

## Vocabulary Workouts for Academic Word List

### Sublist 1

#### Introduction and Rationale

There is no doubt about the need for teachers to focus explicit vocabulary instruction on general academic words from across academic disciplines, for example, words such as *context*, *method*, and *indicate*. While it is clearly essential to teach vocabulary words embedded in the materials students are reading in class, it can also be helpful to draw upon lists of words that have been shown to be important (Folse, 2004). The words featured in these materials are the 60 most common academic words from across academic disciplines (Coxhead, 2000; 2011).

For many students, especially English language learners (ELLs), learning to use vocabulary includes understanding the sentence structure needed to convey messages. Using sentence frames to teach important vocabulary can support students in not only understanding the meaning of new words, but also in how to use that vocabulary in meaningful exchanges in speaking and writing (Dutro & Kinsella, 2010). The sentence frames in these materials (modeled after Dutro & Kinsella, 2010) provide examples of the language structures needed to communicate effectively and give students practice using the words in relevant and academically appropriate ways.

As recommended by Beck et al. (2002), instruction should involve students in deeply processing words they are likely to encounter most often. Deep processing engages students in critically thinking about the ways words are used in different contexts. It involves encountering words many times and learning to use the words in meaningful sentences in both speaking and writing. The additional questions included with each academic word allow teachers to recycle the new vocabulary in various ways to provide students with more practice using the vocabulary. These questions could also be used for assessment purposes.

Dutro and Kinsella (2010) suggest the following steps for presenting new vocabulary to ELLs.

1. Write the word and pronounce it a few times.
2. Break long words into syllables and tap out syllables, emphasizing the stressed syllable.
3. Lead students in quick pronunciation practice.
4. Explain the word clearly (not exhaustively) using student-friendly language.
5. Provide a visual representation and/or have learners create a picture, if feasible.
6. Give two easy to understand examples.
7. Engage learners in structured oral and written tasks.

Two additional ideas about teaching vocabulary are essential, particularly for ELLs. Research by Lesaux et al. (2010) found that when teachers asked students to restate their understanding of word meanings this led to greater gains, so teachers will likely want to incorporate this step into their teaching, too. In addition, having a translation of the word in the home language has been shown through research to be most effective (Folse, 2004), so teachers would be wise to encourage the use of translation through bilingual dictionaries and by allowing students to support one another in class.

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## How to Use these Vocabulary Workouts

Of course, teachers should use their judgment in selecting words to teach based on the needs of their students. Some teachers may want to choose one or two academic words from this list to teach each week, others may want to choose five to seven words per week. It's clear that teaching words within a meaningful context is helpful, so another good option is to identify words from the Academic Word List that appear in texts the students are reading. Teachers may want to use Tom Cobb's Vocabulary Profiler <http://www.lex Tutor.ca/vp/comp/to> quickly identify the academic words in texts they are using. At this site, teachers can copy and paste any text into a textbox and immediately receive an analysis of words, including a list of words from the AWL that appear in the text.

The example below illustrates how the text appears. The blue words are the 1000 most common English words in English from the General Service List. The green words are the second 1000 most common words in English. The red words are off list words, i.e., these words are content specific words, which are also clearly important to teach. The yellow words are from the Academic Word List. So if students were reading this text about Alzheimer's disease, the teacher would want to determine whether her students understood and could use *create*, *relaxed*, and *process*. If any of these words were unfamiliar to the students, the teacher would be wise to teach the words explicitly.

1st 1000 blue	2nd 1000 green	
AWL yellow	Off list red	

**How to keep your mind active and healthy**  
 Keep your body active. Exercise is very important to keep a good flow of blood to your brain and can even help create new brain cells it can also reduce the risk of other problems such as heart conditions or diabetes that make alzheimer's more likely. A little exercise can help with many problems. Find out how to improve your fitness number.  
 Keep your life active. Having an active social life will make your brain more relaxed and will give it plenty of new things to process keeping it stronger  
 (excerpt from [www.beehive.com](http://www.beehive.com))

Teachers can introduce the word by following the steps outlined above by Dutro and Kinsella (2010). The materials here reflect the use of student-friendly language, provide easy to understand examples, and include structured oral and written tasks to provide students with the essential practice they need to understand and effectively use the new academic words they are learning.

Teachers can initially model the oral task by soliciting possible responses from the students to fill in the sentence frame. The teacher may want to engage the students in chorally repeating the oral task. Students can then work in pairs to practice asking and answering the question, completing the frame with their own information. The teacher should emphasize the importance of students' using the new academic word when posing the question as well as when answering the question. For ELLs, especially at lower levels, the teacher may want to have the students practice the oral task with two or more partners. The teacher can circulate to monitor, assess and provide feedback.

The teacher will also want to model the written task and engage students in suggesting language to fill in the sentence frame. Students will then write their own sentence, possibly for homework, using the new academic vocabulary word. Teachers should collect the students' work and provide feedback. The quality of the students' writing will indicate whether additional instruction is needed.

Teachers will want to find many ways to recycle the academic words that are taught. The additional questions included for each academic word can be used for this purpose. Depending on the level of the students, teachers may want to create specific sentence frames to support students in working with the additional questions. As noted, these questions can also be used for assessment purposes.

Creating a word wall is one way to remind teachers and students to pay attention to the words learned. Students can be challenged to be detectives (Beck et al., 2002) and point out examples of the new words they see and hear outside of class. When they come to class, students can talk about where they saw or heard the word. A poster can be created to keep track of how many times students encounter the words outside of class, as well as how often the teacher and students use the words in class.

**References:**

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<b>Vocabulary Workout 1</b>		
<b>New Word or Phrase</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Examples</b>
Analyze /AN-a-lyze/ (verb)	To think about or study something very carefully	Scientists analyze the results of their research.  To analyze is not to look at something quickly; to analyze you must carefully study something over a period of time
analysis /a-NAL-y-sis/ (noun)	A careful study of something	A weather forecaster gives an analysis of the next day's weather after carefully studying a lot of details about weather patterns.
<b>Conversation Practice:</b> Q: What is the first step you take when analyzing a math word problem?  A: The first step I take when _____ a math word problem is I _____ (verb) the problem.		
<b>Writing Practice:</b> A jury needs to _____ all the _____ (noun) before deciding whether someone is guilty or innocent.		
<b>My Sentence:</b>		

1. How much time would you need to analyze the results of a scientific experiment?
2. What information would you need to analyze to decide which of two teams is likely to win a soccer match?
3. Would looking at photos in a history book about the Iraq War, help you to analyze the causes of the war? Why or why not?
4. Why might it be helpful to have more than one analysis of a serious problem?
5. Could someone give an analysis of a news story after reading the headline? Why or why not?

<b>Vocabulary Workout 2</b>		
<b>New Word or Phrase</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Examples</b>
approach /ap- <b>PROACH</b> / (verb)	To do something in a specific way or manner	Students often have a specific way or approach to studying new vocabulary. Students also usually have a certain approach for solving a math problem.
approach /ap- <b>PROACH</b> / (noun)	A way of doing something or a way of solving problem	Teachers use different approaches when teaching. For example, some teachers approach their teaching by using technology in their class. Other teachers don't use technology in their approach.
<p><b>Conversation Practice:</b> Q: What is a healthy approach to dieting?</p> <p>A: A healthy _____ to dieting includes eating a lot of _____ (noun) and only a little _____ (noun).</p>		
<p><b>Writing Practice:</b> When taking a test, reading the questions first can be a _____ (adjective) _____.</p>		
<p><b>My Sentence:</b></p>		

1. If you forgot your wallet or purse and didn't have money to pay for your lunch at a restaurant, how would you approach this problem?
2. How do you approach learning new English vocabulary?
3. What advice would you give to a friend who asked you how to approach breaking up with his girlfriend?
4. How do you approach a writing assignment? What is your first step?
5. What is one example of an approach to teaching math that is helpful to you?

Vocabulary Workout 3		
New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
area /AR-e-a/ (noun)	A place, location	The Lancaster, Pennsylvania, area is famous because of the Amish.  Parks usually have a picnic area.
<p><b>Conversation Practice:</b> Q: What area of the United States do you live in?  A: The _____ of the United State I live in is the _____ (adjective).</p>		
<p><b>Writing Practice:</b> An area that is famous for its natural beauty is _____ (noun).</p>		
<p><b>My Sentence:</b></p>		

1. How would you describe the area in the community where you live? Is it large or small? Clean or dirty?
2. Does the area you live in have a lot of shopping centers?
3. What area of the world would you like to see?
4. What areas of your community do you like? Why?
5. What is one area in the U.S. that is a popular vacation spot? How about an area in your country? Why is this area popular?

<b>Vocabulary Workout 4</b>		
<b>New Word or Phrase</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Examples</b>
assess /as- <b>SESS</b> / (verb)	To make a judgment about something; to evaluate	Teachers assess their students' understanding when they ask questions, check homework, and give tests.
assessment /as- <b>SESS</b> - ment/ (noun)	An evaluation, a test, or an analysis	Teachers give assessments to students to see how well they are learning new material.  People make an assessment of a situation before they decide to do something. An assessment needs people to take the time to think carefully; it is not quick.
<b>Conversation Practice:</b> Q: How often do you think teachers should assess students on new vocabulary?  A: I think teachers should _____ students on new vocabulary _____ (adverb).		
<b>Writing Practice:</b> The math teacher's _____ were _____ (adjective).		
<b>My Sentence:</b>		

1. What subjects are usually assessed in school?
2. How are students assessed to see if they are ready to enter college?
3. How do you assess your own progress in English?
4. How can students assess their teachers?
5. Which form of assessment do you prefer, multiple-choice or essay? Why?



### Vocabulary Workout 5

New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
assume /as- <b>SUME</b> / (verb)	To believe or imagine something is true without knowing for certain	When a house is dark, we might assume no one is home.  When we see people carrying an umbrella, we assume it is probably going to rain, even when the sun is shining at the moment.
assumption /as- <b>SUMP</b> - tion/ (noun)	The belief that something is true or that something will happen	We can make an assumption about who will win a game based on a team's winning record.

**Conversation Practice:**

Q: Do you assume the weather report is usually right? Why or why not?

A: Yes/No, I assume/don't assume the weather report is usually right because \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Writing Practice:** I \_\_\_\_\_ I will succeed in my studies if I

\_\_\_\_\_ (verb) and \_\_\_\_\_ (verb).

**My Sentence:**

1. When can you assume that a friend who invites you for lunch is going to pay for your lunch?
2. What makes you assume someone is telling a lie?
3. Does your family assume you will go to college in the future?
4. Do most people you know assume that climate change is a problem or not?
5. What is one assumption you have about technology in the future?

### Vocabulary Workout 6

New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
authority /au-THOR-i-ty/ (noun)	1. The power to give orders or make decisions  2. Certain people who others recognize because of their special knowledge	To have authority is to have power to make decisions and to tell people what to do. In a school, the principal has authority. In a business, the boss has authority.  <i>Authority</i> can also be plural—more than one person in power, such as an organization. For example, people report a crime to the local authorities, i.e., the police.  A scientist is an authority on the subject he or she studies.
<p><b>Conversation Practice:</b>            Q: Who usually has authority in a family?            A: _____ (noun) usually has (or have) _____ in a family.</p>		
<p><b>Writing Practice:</b> Police officers have the _____ to _____ (verb + object) when they see someone speeding.</p>		
<p><b>My Sentence:</b></p>		

1. In your experience, do grandparents usually have authority in the family? Why or why not?
2. Does a player have authority during a sporting event? Why or why not?
3. In your opinion, should teachers share authority with students in the classroom? Why or why not?
4. Do you think authorities agree on how much sleep young people need? Why or why not?
5. What subject are you (or would you like to be in the future) an authority on?

### Vocabulary Workout 7

New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
available /a- <b>VAIL</b> -a-ble/ (adjective)	<p>1. Describing something that is able to be used or can be easily bought or found</p> <p>2. Describes someone who is not busy and has time to talk with you</p> <p>3. Describes someone who does not have a wife, boyfriend, etc. and can start a new relationship</p>	<p>There are many different kinds of hair care products available at local stores.</p> <p>If something is <i>readily/widely</i> available, there is plenty. For example, computer apps are readily available.</p> <p>When a teacher has time to meet with a student, she is available.</p> <p>You may want to ask someone on a date, so you need to find out if the person is available. In other words, does that person already have a boyfriend or a girlfriend?</p>
<p><b>Conversation Practice:</b> Q: Where are movie tickets usually available?</p> <p>A: Movie tickets are usually _____ at the _____ (noun).</p>		
<p><b>Writing Practice:</b> Although expensive, _____ (noun) is _____ in most _____ (noun, a place).</p>		
<p><b>My Sentence:</b></p>		

1. Is your teacher ever available at 2:00 AM? Why or why not?
2. In your experience, is technology widely available in most schools?
3. What can someone do to find out if someone is available to date?
4. When you call an office to speak to someone, and the receptionist says he/she is unavailable, what does that mean?

<b>Vocabulary Workout 8</b>		
<b>New Word or Phrase</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Examples</b>
benefit /BEN-e-fit/ (noun)	1. advantage or improvement  2. Extra money or advantages that people get as part of their job (usually plural)	One benefit of exercise is a healthy heart. A benefit of studying hard is getting good grades.  Job benefits may be, for example, health insurance, vacation, paid holidays, and retirement accounts, etc.
benefit /BEN-e-fit/ (verb)	To gain something good or positive	She benefited from working so hard because she got a raise.
beneficial /ben-e-FI-cial/ (adjective)	Describing something that has a good or positive effect	Quitting smoking is beneficial to one's health.
<b>Conversation Practice:</b>		
Q: In your experience, when do people usually stop working and receive retirement benefits?		
A: In my experience, people usually stop working and receive retirement _____ at age _____ (number).		
<b>Writing Practice:</b> Riding a bike has health _____ because _____ (noun phrase).		
<b>My Sentence:</b>		

1. What are some of the benefits of playing sports?
2. What are some of the benefits of spending time with friends?
3. Would having work experience be a benefit when a person applies for a job? Why or why not?
4. What medication benefits a lot of people? How?
5. Is having a pet beneficial to the pet owner? Why or why not?

<b>Vocabulary Workout 9</b>		
<b>New Word or Phrase</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Examples</b>
concept /CON-cept/ (noun)	A general idea about what something is and/or how it works	The concept of basic human rights includes the idea that all people everywhere have a right to education and health care.  For a long time, people believed the concept that the earth was flat. That concept changed when the explorers were able to sail around the world.
<b>Conversation Practice:</b> Q: What is your opinion of the concept of democracy (i.e., people choose leaders by voting)?  A: I believe that the _____ of democracy is _____ (adjective).		
<b>Writing Practice:</b> Most people have no _____ how difficult it is to _____ (verb).		
<b>My Sentence:</b>		

1. What is a new concept in technology?
2. Why is a basic concept of good manners important?
3. What concepts do people need to know to solve simple math problems?
4. What is one concept that you remember from science class?
5. What is a concept about good health that has changed in recent years?

Vocabulary Workout 10		
New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
consistent /con-SIS-tent/ (adjective)	Describes something that is repeated in the same way or stays the same way for a period of time	Her grades are consistent. She always earns straight "A's."  When someone has consistent pain, it means the pain is regular. The pain does not stop.
<b>Conversation Practice:</b> Q: If your grades are consistent, are your grades the same over time or changing?  A: If my grades are _____, they _____ over time.		
<b>Writing Practice:</b> The teacher was _____ because he gave a quiz  _____ (adverb).		
<b>My Sentence:</b>		

1. When you set your alarm clock for the same time every day, are you being consistent? Why or why not?
2. If someone exercises two days one week, and one day the following week and not at all the week after that, is she being consistent? Why or why not?
3. Why is it important for some people to be consistent with taking medication?
4. Do you think it is important for parents to be consistent about the rules for their children? Why or why not?
5. What might happens if teachers are not consistent about classroom rules?

Vocabulary Workout 11		
New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
constitution /con-sti-TU-tion/ (noun)	The written laws of a country	The laws of a country are written in an important paper, or document, called a constitution.
constitutional /con-sti-TU-tion-al/ (adjective)	Describing something that is legal; relating to the written laws of a country	When something is legal, we can say it is constitutional. Judges decide if certain activities are constitutional or not.
<p><b>Conversation Practice:</b>            Q: Do people have a constitutional right to smoke?            A: _____, people have/do not have a _____ right to smoke.</p>		
<p><b>Writing Practice:</b> Education for all people in the U. S. _____ (verb) a _____ right.</p>		
<p><b>My Sentence:</b></p>		

1. Do immigrants who are not US citizens have rights according to the US Constitution?
2. In your view, what is one right that should be constitutional for all people everywhere?
3. Do people in all countries have a constitutional right to own a gun?
4. Is choosing to drive without wearing a seat belt a constitutional right? Why or why not?
5. In your opinion, should drivers have a constitutional right to text while driving? Why or why not?

<b>Vocabulary Workout 12</b>		
<b>New Word or Phrase</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Examples</b>
context /CON-text/ (noun)	1. The situation, events, or information related to something that helps you understand it  2. In reading, the words that come just before and after something that help you understand it	To understand a story written a long time ago, you need to understand the social and historical context, i.e., the place and what was happening at that time in history.  When you meet a new word while reading, you can sometimes understand the meaning from looking at the context, i.e., the words that come before and after.
<b>Conversation Practice:</b> Q: In which context are you most comfortable, a fancy dinner party or a picnic?  A: The _____ where I am most comfortable is _____ because _____.		
<b>Writing Practice:</b> It would not be surprising to see a famous person in the _____ of a _____ (noun).		
<b>My Sentence:</b>		

1. In what context would you not expect to see a new born baby? Why?
2. In which context would you feel most nervous, singing to a small audience or speaking to a large audience? Why?
3. What are two contexts when clapping is common? How about a context where laughter is common?
4. In what context would you expect to see the President of the U.S.?
5. How can studying the context of a paragraph help you determine the meaning of a new word?



Vocabulary Workout 13		
New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
contract /CON-tract/ (noun)	A legal written agreement between people or companies; can also be informal agreements	When people apply for a loan to buy a car, they sign a contract.  A construction company can get a contract to do work on a building, such as a school. The contract might include costs for electricity, new carpeting and painting.
<p><b>Conversation Practice:</b> Q: Why is it important to read a contract carefully before signing it?</p> <p>A: It is important to read a _____ before signing it because _____ _____.</p>		
<p><b>Writing Practice:</b> She needed to sign the _____ before _____ (adverb).</p>		
<p><b>My Sentence:</b></p>		

1. Do you think people should sign a contract before they get married? Why or why not?
2. A cell phone service contract is usually for how long?
3. How old do you have to be before you can sign a loan contract to buy a car?
4. In your opinion, should parents and kids have a contract so kids get paid for good grades? Why or why not?
5. In your opinion, should parents and kids have a contract so kids get paid for helping with work around the house? Why or why not?

Vocabulary Workout 14		
New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
create /cre-ATE/ (verb)	To make or design something that has never been made before	Artists create paintings; writers create poems and stories; and musicians create songs. However, artists are not the only people who create things. For example, designers create video games, cooks create new recipes, and engineers create plans for building roads.
creative /cre-A-tive/ (adjective)	Describes a person who can do things in ways that are different; also describes ideas or things that are different	Creative people think of creative ways to do things. For example, they might think of a different way to solve a math problem, or they might have a creative idea for how to fix something that is broken.
creation /cre-A-tion/ noun/	The new thing that is made or designed	A new song, story, painting, etc. are creations.
<p><b>Conversation Practice:</b>            Q: Which do you enjoy most, creating a story, a drawing, or a recipe? Why?            A: I most enjoy _____ a _____ because _____.</p>		
<p><b>Writing Practice:</b> To _____ something, a person needs to _____ (verb).</p>		
<p><b>My Sentence:</b></p>		

1. Who is one your favorite creative artists? What do you like about this person's creations?
2. Is it possible to ride a bike in a creative way? Why or why not?
3. If you created a new game, would it more likely be a game with a ball or a board game?
4. Who is more creative, a soccer player or an actor? Why

Vocabulary Workout 15		
New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
data /DA-ta/ (noun)	Information or facts	Scientists collect data when they do research; politicians look at data from polls when they are running for office; teachers look at data from student work to decide students' grades
<p><b>Conversation Practice:</b>            Q: How could you collect data on the amount of time you spend on the computer?</p> <p>A: To collect _____ for the amount of time I spend on the computer, I could _____ (verb + noun).</p>		
<p><b>Writing Practice:</b> I get _____ from _____ (noun) to help me decide if I need an umbrella.</p>		
<p><b>My Sentence:</b></p>		

1. What data should a person look at before buying a new computer?
2. What data do doctors usually collect from their patients?
3. Who might be interested in data that shows how much chocolate people eat each year?
4. What should a teacher do if the data showed poor learning gains for her class?
5. What data might people collect to see if there were enough support for a community swimming pool?
6. How do athletes use data to improve their performance?

Vocabulary Workout 16		
New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
define /de-FINE/ (verb)	To say what something means or to explain something or describe someone	Dictionaries define words; a dictionary explains what words mean. When teachers explain an assignment, they define or tell exactly what students need to do.
definition /def-i-NI-tion/ (noun)	A clear explanation of a word	We can find definitions in the dictionary, i.e., a clear explanation of a word's meaning
definite /DEF-in-ite/ (adjective)	Describes when something is sure or clear	When we know something is going to happen we can say it is definite.
<b>Conversation Practice:</b> Q: Is defining the word <i>government</i> easy or hard for you? A: _____ the word <i>government</i> is _____ for me.		
<b>Writing Practice:</b> When I need to _____ a new word, I usually _____ (verb + object).		
<b>My Sentence:</b>		

1. Could one say *happy* is a good way to define the word *lucky*? Why or why not?
2. How would you define the steps you take when doing a writing assignment?
3. Which helps you learn vocabulary most, reading an explanation in a dictionary or listening to the teacher explain a new word?
4. Would you say that rain is definite this week? Why or why not?
5. Why is it helpful to make a definite plan for learning new vocabulary words each week?

### Vocabulary Workout 17

New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
derive /de-RIVE/ (verb)	<p>1. To get something from a place or situation, especially something meaningful or pleasant</p> <p>2. To come from or be drawn from a certain place or source</p>	<p>We can derive ideas from many places: e.g., from conversations with friends, from reading, from listening to news on the radio, etc. We can derive happiness from our relationships with others.</p> <p>People often derive their name from a parent or a grandparent. Names can also be derived from a place or from a special meaning. For example, the common American last name <i>Smith</i> derives from people who worked with metal many years ago. Children derive their looks and sometimes their personality from their parents.</p> <p>English words are often derived from other languages. For example, words that end in ‘-ology’, such as <i>biology</i> and <i>psychology</i> are derived from Greek.</p>

**Conversation Practice:**

Q: Do you derive your looks mostly from your mother or your father?

A: I \_\_\_\_\_ my looks mostly from my \_\_\_\_\_.

**Writing Practice:** People can \_\_\_\_\_ ideas about the world from \_\_\_\_\_ (noun).

**My Sentence:**

1. Do you derive more pleasure from reading or from watching movies?
2. What do people derive from playing sports?
3. Where can someone derive ideas for how to fix something?
4. Is your first name derived from someone in your family?
5. Do you think children derive a lot of their personality from their parents?

### Vocabulary Workout 18

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New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
distribute /dis-TRIB-ute/ (verb)	To share things with people in a planned way	Teachers often distribute books and papers to their students. Parents often distribute money to their children. The government distributes help to poor people.
distribution /dis-tri-BU-tion/ (noun)	Things that are shared in a planned way	
<p><b>Conversation Practice:</b>  Q: If you were given \$1,000 and asked to distribute it to friends and family, who would you give the money to?  A: If I were asked to _____ \$1,000 to friends and family, I would give the money to _____.</p>		
<p><b>Writing Practice:</b> Food banks _____ food to _____  (noun).</p>		
<p><b>My Sentence:</b></p>		

1. If a boy has a dozen cookies and eats them all, does he distribute the cookies? Why or why not?
2. Is it a good idea to have clothing banks that distribute clothes to poor people? Why or why not?
3. If you had a box of chocolates, would you distribute the candy to your friends? Why or why not?
4. Should parents distribute money to their children equally or based on financial need? Why?
5. When you meet someone distributing flyers on the street, do you usually take a flyer? Why or why not?

## Vocabulary Workout 19

New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
economy /e- <b>CON</b> -o-my/ (noun)	The system of money based on the things that are made, bought and sold in a country, city, state, etc.	We use the word <i>economy</i> to talk about the money system in a country. When most people are working, we say the economy is doing well; it is strong or good. When a lot of people are not working, we say the economy is not doing well; it is weak or bad.
economics /e-co- <b>NOM</b> -ics/ (noun)	The academic study of the system of money	Most universities have an economics department. Students study about how money works in a society and the world. Students can earn a degree in economics.
economical /e-co- <b>NOM</b> -i-cal/ (adjective)	Describes using money, time, etc. in a good way; not wasteful; inexpensive	A small car is economical compared to a big car because it costs less to buy, and it will go farther on a gallon of gas.
<p><b>Conversation Practice:</b> Q: How do we know when the economy is strong?</p> <p>A: We know the _____ is strong when _____ (noun + verb).</p>		
<p><b>Writing Practice:</b> An _____ choice for a new computer would be _____ (noun) because _____.</p>		
<p><b>My Sentence:</b></p>		

1. Do you think the U.S. economy is strong now? Why or why not?
2. Do you feel good about the future of the economy? Why or why not?
3. Which is a more economical choice, a camping vacation or a vacation to Hawaii? Why?
4. What is an economical way to travel to a far-away place?
5. Would you like to study economics in college? Why or why not?

### Vocabulary Workout 20

Examples	Explanation	Examples
environment /en- <b>VI</b> -ron- ment/ (noun)	<p>1. The natural world, i.e., the air, water, and land including trees, plants, animals</p> <p>2. All the people and things that are around us</p>	<p>The environment includes all the things on Earth that living things need: air, water and land. It's important to take care of the environment, so living things—including plants, animals, and people – can be healthy.</p> <p>The school environment includes the school building, the teachers, the students, and everything in the school. The home environment includes the physical space, the people who live in that place and all the things in that space.</p>

**Conversation Practice:**

Q: What is one thing people can do to take care of the natural environment?

A: One thing people can do to take care of the natural \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ (verb + object).

**Writing Practice:** Taking care of the natural \_\_\_\_\_ is important because \_\_\_\_\_.

**My Sentence:**

1. When you think about the environment, what words come to mind?
2. What are three things you enjoy about the natural environment?
3. Do you think a zoo is a good environment for wild animals? Why or why not?
4. What is most comfortable about your home environment?
5. What kind of environment do you need to study?



Vocabulary Workout 21		
New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
establish /es- <b>TAB</b> -lish/	To start something new that you expect to continue for a long time	We can use <i>establish</i> to talk about starting a new business, organization, school, or a new department. We can also use <i>establish</i> to talk about starting a relationship between or among companies, countries or people.
<p><b>Conversation Practice:</b>            Q: If you could establish a new organization or club, what would it be? Why?            A: If I could _____ a new organization or club, it would be a _____ (noun) because _____.</p>		
<p><b>Writing Practice:</b> My school was _____ in _____ (year).</p>		
<p><b>My Sentence:</b></p>		

1. What is one reason why it is important for countries to establish good relations with other countries?
2. When was the United States established as a country?
3. Would having a one-time meeting to discuss something important be an example of establishing a group? Why or why not?
4. What is an example of a company that was recently established?
5. What is an example of a business that was established over 100 years ago?
6. Do you think it's important for teachers and students to establish rules in the classroom? Why or why not?

### Vocabulary Workout 22

New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
export /EX-port/ (verb)	To sell products to other countries	The United States sells or exports many products to other countries including cars and food. People in the U.S. buy many products, e.g., clothes, shoes, toys, etc., that are exported from China and other countries.
export /EX-port/ (noun)	Things that are sold to other countries	The food and the cars the U.S. sells to other countries are called exports. The clothes we buy from factories in China are called Chinese exports.

**Conversation Practice:**

Q: What are two Chinese exports that are popular in the United States?

A: Two Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ that are popular in the U.S. are  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (noun) and \_\_\_\_\_ (noun).

**Writing Practice:** Clothes in the U.S. cost \_\_\_\_\_ (adverb) because they are made and \_\_\_\_\_ from China and other countries where workers are paid low wages.

**My Sentence:**

1. What are two countries that export a lot of oil?
2. What are two food products the United States exports?
3. How often do you buy fruit that was exported from Mexico, or other countries?
4. During the winter season, from where are vegetables exported to the U.S.?
5. Do you prefer to eat fruits and vegetables that are grown locally, or that were exported from another country? Why?

### Vocabulary Workout 23

New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
estimate /ES-ti-mate/ (verb)	To make a guess about the value, time, size, speed, distance, cost, etc. of something	When we estimate, we guess without counting. For example, if you have a handful of pennies, you can estimate how many pennies you have. When you look at a map, you can estimate how far away a place is and how long it will take to get there. When we do math problems, it is a good idea to first estimate to be sure the answer we get makes sense.
estimate /ES-ti-mate/ (noun)	A guess related to the value, time, size, speed, distance, cost etc.	When you estimate how many pennies you have in your hand, the estimate is the number you guess.
Note: vowel in /mate/ becomes a schwa	A statement of how much it will probably cost to build or fix something	When people need to have some work done, (e.g., painting the house or getting new windows) they often ask different companies for an estimate, so they can compare companies and find the best deal. The companies will write out an estimate of how much the job will probably cost.

#### Conversation Practice:

Q: How much time would you estimate it takes you to write a 1-paragraph essay?

A: I \_\_\_\_\_ it takes me \_\_\_\_\_ (noun) to write a 1-paragraph essay.

**Writing Practice:** If I buy 20 candy bars that cost \$1.95 each, I can \_\_\_\_\_ the total cost by multiplying \_\_\_\_\_ (number) by \_\_\_\_\_ (number).

#### My Sentence:

1. Is it easy or hard to estimate the size of a large crowd of people at an outdoor concert? Why?
2. How can people estimate the age of a tree?
3. Is it easy or hard for you to estimate the age of a baby? Why?
4. When you go shopping, do you usually try to estimate how much you are spending? Why or why not?

### Vocabulary Workout 24

New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
evident /EV-i-dent/ (adjective)	Describing something that is plain, clear, obvious; easy to see and understand	When you see the sky is blue with no clouds, it is evident that it is not going to rain for a while. When you see a guy and girl holding hands, it is evident that they like each other.
evidence /EV-i-dence/ (noun)	Facts or signs that show the truth of something; in reading something that is stated in a text	Evidence of spring includes birds returning and flowers blooming. Evidence that a student is doing well in school is good grades. When there is a crime, police look for evidence. Students look to the text they are reading to give evidence for the answers to questions about the text.

**Conversation Practice:**

Q: When is it evident that you need to wear a coat outside?

A: It is \_\_\_\_\_ that I need to wear a coat outside when I \_\_\_\_\_ (verb+ noun).

**Writing Practice:** When the leaves on the trees change \_\_\_\_\_ (noun), this is \_\_\_\_\_ of the fall season.

**My Sentence:**

1. Why is it evident that people should wear seatbelts in the car?
2. Do you think very bad weather is evidence of climate change? Why or why not?
3. What evidence do you look for to see if your team won?
4. When you find a lot of dirty glasses and plates in the morning could this be evidence of a party the night before? Why or why not?
5. What evidence do police officers look for after a car accident?

Vocabulary Workout 25		
New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
factor /FAC-tor/ (noun)	One of several things that causes or influences a situation, an event or a decision	Weather is always a factor when making a decision about activities outdoors. There can be many factors to think about when you buy something: e.g., cost, quality, color, size, style, etc.
<p><b>Conversation Practice:</b>            Q: When you buy a pair of new shoes, which factor is more important to you, comfort or style?            A: When I buy a pair of new shoes, the _____ that is more important to me is _____.</p>		
<p><b>Writing Practice:</b> Cost is often a _____ when people shop for _____ (noun).</p>		
<p><b>My Sentence:</b></p>		

1. What factors are involved in living a healthy lifestyle?
2. Which factor is more important to happiness, in your opinion, good health or money? Why?
3. What are two important factors students should think about when deciding which college or university to apply to?
4. Is the menu an important factor when you choose a restaurant? Why or why not?
5. What factors do people have to think about before joining a sports team?

### Vocabulary Workout 26

New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
finance /FI-nance/ (noun)	Activities related to managing money for the government or a bank	When people work in finance, it means they manage money-- usually a large amount of money.
finances /FI-nan-ces/ (noun)	The money people or organizations have	The money people and businesses have is their finances.
finance /FI-nance/ (verb)	To provide the money needed to do something	People can finance expensive things such as a house, car or a vacation by saving money or by borrowing money. People can finance their education through scholarships and grants (grants do not have to be paid back) and/or through loans.
financial /fi-NAN-cial/ (adjective)	Describing things that have to do with money	We can talk about a financial plan, which is a plan for how to use money, e.g., how much to save and how much to spend. A financial advisor is someone who gives advice on how to manage money. Financial aid is money that is given or loaned to students to help them pay for their education.

**Conversation Practice:**

Q: What financial aid for college students must be paid back?

A: The \_\_\_\_\_ aid for college students that must be paid back is a \_\_\_\_\_ (noun).

**Writing Practice:** People who work in \_\_\_\_\_ usually work for a \_\_\_\_\_ (noun).

**My Sentence:**

1. In the future, would you like to work in finance? Why or why not?
2. How do you keep a record of your finances?
3. Who takes care of the finances in your family?
4. In your opinion, what is the best way to finance a new computer?

### Vocabulary Workout 27

New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
formula /FOR-mu-la/ (noun)	A plan or step-by-step way to do something	<p>We use formulas in math class to solve problems. For example, we use a formula to change pounds to kilograms. Geometry has a lot of formulas. For example, to find the area of a rectangle, multiply the length times the width.</p> <p>Students can follow certain steps, a plan, or a formula to make sure they are successful in school.</p> <p>When something is very difficult, such as having peace around the world, we often say there is no “magic formula.”</p>

**Conversation Practice:**

Q: When you study for a test, what is your formula?

A: When I study for a test, my \_\_\_\_\_ is to first \_\_\_\_\_ (verb) and then \_\_\_\_\_ (verb).

**Writing Practice:** A formula for a healthy diet would be eating \_\_\_\_\_ (noun) and \_\_\_\_\_ (noun), and only a little \_\_\_\_\_ (noun).

**My Sentence:**

1. Would becoming a computer programmer be a formula for success for you? Why or why not?
2. What types of exercises should be part of a well-balanced exercise formula?
3. Why do you think people say there is no magic formula for solving world peace?
4. Is using a formula to solve math problems easy or hard for you? Why?
5. What do you think would be important in a formula leading to personal happiness?

### Vocabulary Workout 28

New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
function /FUNC-tion/ (noun)	The purpose that something has or the purpose of the job that someone has	The function or purpose of a microwave is to cook food fast. The function of a nurse is to take care of patients. Each key on a computer has a certain function. Each organ in the human body has a certain function.
function /FUNC-tion/ (verb)	To work correctly	When a computer is working correctly, we can say that it is functioning. When it stops working correctly, we can say it is not functioning.

**Conversation Practice:**

Q: What is the function of a refrigerator?

A: The \_\_\_\_\_ of a refrigerator is to \_\_\_\_\_

(verb + noun + adjective).

**Writing Practice:** Someone came to \_\_\_\_\_ (verb) the copy machine,

so now it is \_\_\_\_\_.

**My Sentence:**

1. Is the function of a police officer to fight fires? Why or why not?
2. What is the function of a calculator?
3. Could a young child function as a babysitter? Why or why not?
4. What can people do if the electricity in their home stops functioning?
5. Would you like to function as a flight attendant in the future? Why or why not?



Vocabulary Workout 29		
New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
identify /i- <b>DEN</b> -ti-fy/ (verb)	To recognize something or someone and say what it is  The act of recognizing something and saying what it is	When you identify something, you can say what it is. When you see a dog, you identify it as a dog and not a cat. You might be able to identify the flags of different countries or the name of the artist when you hear a song.  When you identify the title of song when you hear it, you are making an identification.
identification /i-den-ti-fi- <b>CA</b> -tion/ (noun)	An official paper that shows who someone is	A driver's license and a passport are examples of identification.
<b>Conversation Practice:</b> Q: Can you identify the difference between an oak tree and a maple tree?  A: Yes, I can/No, I can't _____ the difference between an oak tree and a maple tree.		
<b>Writing Practice:</b> Parents can _____ (adverb)  _____ the sound of their child's voice.		
<b>My Sentence:</b>    		

1. How can someone identify the difference between a tiger and a lion?
2. What identifies a skateboard from roller skates?
3. Can you identify the flag of China? If so, what does it look like?
4. Are you able to identify common birds? If so, what helps you identify them?
5. What can students use for identification?

### Vocabulary Workout 30

New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
income /IN-come/ (noun)	The money people get from working	When people have a job, they earn an income. This is the money they get from working. When people make enough money or a lot of money, we can say they make a good income or their income is high. If people do not make enough money, we can say their income is low.

**Conversation Practice:**

Q: How much money do you hope to get as income in the future?

A: I hope to get \_\_\_\_\_ (noun) as \_\_\_\_\_ in the future.

**Writing Practice:** Doctors in the U.S. usually make a \_\_\_\_\_ (adjective)

\_\_\_\_\_.

**My Sentence:**

1. Who makes a better income, nurses or doctors?
2. How much income per year do you think is enough for people to live comfortably?
3. Why is a teacher's income more than someone who works at McDonald's?
4. Which is more important to you, having a job you like or having a good income? Why?
5. What is something people can do to get more income?

### Vocabulary Workout 31

New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
indicate /IN-di-cate/ (verb)	1. To show something is true or is happening  2. To send a message or tell something using words, gestures, or symbols	A thermometer indicates or shows the temperature. A gas gauge indicates how much gas is in a car. When someone has a fever, this indicates the person is sick. For example, a fever can indicate someone has the flu.  People can indicate something using words, symbols, or gestures. For example, a smile can indicate someone is happy and/or friendly. When people fly a flag, this indicates they are proud of their country.
indication /in-di-CA-tion/ (noun)	Words or signs that send a message or tell something	We can say, for example, her smile is an indication that she is happy. When people fly a flag, this is an indication that they are proud of their country. When it is cold outside, we can say this is an indication that we need to wear a coat.
<p><b>Conversation Practice:</b> Q: What do you use to indicate the time?  A: I use a _____ (noun) to _____ the time.</p>		
<p><b>Writing Practice:</b> When people wear a ring, this often _____ that they are _____ (adjective).</p>		
<p><b>My Sentence:</b></p>		

1. Does a yellow light indicate a driver must stop? Why or why not?
2. When you smell smoke, what might this indicate?
3. When you see a strange dog, what behavior indicates if the dog is friendly or not?
4. How do cell phones indicate a person has received a new text?
5. What are two indications that the fall season is coming soon?

Vocabulary Workout 32		
New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
individual /in-di-VID-u-al/ (noun)	One person	Each person is an individual, so we can say "I am an individual, and you are an individual." Groups of people are made up of more than two individuals. During a game, a basketball team has five individuals on the court.
individual /in-di-VID-u-al/ (adjective)	Describes something or someone that is separate from others	Trees have many individual leaves. You have ten individual fingers and toes. There are many individual teachers in the school.
individually /in-di-VID-u-a-ly/ (adverb)	Describes doing something alone	Students sometimes work in groups in school. Students also work individually, which means they do some things in school alone.
<p><b>Conversation Practice:</b>            Q: How many individuals are in your family?            A: There are _____ (number) _____ in my family.</p>		
<p><b>Writing Practice:</b> An example of an _____ who is a great athlete is _____ (person's name).</p>		
<p><b>My Sentence:</b></p>		

1. What individual has had a big influence in your life? Why?
2. Who is one famous individual from the movies?
3. How many individuals are needed to play soccer?
4. Is an individual cookie usually enough for you? Why or why not?
5. Who is an individual musical artist that you like?

### Vocabulary Workout 33

New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
interpret /in-TER-pret/ (verb)	1. To translate from one spoken language to another  2. To decide on the meaning of something	When someone uses Chinese or Spanish to explain what a person says in English he or she is interpreting. People who cannot hear use sign language. People can interpret the spoken words and translate them into sign language.  When we see dark clouds in the sky, we can interpret or decide that the clouds mean a storm is coming. When we read a poem, we try to interpret the meaning of the poem. When we interpret laughter, we usually think something funny happened.
interpretation /in-ter-pre-TA-tion/ (noun)	The way someone explains or understands the meaning of something	We can say that one possible interpretation of dark clouds is that a storm is coming. When reading a poem, each reader may have a different interpretation. We know that it is possible for laughter to have more than one interpretation, too. For example, one interpretation might be that something funny happened. Another possible interpretation is that someone laughed because he was embarrassed.

**Conversation Practice:**

Q: Where do you get information to interpret whether or not it is going to rain?

A: To \_\_\_\_\_ whether or not it is going to rain, I \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (verb + noun).

**Writing Practice:** Students often read and \_\_\_\_\_ stories in  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (adjective) class.

**My Sentence:**

1. Do you ever try to interpret your dreams? Why or why not?
2. Do people usually interpret the same experience or information in the same way? Why or why not?
3. Do you like to read and interpret poetry? Why or why not?
4. When someone is very quiet, how might people interpret this behavior?

### Vocabulary Workout 34

New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
involve /in- <b>VOLVE</b> / (verb)	To include someone or something or to be part of something	When we involve our friends in a game it means we include them in the game. To be involved (or get involved) in a conversation means to be part of the conversation. People who are involved in a crime are the ones who are doing the crime.
involvement /in- <b>VOLVE</b> - ment/ (noun)	Being an active part of something	Involvement in music as a singer or musician can be rewarding. Involvement in sports can also be rewarding. Involvement in crime is not a good thing!

**Conversation Practice:**

Q: What friends do you like to involve when you play a game or sport?

A: When I play a game or sport, I like to \_\_\_\_\_ these friends:

\_\_\_\_\_ (name), \_\_\_\_\_ (name) and

\_\_\_\_\_ (name).

Writing Practice: A healthy lifestyle \_\_\_\_\_ at least two things:

\_\_\_\_\_ (noun or noun phrase) and \_\_\_\_\_ (noun or noun phrase).

**My Sentence:**

1. Do you prefer conversations in class that involve only two or three students or do you prefer conversations that involve the whole class? Why?
2. What friend(s) do you like to involve in conversations about movies?
3. Are you involved in any team sports? What sports? Were you involved in team sports when you were younger? What sport(s) were you involved in?
4. When you read a story, is it easy or hard for you to get involved in the story?
5. Do you like to be involved in parties with a lot of people or only a few people? Why?

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### Vocabulary Workout 35

New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
issue /is- <b>SUE</b> / (noun)	A particular subject or problem people are talking about	<p>An issue is often a topic or problem people are talking about; the problem can be small or large. For instance, there are many different international, national, and local issues talked about on the news, such as wars, weather disasters, and politics.</p> <p>There can be issues in a school and a classroom, too. For example, the way students dress or the kind of the food served in the cafeteria might be issues at school. A classroom issue might be how to handle the use of cell phones.</p> <p>An issue in a family might be about saving money or taking a vacation.</p>

**Conversation Practice:**

Q: What is one issue many students enjoy discussing in class?

A: An \_\_\_\_\_ many students enjoy discussing in class is \_\_\_\_\_ (noun).

**Writing Practice:** One \_\_\_\_\_ often talked about on the news is \_\_\_\_\_ (noun).

**My Sentence:**

1. What is a good way to handle the issue of cell phones in class?
2. What is one issue students have recently raised at school?
3. What is one issue in the news people have been discussing recently?
4. Which issue do you think is more important, drinking and driving or texting and driving? Why?
5. What is one health issue that is becoming more serious in the U.S.?

### Vocabulary Workout 36

New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
labor /LA-bor/ (noun)	The practical work people do, especially physical work that makes people tired	Workers do labor. When we use the word <i>labor</i> , we usually mean work that is tiring and hard like lifting, moving, building, farming, landscaping, cleaning and laundry, as well as factory work, etc. Both men and women do labor.
laborer /LA-bor-er/ (noun)	The person that does the work	The people that build houses and roads are laborers.
<p><b>Conversation Practice:</b>            Q: What is one job that demands hard labor?             A: One job that demands hard _____ is a _____ (noun).</p>		
<p><b>Writing Practice:</b> Women around the world do a lot of _____, including _____ (noun) and _____ (noun).</p>		
<p><b>My Sentence:</b></p>		

1. What kind of labor have people in your family done in the past?
2. Which type of labor would you rather do, painting houses or landscaping? Why?
3. Which type of labor would you rather do at home, laundry or cleaning? Why?
4. Why do people around the world celebrate Labor Day?
5. Do you know anyone who works as a laborer in a factory? Who is that?



### Vocabulary Workout 37

New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
legal /LE-gal/ (adjective)	Describing things related to the law; allowed by the law	When something is legal, it means the law says it is okay. For example, it is legal for drivers to turn right at a red light after stopping and checking to be sure it is safe to do so. It is not legal (i.e., illegal) for people to smoke inside public buildings in Pennsylvania.
<b>Conversation Practice:</b>		
Q: What is one legal holiday in the United States?		
A: One _____ holiday in the U.S. is _____ (noun).		
<b>Writing Practice:</b> The _____ age for driving is _____ (number).		
<b>My Sentence:</b>		

1. In your opinion, what should the legal age for voting be?
2. Should smoking outside in public parks be legal? Why or why not?
3. Do you think medical marijuana should be legal? Why or why not?
4. It is legal for motorcycle riders not to wear a helmet? In your opinion, should this be legal? Why or why not?
5. Do you think people should have the legal right not to wear a seatbelt while riding in a car? Why or why not?

### Vocabulary Workout 38

New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
legislate /LE-gi-slate/ (verb)	To make a law	People who are elected to work in government at the state and national level legislate, which means they make the laws.
legislator /LE-gi-slat-or/ (noun)	The person who makes the law	We elect people to make the laws. We call our elected officials legislators. T
legislation /le-gi-SLA-tion/ (noun)	A law that is proposed or passed	The law the elected representatives propose and pass is legislation.

**Conversation Practice:**

Q: What is an example of a traffic rule that has been legislated?

A: An example of a traffic rule that has been \_\_\_\_\_ is

\_\_\_\_\_ (noun).

**Writing Practice:** There are two \_\_\_\_\_ from each state who work in the U.S. Senate, so there are \_\_\_\_\_ (number) U.S. Senators.

**My Sentence:**

1. Do you think legislating is an easy job or a hard job? Why?
2. What is one example of an important law that has been legislated?
3. What is one law you would like to see legislated?
4. In 1920, legislation was passed to allow women in the U.S. to vote. In your opinion, why was this legislation important?
5. Would you like to work as a legislator in the future? Why or why not?

### Vocabulary Workout 39

New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
major /MA-jor/ (adjective)	Main, most or very important	<p>A major change, event, or problem is an important one. For example, if we changed the school calendar so that children went to school in the summer, this would be a major change – a big important change.</p> <p>A small change, event or problem is not major. An operation on the heart is major surgery because patients are put to sleep, and getting better takes a long time. Removing a wart is not major surgery. Patients are not put to sleep, and the time to get better is short.</p>
<p><b>Conversation Practice:</b>            Q: What major holiday do you enjoy the most?            A: The _____ holiday I enjoy the most is _____ (noun).</p>		
<p><b>Writing Practice:</b> The _____ reason people watch sports is for _____ (noun).</p>		
<p><b>My Sentence:</b></p>		

1. Do friends or parents have more of a major influence on young people? Why?
2. Do you think advertising has a major effect on what you buy? Why or why not?
3. What is the major way you spend your leisure time?
4. If someone plays tennis every day, do you think tennis is of major importance to that person? Why or why not?
5. What is one major problem facing our world today?

### Vocabulary Workout 40

New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
method /METH-od/ (noun)	A planned way of doing something	<p>Students sometimes have their own method or way of solving math problems. Not everyone uses the same method, and that's okay, as long as they get the right answer.</p> <p>There are many methods of transportation, e.g., bicycle, motorcycle, car, train, bus, airplane—even walking is a method of transportation.</p>
<p><b>Conversation Practice:</b>            Q: What method of transportation is most convenient for you to get to school?            A: The _____ of transportation that is most convenient for me is _____ (noun).</p>		
<p><b>Writing Practice:</b> Using the internet is a useful _____ for finding _____ (noun).</p>		
<p><b>My Sentence:</b></p>		

1. What is your preferred method for contacting friends?
2. What are two different methods of cooking?
3. What is an effective method for studying vocabulary?
4. What method do you use when you need to find a phone number?
5. What is one teaching method used by your teachers that you like? Why?

### Vocabulary Workout 41

New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
occur /oc- <b>CUR</b> / (verb)	To happen or be in a certain time or place	Thunderstorms occur often in the summer. This means that there are a lot of thunderstorms in the summer. World Cup Soccer occurs or happens every four years.
occurrence /oc- <b>CUR</b> - rence/ (noun)	Something that happens at a certain time or place	The occurrence of thunderstorms is common in summer here in Pennsylvania. Many families get together every year at Thanksgiving. Their gathering is a yearly occurrence.

**Conversation Practice:**

Q: Who do people usually call when a car accident occurs?

A: When a car accident \_\_\_\_\_, people usually call \_\_\_\_\_ (noun).

**Writing Practice:** Most graduations \_\_\_\_\_ in the month of \_\_\_\_\_.

**My Sentence:**

1. Why do most weddings occur in the spring or summer?
2. Is it possible for snow skiing events to occur in Florida? Why or why not?
3. What changes occur during a baby's first year of life?
4. When do a lot of school team sporting events occur?
5. What changes have occurred with technology in recent years?

### Vocabulary Workout 42

New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
percent /per-CENT/ (noun)	An amount compared to 100	In school, test grades are often based on 100, so if you get a grade of 100 percent, it means you had all the questions correct, while 50 percent, means you had only half of the questions correct.
percent /per-CENT/ (adjective)	Describing an amount compared to 100	At the store, we often see signs that say "25 percent discount." This means there is sale, and the cost will be 25 percent or one-fourth less.
percentage (of) /per-CENT-age/ (noun)		We use percentage with words that are not numbers. For example, we would say "A high percentage of students like the food in the cafeteria" or "A small percentage of cars in the school parking lot are BMWs."
<p><b>Conversation Practice:</b>            Q: What percent do you hope to get on your next test?            A: I hope to get a _____ (number) _____ on my next test.</p>		
<p><b>Writing Practice:</b> A discount of _____ (number) _____ is a good deal.</p>		
<p><b>My Sentence:</b></p>		

1. Is answering math problems about percent easy or hard for you?
2. What percentage of students do you think buy lunch in the school cafeteria each day?
3. Why do you think the percentage of people who vote is often low?
4. Do you think the percentage of people who listen to hip-hop music is growing or not? Why?
5. What percentage of high school seniors do you think usually go to college?

### Vocabulary Workout 43

New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
period /PE-ri-od/ (noun)	A length of time	A period can be a few seconds, hours, days, months, or years, and a period can also be many thousands of years, for example, when describing a certain time or period in history. In high school, one period usually lasts about an hour or so.
periodic /pe-ri-OD-ic/ (adjective)	Describes something that happens now and then, not regularly	Snow is periodic in winter. Rain is periodic in summer.
periodically /pe-ri-OD-ic-a-ly/ (adverb)	Describes how something happens now and then, not regularly	When young children are playing quietly in their room, it's important for parents to periodically check on them.

#### Conversation Practice:

Q: What was one happy period in your life?

A: One happy \_\_\_\_\_ in my life was when \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (noun/pronoun+ verb).

**Writing Practice:** A student's lunch \_\_\_\_\_ at school can be from

\_\_\_\_\_ (time) to \_\_\_\_\_ (time).

#### My Sentence:

1. What period of history interests you the most? Why?
2. What happens when part of the world experiences long periods of dry weather?
3. Could a period be a few seconds? Why or why not?
4. How many periods are there in a basketball game?
5. What musical period from the past do you like?

### Vocabulary Workout 44

New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
policy /POL-i-cy/ (noun)	A plan, a set of rules, or a way of doing something that is agreed upon by a business, government, or organization – or even a family	Most schools and businesses have a smoking policy. This means people have agreed on where it is okay to smoke and where it is not okay to smoke. Children’s schools usually have a dress policy which explains what students can wear to school and what they can’t wear to school.
<p><b>Conversation Practice:</b>            Q: What is something a school dress policy might not allow children to wear to school?            A: A school dress _____ might not allow children to wear _____ (noun).</p>		
<p><b>Writing Practice:</b> Company _____ allows smoking only _____ (prepositional phrase).</p>		
<p><b>My Sentence:</b></p>		

1. In your opinion, what is a good policy for the use of cell phones in class?
2. Is it a good idea for a school to have a policy about students’ eating during class? Why or why not?
3. Which is better, a return policy at a store that gives a customer cash or a policy that lets the customer buy something else? Why?
4. Should there be a policy for bike riders to wear a helmet for protection? Why or why not?
5. Why do you think doctors’ offices and hospitals often have a no cell phone policy?



Vocabulary Workout 45		
New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
principle /PRIN-ci-ple/ (noun)	A personal rule or guide to right and wrong	A good principle or rule to live by is to treat other people the way you would like to be treated. Another good principle is to always tell the truth.
<p><b>Conversation Practice:</b>            Q: What is one principle parents should teach their children?            A: One _____ parents should teach their children is to _____ (verb + noun).</p>		
<p><b>Writing Practice:</b> Daily practice is often an important _____ for _____ (noun).</p>		
<p><b>My Sentence:</b></p>		

1. What is one principle that is important to you in your life? Why?
2. If someone has no principles, what might this mean?
3. What might some principles of a healthy lifestyle include?
4. What is one principle that is important when playing on a sports team?
5. In what situation, at school or home, might a child learn the principle of honesty?

### Vocabulary Workout 46

New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
proceed /pro-CEED/ (verb)	To start, continue, or move forward on an action	<p>At the beginning of a class, we often have announcements, and after the announcements, we proceed or continue with the lesson.</p> <p>At the airport, you might hear an announcement about the need for passengers to proceed to their gate. This means passengers need to go to the gate quickly.</p>
<p><b>Conversation Practice:</b>            Q: What do you proceed to do after you get dressed in the morning?</p> <p>A: After I get dressed in the morning, I _____ to _____            _____ (verb).</p>		
<p><b>Writing Practice:</b> After eating dinner, many people _____ to _____ (verb).</p>		
<p><b>My Sentence:</b></p>		

1. After a patient has been shown to the examining room at the doctor's office, what might the nurse proceed to do?
2. What does a sign that reads "Proceed with Caution" mean?
3. If the teacher tells you to proceed with reading aloud, does she mean to stop reading? Why or why not?
4. How do drivers know when it's okay to proceed after stopping at a stop sign?
5. Who tells an airline pilot to proceed with landing the plane?

### Vocabulary Workout 47

New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
process /PRO-cess/ (noun)	A step-by-step way of doing something	<p>People have a process for making a salad. The first step in the process is to clean the vegetables; the next step in the process is to cut the vegetables. After that, they put the vegetables in a bowl, and, finally, add salad dressing.</p> <p>A process can take a long time, such as the process for applying to college, or a short time, such as the process for making tea or coffee. A process has more than one step and can be easy or difficult.</p>
<p><b>Conversation Practice:</b>            Q: Can you explain the process for making tea?            A: Yes, the first step in the _____ for making tea is to _____ (verb+noun). The second step in the process is to _____ (verb+noun), and the third step in the process is to _____ (verb+noun).</p>		
<p><b>Writing Practice:</b> The _____ for learning to drive is _____ (adjective).</p>		
<p><b>My Sentence:</b></p>		

1. What is a good process for studying vocabulary?
2. Should fastening your seatbelt be the first step or the last step in the process of starting a car? Why?
3. What steps are involved in the process of getting a haircut?
4. How would you describe the process of making a sandwich?
5. Is learning to play a musical instrument an easy process or a difficult one? Why?

<b>Vocabulary Workout 48</b>		
<b>New Word or Phrase</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Examples</b>
require /re- <b>QUIRE</b> / (verb)	To need something or to say that others must do or have something; to understand or be told that something is needed	Plants require sun and water to grow. This means plants must have sun and water. The government requires all children to attend school. This means children must attend school. Some jobs require high math skills. Some workers need a lot of math to do their jobs.  When you are required to do something, it means you must do it. Children are required to attend school. When you are required to have something, it means you must have it. For example, people are required to have a passport to travel to another country. Computer programmers and engineers are required to know and use a lot of math.
requirement /re- <b>QUIRE</b> - ment/ (noun)	The thing or things that one must have to be able to do something	A passport is a requirement to travel to another country. A college degree and license are requirements to practice medicine as a doctor or nurse. Attendance and competing assignments are requirements for students in school.
<b>Conversation Practice:</b> Q: In your opinion, should schools require students to wear uniforms?  A: In my opinion, schools should/should not _____ students to wear uniforms.		
<b>Writing Practice:</b> Drivers are _____ to be at least _____ (number) to drive in this state.		
<b>My Sentence:</b>		

1. How much time is usually required for students to do their homework each night?
2. What is one job that requires a lot of education?
3. Should children be required to watch TV every day? Why or why not?
4. Do you think students should be required to read every day? Why or why not?
5. Does milk require refrigeration? Why or why not?

### Vocabulary Workout 49

New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
research /RE-search/ (verb)	To spend a lot of time studying something very carefully to understand it well and find new information	Scientists and others research or carefully study many things. They research by reading, interviewing, watching and doing experiments in a lab. They can research things about nature, the human body, and many other subjects.
research /RE-search/ (noun)	The careful study of something	When students read and study a subject and write about it, they are doing research. When students do science experiments for school, this is research, too.

**Conversation Practice:**

Q: Which musical artist would you like to research?

A: The musical artist I would like to \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ (name).

**Writing Practice:** Students often do \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ (adjective) class in school.

**My Sentence:**

1. Would you rather research information about a famous person in history or an animal? Why?
2. Would you rather research information about how to do pottery or how to fix a motorcycle? Why?
3. Could a student explain important research in one sentence? Why or why not?
4. What scientific research do you think the government should support?
5. Would you like to do scientific research in the future? Why or why not?

<b>Vocabulary Workout 50</b>		
<b>New Word or Phrase</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Examples</b>
respond /re- <b>SPOND</b> / (verb)	To do something or answer when called upon	When there is a car accident, people expect the police to respond, i.e., to come and help immediately. When you ask your friend a question, you expect him to respond. You expect him to answer.
response /re- <b>SPONSE</b> / (noun)	The action someone does when called upon or the answer someone gives	When we call the police, we expect their response to be fast. When you ask your friend a question, his answer is his response.
<p><b>Conversation Practice:</b>            Q: How do you usually respond when someone offers you chocolate?            A: When someone offers me chocolate, I usually _____ by saying,            “ _____ ” (polite words).</p>		
<p><b>Writing Practice:</b> When there is a fire, we expect the _____ (noun)            to _____ quickly.</p>		
<p><b>My Sentence:</b></p>		

1. How do you think parents should respond when children ask for ice cream before dinner? Why?
2. How often do you respond when the teacher asks a question to the whole class?
3. Would silence be a good response when a friend asks you to go to a party? Why or why not?
4. Do you always respond to your friends' text messages quickly? Why or why not?
5. If another student asks to copy your test answers, what would a good response be?

### Vocabulary Workout 51

New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
Role (noun)	The position someone or something has or the job someone or something does in a certain situation	<p>Everyone has a role in their family. Different roles include father, mother, brother, sister, grandparents. Your roles in the family might include daughter, sister, niece, etc. or son, brother, nephew, etc.</p> <p>Sometimes children in a family have certain roles or jobs, such as washing dishes or setting the table for dinner.</p> <p>Your role in school is to be a student. When you work in a small group in class, you might take on a certain job or play a certain role. The role of the recorder, for example, is to take notes for the group.</p> <p>Actors play different roles in movies and plays.</p>
<p><b>Conversation Practice:</b>            Q: What roles do you play in your family?            A: The _____ I play in my family are _____ (noun), _____ (noun) and _____ (noun).</p>		
<p><b>Writing Practice:</b> The actor played the _____ of a _____ (noun) in his latest movie.</p>		
<p><b>My Sentence:</b></p>		

1. As you think about your future, which role is more interesting to you, dentist or lawyer? Why?
2. Have you ever had a role in a play? If yes, what was your role? What was that like for you? If no, would you like to have a role in a play in the future? What role would you like to play?
3. Would you like to work in the role of a supervisor in the future?
4. In your opinion, should husbands and wives share housework roles equally at home or should their roles be very different? Why?
5. Do you enjoy taking a leadership role in school? Why or why not?

Vocabulary Workout 52		
New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
section /SEC-tion/ (noun)	A part or piece of something	An orange can be divided into sections or parts. Each piece of the orange is one section. A theater and a stadium are divided into sections. Books and magazines have sections. A newspaper has several sections, including a section for local news and a section for sports.
<p><b>Conversation Practice:</b>            Q: When you ride a bus, do you like to sit in the front, middle or back section?            A: When I ride a bus, I like to sit in the _____ (adjective)            _____.</p>		
<p><b>Writing Practice:</b> She enjoys reading the _____ (adjective)            _____ of the newspaper.</p>		
<p><b>My Sentence:</b></p>		

1. Which sections of the newspaper do you like to read?
2. In which section of the supermarket would you find apples?
3. In which section of a shopping mall are you likely to spend the most time? Why?
4. Which section of an orchestra do you most enjoy listening to?
5. Is it hard for you to believe that planes used to have a smoking section? Why or why not?



### Vocabulary Workout 53

New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
sector /SEC-tor/ (noun)	A part of something, especially of the system for how money is handled in a country, i.e., its economy	<p>We often use the word sector to talk about the system for how money is handled in a country, i.e., its economy. The public or government sector is the part of the economy run by the government. This includes elected officials and public services such as schools, police and fire departments, and libraries. The private sector is the part of the economy run by businesses.</p> <p>We can also use the word sector to talk about parts of the economy, for example, the energy sector, the housing sector, and the agriculture (or farming) sector. The service sector includes low paying jobs such as servers and dishwashers in a restaurant.</p>
<p><b>Conversation Practice:</b>            Q: Do adults in your family work mostly in the public or private sector?            A: Adults in my family work mostly in the _____            _____.</p>		
<p><b>Writing Practice:</b> A job as a clerk in a store is part of the _____            (adjective) _____.</p>		
<p><b>My Sentence:</b></p>		

1. In the future, would you like to work in the public sector or private sector? Why?
2. Who do you know who has a job in the business sector?
3. How much do you think workers in the service sector usually make?
4. Which would you like better, a job in the entertainment sector or a job in the health care sector? Why?
5. Where might someone work if he has a job in the manufacturing sector?

### Vocabulary Workout 54

New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
significant /sig-NIF-i-cent/ (adjective)	Describes something that is important; meaningful; large enough to be noticed	A significant event is an important event, for example a graduation and a wedding are both significant.  When we have a significant amount of rain, this means we had a lot of rain.
<p><b>Conversation Practice:</b> Q: What is the most significant event from your life in the past year?</p> <p>A: The most _____ event from my life in the past year was when _____ (noun/pronoun + verb).</p>		
<p><b>Writing Practice:</b> A example of a sporting event that is _____ to many people in the world is _____ (noun).</p>		
<p><b>My Sentence:</b></p>		

1. Would an inch of snow in the mountains be significant? Why or why not? How about an inch of snow in Florida?
2. What is one significant event from world history?
3. What would be a significant increase in the cost of one soda?
4. In your opinion, would it be significant if the U.S. elected a woman president? Why or why not?
5. What relationships are most significant to you? Why?

### Vocabulary Workout 55

New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
similar /SIM-i-lar/ (adjective)	Describing things that are almost the same but not the same; having several qualities that are almost the same	When two things are similar they are almost the same. For example, two sweaters are similar if many things are the same, but one sweater is blue and the other sweater is green.
similarity /sim-i-LAR-i-ty/ (noun)	The quality that is the same between two things	A cat and a dog are very different; however, there are several similarities, too. They are both house pets. They have four legs, and they eat meat.
<p><b>Conversation Practice:</b>            Q: Who in your family are you most similar to?            A: In my family, I am most _____ to my _____ (noun).</p>		
<p><b>Writing Practice:</b> A bird and an butterfly are _____ because they both have _____ (noun) and they both _____ (verb).</p>		
<p><b>My Sentence:</b></p>		

1. Could we say that two pennies are similar? Why or why not?
2. In what ways are an apple and an orange are similar?
3. What two jobs are similar in many ways? How so?
4. What two friends are similar in many ways? How so?
5. What are the similarities between a bicycle and a motorcycle?

### Vocabulary Workout 56

New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
source (noun)	Where something comes from	The sun is a main source of energy on Earth. Music is a wonderful source of enjoyment for many people. The internet is an amazing source of information on any subject.
<p><b>Conversation Practice:</b>            Q: What is your preferred source of entertainment?            A: My preferred _____ of entertainment is _____ (noun).</p>		
<p><b>Writing Practice:</b> YouTube is a good _____ of information on how to fix _____ (noun).</p>		
<p><b>My Sentence:</b></p>		

1. Which is a greater source of enjoyment for you, scary movies or comedies? Why?
2. What food is a good source of protein?
3. Who do you know that is a good source of information about cooking?
4. What source can you go to to learn details about animal behavior?
5. What source can you go to for explanations of new vocabulary words?

### Vocabulary Workout 57

New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
specific /spe- <b>CIF</b> -ic/ (adjective)	Describes referring to one particular thing or person; clear; exact	When you make an appointment with the doctor, the appointment is for a specific time. Classes are taught by specific teachers who have knowledge of specific subjects. For example science teachers know specific things about science. It's important for a coach to give specific directions to players. This means the coach's directions should be clear and easy to understand.

**Conversation Practice:**

Q: Who is a specific person you could ask to borrow a dollar?

A: A \_\_\_\_\_ person I could ask to borrow a dollar is \_\_\_\_\_  
(name).

**Writing Practice:** Medicine labels give \_\_\_\_\_ information about how much \_\_\_\_\_ (noun) to take and how often.

**My Sentence:**

1. What specific steps do you use when writing an essay?
2. What is your specific routine in the morning?
3. What specific time in history is most interesting to you? Why?
4. Which specific place would you like to travel to? Why?
5. If someone says, "Let's get together sometime" is she being specific? Why or why not?

### Vocabulary Workout 58

New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
structure /STRUC-ture/ (noun)	Something that is built or put together, especially something large; the way something is built or put together	Any building can be called a structure. Bridges are also structures. Scientists study the structure of the human brain. Political scientists and students study the structure of governments. Social scientists and students study the structure of societies. Language students study the structure or the grammar of sentences.
structure /STRUC-ture/ (verb)	To connect things together in an organized way	It's important for teachers to structure or organize their lessons so students can understand. Students need to structure or organize their writing so others can understand.
<p><b>Conversation Practice:</b>            Q: What is an example of a famous structure?            A: An example of a famous _____ is _____ (noun).</p>		
<p><b>Writing Practice:</b> The _____ of every English sentence includes a _____ (noun) and a _____ (noun).</p>		
<p><b>My Sentence:</b></p>		

1. In your opinion, what should cities do about old structures?
2. Is a large tree an example of a structure? Why or why not?
3. What is one way the structure of a poem is different from a paragraph in the newspaper?
4. How often should teachers structure the class to include quiet time for study?
5. Do you think adults should structure children's play time? Why or why not?

### Vocabulary Workout 59

New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
theory /THEO-ry/ (noun)	An idea or set of ideas that tries to explain something; a general idea or opinion about a subject	<p>People in the past had the idea or theory that the world was flat, but that theory was proven wrong. Science is based on having theories and then trying to show whether or not the theory is true or not.</p> <p>Everyone has theories or general ideas about the reason things happen or how things work in the world.</p>
<p><b>Conversation Practice:</b>            Q: What is one theory that could explain why someone is late for class?</p> <p>A: One _____ that could explain why someone is late to class is that the person _____ (verb).</p>		
<p><b>Writing Practice:</b> Scientific _____ explain how things work in the _____ (noun).</p>		
<p><b>My Sentence:</b></p>		

1. What is one theory that explains how life began on Earth?
2. Do you agree with the theory that clean energy will soon replace the energy we get from oil and gas? Why or why not?
3. What is one theory that could explain why a child is crying?
4. If your friend misses school, what theory might explain this behavior?
5. What information might police look for to prove their theory about a crime?

### Vocabulary Workout 60

New Word or Phrase	Explanation	Examples
vary /VAR-y/ (verb)	To change; to differ	When the temperature varies, this means it changes. People usually vary what they eat. This means they don't eat the same food every day. Flowers vary in many ways, for example, color, shape, size and smell.
variable /VAR-i-a-ble/ (adjective)	Describes things that change and differ	When temperature changes throughout the day, we can say the temperature is variable.

**Conversation Practice:**

Q: How often do you vary what you drink in the morning?

A: I \_\_\_\_\_ (adverb) \_\_\_\_\_ what I drink in the morning.

**Writing Practice:** A blueberry \_\_\_\_\_ from a cranberry because a blueberry is \_\_\_\_\_ (adjective) and a cranberry is \_\_\_\_\_ (adjective).

**My Sentence:**

1. If someone rides a bike to school sometimes and walks to school at other times, does this person vary the way she travels to school? Why or why not?
2. Do you often vary the music you listen to? Why or why not?
3. How often do you vary what you eat for lunch?
4. In what ways does a dog vary from a wolf?
5. Do you think it is helpful for teachers to vary classroom activities? Why or why not?