cause? Write a brief essay in which you support your opinion with specific examples, your studies, and the reading (refer to pages 70–71). Write at least three paragraphs, and use three or more words from this Unit.
The following excerpts are from the novel The Prince and The Pauper and the short story “The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County,” both by Mark Twain. 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. The houseless prince, the homeless heir to the throne of England, still moved on, drifting deeper into the maze of squalid alleys where the swarming hives of poverty and misery were massed together. (The Prince and the Pauper)
   
   Alleys that are like a maze are
   
   a. intertwined  b. amazing  c. dirty  d. orderly

2. With boisterous mirth they dropped upon their knees in a body and did mock homage to their prey. The prince spurned the nearest boy with his foot, and said fiercely—
   “Take thou that, till the morrow come and I build thee a gibbet!” (The Prince and the Pauper)

   Something that is boisterous is NOT
   
   a. rowdy and noisy  b. silly and pointless  c. calm and controlled  d. windy and wild

3. He was in a fine fury when he found himself described as a “sturdy vagabond” and sentenced to sit two hours in the stocks for bearing that character. . . . (The Prince and the Pauper)

   A vagabond is someone who is a(n)
   
   a. student  b. drifter  c. witness  d. official

4. In compliance with the request of a friend of mine, who wrote me from the East, I called on good-natured, garrulous old Simon Wheeler, and inquired after my friend’s friend. . . . (“The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County”)

   People who are in compliance are
   
   a. curious  b. demanding  c. stubborn  d. accommodating

5. They used to give [the horse] two or three hundred yards start . . . but always at the [end] of the race she’d get excited and desperate-like, and come cavorting and straddling up, and scattering her legs around limber, sometimes in the air, and sometimes out to one side amongst the fences. . . . (“The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County”)

   A limber horse is one that is
   
   a. hostile  b. mature  c. stocky  d. nimble