Using Context to Determine Meaning

Use the context in the sentences below to figure out the meanings for the boldfaced words. Write the meaning from the box below in the blank.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>can be eaten</th>
<th>sad</th>
<th>speaking</th>
<th>uprising</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ghost</td>
<td>reproduction</td>
<td>generous</td>
<td>polluted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>everlasting</td>
<td>tiny</td>
<td>does not care</td>
<td>disasters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Shane was so apathetic about the election for class officers that he didn’t vote. ___________________________

2. The philanthropic business owner gave a lot of money to charity. ___________________________

3. Natural cataclysms, such as earthquakes and floods, happen every year. ___________________________

4. He could see right through the specter, and he was scared. ___________________________

5. Even though I came in second instead of first in the race, I’m not dejected. I’m happy to have won a prize. ___________________________

6. The chihuahua looked infinitesimal next to the huge St. Bernard. ___________________________

7. Darren needs to get another facsimile of the rules, as he lost his first copy. ___________________________

8. The perpetual torch over the hero’s grave always burns. ___________________________

9. Yesterday’s riots caused such destruction that we hoped another insurrection would not happen today. ___________________________

10. The water in Crystal Lake was so clean last year, but this year it is contaminated. ___________________________

11. Native Americans introduced European settlers to many edible plants, such as tomatoes and peanuts. ___________________________

12. Those who have heard his speeches claim that former President Clinton has great oratorical skill. ___________________________
Understanding Sequence Words

Each sequence word below has a general meaning of *before*, *during*, or *after*. Write each word from the box under the correct heading word to match its general meaning.

Before

_______________________               ________________________

_______________________               ________________________

During

_______________________

_______________________

After

_______________________               ________________________

_______________________               ________________________
Read each items. Write C on the blank if it is a complete sentence. Write I if it is an incomplete sentence.

1. Jared and Cody went to the swimming pool.  
2. It was really crowded that day.  
3. At least 200 people.  
4. Forgot his bottle of sunscreen.  
5. He borrowed some sunscreen from another friend.  
6. Jared decided to dive right in.  
7. The deep end of the pool.  
8. Felt really cold!  
9. Cody wanted to try the high dive.  
10. He got a little nervous when he got to the top.  
12. They swam for three hours.  
13. Without taking a break.  
14. Cody told Jared he was too tired to walk home.  
15. And was going to call his sister and see if she would come and give them a ride home.
The words *its* and *it’s* are often confused. *Its* is the possessive form of *it* and shows ownership of something.

- The bird built *its* nest.
- The dog wagged *its* tail.

*It’s* is a contraction meaning either “it is” or “it has.”

- *It’s* too cold to swim.
- *It’s* been broken for a month.

Read the following sentences. If *its* or *it’s* has been used correctly, make a check. If the sentence is incorrect, cross out *its* or *it’s* and write the correct form above it.

____ 1. You should buy that brand of peanut butter because *its* really good.
____ 2. The jar is missing *it’s* lid.
____ 3. *It’s* too late to catch the bus now.
____ 4. Why isn’t the kitten eating *its* food?
____ 5. That country is very proud of *it’s* history.
____ 6. The river overflowed *its* banks.
____ 7. Will you please put the guitar back in *it’s* case?
____ 8. The car blew *its* horn before backing up.
____ 9. *Its* fallen off of the wall.
____ 10. The news article said that *it’s* not likely that he will get enough votes to win.
____ 11. You can identify a tree by *its* leaves and bark.
____ 12. She wanted to know how long *it’s* been since the bell rang.
Read each analogy. Choose the relationship the analogy uses and write it in the blank. You will use some choices more than once.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>category</th>
<th>size</th>
<th>color</th>
<th>location</th>
<th>sound</th>
<th>family</th>
<th>part-whole</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>smell</td>
<td>taste</td>
<td>feel</td>
<td>value</td>
<td>use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Gas is to fuel as tea is to beverage.
2. Jalapeño is to hot as lime is to sour.
3. Syrup is to sticky as shortening is to greasy.
4. Leg is to table as page is to book.
5. Soprano is to high as bass is to low.
6. Bulldozer is to massive as paper clip is to tiny.
7. Licorice is to black as marshmallow is to white.
8. Tropic is to torrid as Arctic is to frigid.
9. Sister is to brother as aunt is to uncle.
10. Flower is to fragrant as garbage is to stinky.
11. Monkey is to rain forest as sidewinder is to desert.
12. Ballet is to dance as blender is to appliance.
13. Major surgery is to expensive as band-aid is to inexpensive.
14. Paper is to write on as sidewalk is to walk on.
15. Core is to Earth as heart is to body.
Read each pair of words. If the words have about the same meaning, write synonyms on the blank. If the words have opposite meanings, write antonyms on the blank.

1. everlasting **perpetual**
2. probable **unlikely**
3. terrible **deplorable**
4. artificial **natural**
5. control **regulate**
6. neutral **impartial**
7. changeable **stable**
8. mellow **mild**
9. reliable **dependable**
10. punctual **late**
11. commonplace **miraculous**
12. deplete **replace**