

# Wordforge — Activity Book

*A Spark & Anvil activity book — puzzles, questions, and fun from Wordforge.*

Write in the book, circle your answers, and check the Answer Key at the back.

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## 1. morphology — common prefixes + Latin/Greek roots

### Circle the correct answer

1. The prefix "re-" in "rewrite" means:  
(A) against (B) before (C) not (D) again
2. The prefix "un-" in "unhappy" means:  
(A) under (B) very (C) again (D) not
3. Which word means "to look at again"?  
(A) preview (B) unview (C) review (D) misview
4. The prefix "pre-" in "preview" means:  
(A) not (B) again (C) after (D) before
5. The prefix "mis-" in "misspell" means:  
(A) not at all (B) again (C) wrongly (D) before
6. The prefix "dis-" in "disagree" means:  
(A) together (B) not / opposite of (C) again (D) before

### Write the answer

7. Which word uses a prefix meaning "too much"?  
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_
8. The Latin root "port" (as in "transport", "portable") means:  
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_
9. The root "dict" (as in "dictate", "predict") means:  
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_
10. The root "spect" (as in "inspect", "spectator") means:  
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

## Match each question to its answer

1. The root "scrib/script" (as in "scribble", "manuscript") means: →
2. Using "port" (carry), which word means "carry across"? →
3. The prefix "sub-" in "submarine" means: →
4. The prefix "tri-" in "triangle" means: →
5. The prefix "bi-" in "bicycle" means: →

- (A) write
  - (B) three
  - (C) transport
  - (D) under / below
  - (E) two
- 

## 2. morphology

### Circle the correct answer

11. The suffix "-ful" in "hopeful" means:  
(A) full of (B) the study of (C) one who (D) without
12. The suffix "-less" in "fearless" means:  
(A) more than (B) again (C) full of (D) without
13. Adding "-er" to "teach" makes "teacher", which means:  
(A) to teach again (B) the most teaching (C) one who teaches (D) a place to teach
14. The suffix "-able" in "readable" means:  
(A) the act of (B) able to be (C) without (D) one who
15. Which suffix turns "quick" into an adverb (how something is done)?  
(A) -ful (B) -er (C) -ness (D) -ly
16. The suffix "-ness" in "kindness" turns the word into a:  
(A) noun (a thing/quality) (B) verb (an action) (C) adjective (a describer) (D) adverb (a how-word)

### Write the answer

17. Which word correctly adds "-ing" to "run"?  
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

18. Add "-ed" to "hope". The correct spelling is:

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

19. Add "-es" to "baby". The correct spelling is:

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

20. The suffix "-ment" in "movement" makes the word a:

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

## Match each question to its answer

1. Which suffix means "the study of", as in "biology"? →

2. The suffix "-ist" in "artist" means: →

3. Which word means "able to be broken"? →

4. "Careful" and "careless" are opposites because the suffixes mean: →

5. The suffix "-en" in "darken" usually means: →

(A) a person who does something

(B) breakable

(C) "full of" vs. "without"

(D) -ology

(E) to make or become

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## 3. vocabulary

### Circle the correct answer

21. Crossword clue: "A place where books are kept" (7 letters)

(A) shelves (B) reading (C) library (D) bookend

22. Crossword clue: "Frozen water" (3 letters)

(A) rain (B) ice (C) cold (D) snow

23. Crossword clue: "Opposite of night" (3 letters)

(A) dawn (B) noon (C) dark (D) day

24. Two crossing words share the 2nd letter. If ACROSS is "CAT", the crossing letter is:

(A) A (B) C (C) T (D) S

25. A DOWN word crosses "STAR" at the 3rd letter. That crossing letter is:

(A) S (B) A (C) R (D) T

26. Crossword clue: "A young dog" (5 letters)

(A) hound (B) puppie (C) puppy (D) doggy

## Write the answer

27. Crossword clue: "Not old" (3 letters)

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

28. Which word could fill \_ E \_ (3 letters, middle letter E)?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

29. Crossword clue: "The color of the sky on a clear day" (4 letters)

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

30. If a 4-letter ACROSS answer is "FROG", a DOWN word crossing its last letter needs which letter?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

## Match each question to its answer

1. Crossword clue: "You use it to see" (3 letters) →

2. Crossword clue: "A number after nine" (3 letters) →

3. A word fits the pattern S \_ \_ (starts with S, 3 letters). Which works? →

4. Crossword clue: "Opposite of fast" (4 letters) →

5. Crossword clue: "A large gray animal with a trunk" (8 letters) →

(A) sun

(B) ten

(C) eye

(D) elephant

(E) slow

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## 4. wordplay

### Circle the correct answer

31. Rearrange the letters of "LISTEN" to make another word:

(A) listens (B) tinsel (C) listed (D) silent

32. Which word is an anagram of "EAT"?

(A) eats (B) sea (C) ate (D) tea

33. An anagram of "STOP" is:

(A) post (B) spot (C) stops (D) pots

34. Which is an anagram of "NIGHT"?  
(A) tight (B) thing (C) night (D) sight

35. Rearrange "CARE" to spell:  
(A) care (B) cares (C) card (D) race

36. Which word can be made from the letters in "TABLE"?  
(A) table (B) stable (C) bleat (D) tables

## Write the answer

37. An anagram of "MEAT" is:  
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

38. Which is an anagram of "DUSTY"?  
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

39. Rearrange "OWL" to make:  
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

40. Which word uses exactly the letters of "HEART"?  
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

## Match each question to its answer

1. An anagram of "SAW" is: →
2. Which is an anagram of "POST"? →
3. Rearrange "NAP" to spell: →
4. Which word can be made from "FRIED"? →
5. An anagram of "GOD" is: →

- (A) fired
  - (B) spot
  - (C) dog
  - (D) was
  - (E) pan
- 

## 5. wordplay

### Circle the correct answer

**41.** Word ladder step: change ONE letter in "CAT" to make an animal that says "moo"?  
First get to "COT"→... which one-letter change of CAT gives a bed?

(A) cut (B) cap (C) car (D) cot

**42.** In a word ladder, each step must:

(A) add a letter (B) change exactly one letter and stay a real word (C) change any number of letters (D) rearrange the letters

**43.** Which is a valid one-letter step from "COLD"?

(A) bold (B) cord (C) gold (D) cool

**44.** Best single step from "COLD" toward "WARM": which rung keeps it a real word?

(A) cord (B) wold (C) ward (D) carm

**45.** Change one letter in "HEAD" to get a body part you hear with? (H\_A\_)

(A) heal (B) hear (C) heat (D) bead

**46.** Which pair are valid neighbours (differ by one letter)?

(A) BAT and BATH (B) BAT and TAB (C) BAT and BAG (D) BAT and CATS

## **Write the answer**

**47.** Turn "PIG" into "PIT" — which letter changes?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**48.** Which is NOT a valid single step from "HOT"?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**49.** Ladder: CAT → COT → COG. The step COT → COG changes:

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**50.** Which single-letter change turns "FLOUR" into a plant part?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

## **Match each question to its answer**

**1.** Turn "SAD" into "MAD" — this step changes: →

**2.** Which word is a one-letter neighbour of "STAR"? →

**3.** Ladder from "COLD" to "CORD" to "WORD": the second step (CORD→WORD) changes: →

**4.** Which is a valid ladder: each step one letter? →

**5.** Change one letter in "BEST" to mean an animal: →

- (A) the first letter (S→M)
  - (B) CAT → COT → COG → DOG
  - (C) beast? No, that adds a letter — BEST → PEST? A pest is a nuisance. BEST → BEAT
  - (D) star → scar
  - (E) the first letter (C→W)
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## 6. morphology

### Circle the correct answer

51. The root "port" (as in transport, export) means:  
(A) water (B) carry (C) write (D) see
52. The Greek root "photo" (photograph, photosynthesis) means:  
(A) self (B) life (C) light (D) sound
53. The root "aqua" (aquarium, aquatic) means:  
(A) land (B) air (C) fire (D) water
54. The root "dict" (dictate, predict) means:  
(A) hear (B) say / speak (C) look (D) write
55. The root "scrib/script" (describe, manuscript) means:  
(A) write (B) read (C) build (D) carry
56. The Greek root "tele" (telephone, television) means:  
(A) small (B) sound (C) picture (D) far / distant

### Write the answer

57. The root "spect" (inspect, spectator) means:  
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_
58. The Greek root "bio" (biology, biography) means:  
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_
59. The root "graph/gram" (autograph, telegram) means:  
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_
60. The word "transport" combines "trans-" (across) and "port" (carry), so it means:  
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

### Match each question to its answer

1. The root "geo" (geography, geology) means: →
2. The root "vis/vid" (visible, video) means: →
3. "Predict" = "pre-" (before) + "dict" (say). It means: →
4. The Greek root "auto" (automatic, autograph) means: →
5. The root "struct" (construct, structure) means: →

- (A) say before it happens
  - (B) see
  - (C) self
  - (D) earth
  - (E) build
- 

## 7. word relationships

### Circle the correct answer

61. Which word is a SYNONYM (same meaning) for "happy"?  
(A) joyful (B) tired (C) quiet (D) angry
62. Which word is an ANTONYM (opposite) of "brave"?  
(A) daring (B) cowardly (C) fearless (D) bold
63. "Whisper", "talk", and "shout" differ mainly in:  
(A) what language is used (B) the topic (C) who is speaking (D) how loud the speaking is
64. Which word is the strongest? "warm", "hot", "scorching"  
(A) warm (B) hot (C) scorching (D) they are equal
65. A synonym for "begin" is:  
(A) end (B) stop (C) start (D) finish
66. An antonym of "ancient" is:  
(A) old (B) modern (C) aged (D) antique

### Write the answer

67. Which word has a more NEGATIVE feeling (connotation)?  
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_
68. "Slim", "thin", and "scrawny" all describe being not-heavy, but "scrawny" is:  
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**69.** Choose the best synonym for "enormous":

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**70.** An antonym of "generous" is:

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

## Match each question to its answer

**1.** Which pair are SYNONYMS? →

**2.** Which pair are ANTONYMS? →

**3.** "Glance", "look", and "stare" differ in: →

**4.** The most POSITIVE word for someone who saves money is: →

**5.** A synonym for "quiet" is: →

(A) thrifty

(B) empty / full

(C) big / large

(D) silent

(E) how long or intently you view

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## 8. etymology

### Circle the correct answer

**71.** The word "sandwich" comes from:

(A) a type of sand (B) a kind of witch (C) the Earl of Sandwich, who ate meat between bread (D) a Greek god

**72.** Etymology is the study of:

(A) where words come from and how they change (B) how insects behave (C) how to spell (D) grammar rules

**73.** The word "biscuit" comes from Latin words meaning:

(A) round cake (B) sweet bread (C) twice-cooked (D) morning food

**74.** Many English words for cooked meat (beef, pork) came from:

(A) Arabic (B) French, after the Norman Conquest (C) Japanese (D) Spanish

**75.** The word "muscle" comes from a Latin word meaning "little mouse" because:

(A) mice are strong (B) a flexing muscle looked like a mouse moving under the skin (C) it was found in mice (D) a scientist named Mouse

**76.** A word borrowed from another language is called a:

(A) prefix (B) synonym (C) homonym (D) loanword

## Write the answer

77. The days of the week (e.g., "Thursday") are largely named after:

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

78. "Telephone" is built from Greek parts meaning:

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

79. The word "salary" comes from a Latin word for "salt" because:

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

80. When we trace a word to its ancestor language, we are finding its:

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

## Match each question to its answer

1. "Piano" and "spaghetti" are loanwords from: →

2. The word "clue" originally meant "a ball of thread" because: →

3. English gets many science words from: →

4. The word "hamburger" is named after: →

5. "Photograph" combines Greek "photo" (light) and "graph" (write), so literally it means: →

(A) Greek and Latin

(B) a thread was used to find the way out of a maze

(C) Hamburg, a city in Germany

(D) Italian

(E) drawing/writing with light

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## 9. wordplay

### Circle the correct answer

81. A "bark" can be a dog's sound OR:

(A) the outer covering of a tree (B) a type of fish (C) a color (D) a small boat only

82. Clue: "A bat can fly OR you swing it in a game." This shows that "bat" is a word with:

(A) two spellings (B) a rhyme (C) two different meanings (D) a prefix

83. Cryptic-style clue: "It has a face and hands but no arms." The answer is:

(A) a doll (B) a person (C) a glove (D) a clock

**84.** Which word can mean BOTH a part of a river AND money in a building?

(A) shore (B) bank (C) stream (D) cash

**85.** Clue: "What has keys but opens no doors?" (an instrument)

(A) a piano (B) a map (C) a lock (D) a car

**86.** "Light" can mean "not heavy" OR:

(A) a taste (B) a sound (C) a color (D) not dark / brightness

## **Write the answer**

**87.** Cryptic-style clue: "It runs but never walks; it has a bed but never sleeps." The answer is:

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**88.** Which word means BOTH "a season" AND "to jump"?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**89.** Clue: "The more you take, the more you leave behind. What are they?"

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**90.** "Ring" can mean jewelry on your finger OR:

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

## **Match each question to its answer**

**1.** Cryptic-style clue: "It has a neck but no head." (something you drink from) →

**2.** Which word means BOTH "to leave" AND "the opposite of right"? →

**3.** Clue: "What gets wetter the more it dries?" →

**4.** "Wave" can mean water at the beach OR: →

**5.** Cryptic-style clue: "It has teeth but cannot bite." (you use it on hair) →

(A) a towel

(B) left

(C) a comb

(D) moving your hand to say hello

(E) a bottle

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## **10. figurative language**

### **Circle the correct answer**

91. "The classroom was a zoo" is an example of a:  
(A) metaphor (B) rhyme (C) simile (D) prefix
92. "As busy as a bee" is an example of a:  
(A) simile (B) metaphor (C) idiom (D) pun
93. The idiom "It's raining cats and dogs" means:  
(A) pets are outside (B) animals are falling (C) it is raining very hard (D) it is sunny
94. "Her smile was as bright as the sun" is a:  
(A) idiom (B) metaphor (C) root (D) simile
95. "Time is money" is a:  
(A) pun (B) simile (C) prefix (D) metaphor
96. The idiom "break the ice" means:  
(A) be rude (B) get cold (C) make people feel comfortable / start a conversation  
(D) smash frozen water

## Write the answer

97. "The wind whispered through the trees" gives the wind a human action. This is:  
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_
98. The idiom "a piece of cake" means:  
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_
99. "He ran like the wind" is a:  
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_
100. "The stars danced in the sky" is:  
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

## Match each question to its answer

1. The idiom "hit the books" means: →
  2. "The snow is a white blanket over the town" is a: →
  3. Which sentence contains a SIMILE? →
  4. Which sentence contains a METAPHOR? →
  5. The idiom "let the cat out of the bag" means: →
- (A) study hard  
(B) metaphor  
(C) reveal a secret  
(D) My brother is a night owl.

(E) The lake was as smooth as glass.

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## 11. morphology

### Circle the correct answer

**101.** Build the word: "un-" (not) + "friend" + "-ly" (in a way). "Unfriendly" means:

(A) a friend again (B) one who is a friend (C) not in a friendly way (D) very friendly

**102.** "Re-" (again) + "construct" (build) + "-ion" (act of) = "reconstruction", meaning:

(A) not building (B) one who builds (C) the act of building again (D) building before

**103.** Break "disagreement" into parts:

(A) dis- + agreem + -ent (B) di- + sagree + -ment (C) disa- + gree + -ment (D) dis- + agree + -ment

**104.** "Pre-" (before) + "view" (see) + "-ing" = "previewing", meaning:

(A) one who sees (B) seeing again (C) not seeing (D) seeing something before(hand)

**105.** Which word means "able to be predicted"?

(A) predicting (B) predictor (C) prediction (D) predictable

**106.** "Transport" + "-ation" = "transportation", which is a:

(A) noun (a thing/system) (B) adjective (C) verb (D) adverb

### Write the answer

**107.** Break "unbelievable" into parts:

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**108.** "In-" (not) + "visible" (able to be seen) = "invisible", meaning:

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**109.** Which word means "one who acts"?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**110.** "Mis-" (wrongly) + "understand" + "-ing" = "misunderstanding", meaning:

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

### Match each question to its answer

1. The word "biology" = "bio" (life) + "-logy" (study of). "Geology" studies: →
2. Build a word meaning "the act of not agreeing": →
3. "Il-", "im-", "in-", and "ir-" are all prefixes that usually mean: →
4. Which spelling of the "not" prefix goes with "regular"? →
5. Break "internationally" into parts: →

- (A) ir- (irregular)
  - (B) inter- + nation + -al + -ly
  - (C) disagreement
  - (D) not
  - (E) the earth
- 

## 12. wordplay

### Circle the correct answer

111. Word ladder: COLD → CORD → WORD → WARD → WARM. How many steps (changes) is this ladder?  
(A) 2 (B) 4 (C) 5 (D) 3
112. Which is a valid middle rung between "HEAD" and "HEAL"?  
(A) no rung is needed — they differ by one letter (B) HEAL is one letter from HEAD already (C) HEED (D) HEAT then HEAL
113. In Boggle you make words from adjoining letters. If the board has T, A, and B adjacent, which word can you form?  
(A) bath (B) bat (C) cab (D) table
114. In Boggle, a valid word must use letters that:  
(A) are in a straight line only (B) touch each other (adjacent), each cell once per word (C) spell backward (D) are anywhere on the board
115. Ladder: BALL → BELL → BELT. The two steps change which letters?  
(A) 1st then 2nd (B) both the 3rd letter (C) none (D) 2nd letter, then 4th letter
116. Which 4-letter word can be built from adjacent Boggle letters S, T, A, R (in a path)?  
(A) tsar only if adjacent (B) star (C) start (D) stars

### Write the answer

117. A word ladder from a 3-letter word to another 3-letter word can NEVER include:  
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**118.** Ladder CAT → BAT → BAD → BID: the step BAD → BID changes:

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**119.** Which longer word is hidden inside "BOGGLE" using adjacent-style letters in order?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**120.** To turn "FIRE" into "FIVE", change:

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

## Match each question to its answer

**1.** The shortest word ladder between two words that differ by one letter has how many steps? →

**2.** In Boggle, scoring usually rewards: →

**3.** Ladder PLAN → PLAY → PRAY: the step PLAY → PRAY changes: →

**4.** Which pair could be consecutive rungs in a ladder (differ by exactly one letter)? →

**5.** Finding many words on a Boggle board mostly rewards the skill of: →

(A) STONE and STORE

(B) 1

(C) the 2nd letter (L→R)

(D) spotting letter patterns and combinations quickly

(E) longer words more than shorter words

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## 13. etymology

### Circle the correct answer

**121.** "Kindergarten" is a loanword from German meaning:

(A) children's garden (B) play time (C) first grade (D) small school

**122.** "Ballet" and "café" are loanwords from:

(A) Spanish (B) Italian (C) French (D) German

**123.** Words that came into English from many languages make English a:

(A) single-source language (B) dead language (C) constructed language (D) language family mixture / borrowing language

**124.** "Tsunami" and "karaoke" are loanwords from:

(A) Chinese (B) Japanese (C) Korean (D) Thai

**125.** English, German, and Dutch are all part of the \_\_\_ language family.

(A) Germanic (B) Celtic (C) Slavic (D) Romance

**126.** French, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese are called \_\_ languages because they descend from Latin.

(A) Romance (B) Baltic (C) Nordic (D) Germanic

## Write the answer

**127.** "Safari" is a loanword that came into English from:

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**128.** The word "algebra" traces back to:

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**129.** A "cognate" is a word that:

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**130.** English "father", German "Vater", and Latin "pater" are:

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

## Match each question to its answer

1. "Piano", "opera", and "pizza" are loanwords from: →

2. The word "chocolate" traces back through Spanish to a word from: →

3. When English borrows a word, it often: →

4. "Bungalow" and "shampoo" are loanwords from: →

5. Knowing a word's language family can help you: →

(A) adapts the spelling or pronunciation to fit English

(B) guess the meaning of related words in other languages

(C) the Aztec (Nahuatl) language

(D) Hindi/Indian languages

(E) Italian

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## 14. academic vocabulary

### Circle the correct answer

**131.** In science, "analyze" means to:

(A) examine something in detail by breaking it into parts (B) guess quickly (C) copy exactly (D) ignore the details

**132.** A "hypothesis" in an experiment is:

(A) a testable prediction or proposed explanation (B) a proven fact (C) a final result (D) a random guess with no reason

**133.** In math, to "evaluate" an expression means to:

(A) rewrite it as a word (B) find its value (C) guess it (D) draw it

**134.** The word "significant" in a report usually means:

(A) colorful (B) quick (C) important or large enough to matter (D) small and ignorable

**135.** To "summarize" a passage is to:

(A) add new ideas (B) translate it (C) copy every word (D) give the main points briefly

**136.** In social studies, a "primary source" is:

(A) a textbook written later (B) a firsthand record from the time (like a diary or photo) (C) a summary (D) a rumor

## **Write the answer**

**137.** To "infer" means to:

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**138.** The word "data" refers to:

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**139.** To "justify" an answer means to:

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**140.** In an argument, a "claim" is:

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

## **Match each question to its answer**

1. "Evidence" in a persuasive essay is: →

2. To "compare" two things means to: →

3. A "variable" in an experiment is: →

4. To "cite" a source means to: →

5. The word "concept" means: →

(A) tell readers where information came from

(B) a factor that can change

(C) facts and examples that support a claim

(D) examine how they are alike (and often different)

(E) a general idea or principle

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## **15. word relationships**

## Circle the correct answer

141. The DENOTATION of a word is its:

- (A) rhyme (B) spelling (C) emotional feeling (D) exact dictionary meaning

142. The CONNOTATION of a word is:

- (A) the feeling or association it carries (B) its exact definition (C) its number of letters (D) its part of speech

143. Which word has the most POSITIVE connotation for a person who speaks a lot?

- (A) mouthy (B) gabby (C) talkative (D) chatty

144. "Slender", "thin", and "skinny" share a denotation but "skinny" often carries a:

- (A) neutral connotation only (B) strongly positive connotation (C) slightly negative connotation (D) different denotation

145. Choosing "determined" instead of "stubborn" changes the:

- (A) syllable count (B) connotation (from negative to positive) (C) spelling (D) denotation only

146. A writer who wants to make a house sound welcoming should call it a:

- (A) dwelling (B) home (C) structure (D) residence

## Write the answer

147. "Cheap" and "inexpensive" share a denotation, but "cheap" can imply:

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

148. Which word choice makes a leader sound most admirable?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

149. Denotation and connotation differ in that denotation is \_\_ while connotation is \_\_.

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

150. A news reporter aiming to stay neutral should describe a crowd as a:

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

## Match each question to its answer

1. "Youthful" vs "immature": both relate to being young, but "immature" connotes: →
2. Picking the precise word matters most when you want to: →
3. Which pair has the SAME denotation but OPPOSITE connotations? →
4. To describe a smell pleasantly, a writer would choose: →
5. The connotation of a word can depend on: →

- (A) thrifty / stingy
  - (B) acting too childishly (negative)
  - (C) aroma
  - (D) the culture and context it's used in
  - (E) control the feeling your reader gets
- 

## 16. wordplay synthesis

### Circle the correct answer

151. "Unbreakable" breaks into which parts?  
(A) unb- + reak + -able (B) un- + breaka + -ble (C) unbr- + eak + -able (D) un- + break + -able
152. An anagram of "RESCUE" is:  
(A) rescue. (B) secure (C) rescues (D) recuse
153. The root in "telescope" and "telephone" (tele-) means:  
(A) light (B) far (C) sound (D) self
154. "As quiet as a mouse" is a:  
(A) simile (B) metaphor (C) prefix (D) idiom
155. In a word ladder, WARM → WARD → WORD → CORD → COLD has how many steps?  
(A) 2 (B) 5 (C) 4 (D) 3
156. Which word has a more NEGATIVE connotation?  
(A) stubborn (B) persistent (C) firm (D) determined

### Write the answer

157. "Kindergarten" is a loanword from:  
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_
158. The suffix "-ology" means:  
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_
159. Crossword clue: "A shape with eight sides" (7 letters)  
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_
160. "The alarm screamed until I woke up" gives the alarm a human action. This is:  
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

### Match each question to its answer

1. The denotation of a word is its \_\_; the connotation is its \_\_. →
  2. Which word can be made from the letters of "MASTER"? →
  3. "Predictable" = pre- + dict + -able. The root "dict" means: →
  4. The idiom "throw in the towel" means: →
  5. Which is a valid one-letter ladder step from "PLANT"? →
    - (A) say / speak
    - (B) dictionary meaning; emotional feeling
    - (C) PLANK
    - (D) stream
    - (E) give up
- 

## Riddle & Joke Break

*Guess the answer, then check the key!*

161. Rearrange the letters of "LISTEN" to make another common word. What is it?
162. The prefix "re-" means "again." So what does "rewrite" mean?
163. I read the same forwards and backwards, I have five letters, and I mean "a small boat you paddle." What word am I?
164. What do you call words that sound alike but have different meanings and spellings, like "to," "two," and "too"?
165. The root "aqua" means water. So what is an "aquarium"?
166. Give an antonym (opposite) of "generous." One answer is "stingy"! An antonym means the opposite, and stingy is the opposite of generous.
167. Add the suffix "-less" to "hope." What word do you get, and what does it mean?
168. What two smaller words make up the compound word "notebook"?
169. Why did the dictionary go to therapy?
170. Why was the letter S so refreshing?
171. Why did the anagram feel scrambled?
172. Why did the prefix arrive early?
173. Why did the suffix stay behind?
174. Why did the synonym feel replaceable?

# Fun Facts

- Did you know? English has around 170,000 words in current use, but the average adult actively uses only about 20,000-35,000 of them. There's always a new word to discover!
  - Did you know? The letter E is the most common letter in English, appearing in about 11% of all letters written. The rarest is Z. Knowing letter frequency helps you crack word puzzles!
  - Did you know? Learning a word's ROOT unlocks dozens of others. The Latin root "spect" (to look) gives us inspect, spectator, spectacles, respect, and more -- all about looking!
  - Did you know? An "anagram" rearranges all the letters of one word to make another. "LISTEN" and "SILENT" use the exact same letters -- a perfect anagram, and a great puzzle!
  - Did you know? A "palindrome" reads the same forwards and backwards. "Racecar," "level," and "kayak" are palindromes, and so is the sentence "A man, a plan, a canal: Panama"!
  - Did you know? Most English words come from other languages -- especially Latin, Greek, French, and Old German. English is like a giant word-collector that borrowed from everywhere!
  - Did you know? The prefix "un-" flips a word to its opposite, and the suffix "-less" means "without." Knowing just a handful of prefixes and suffixes lets you understand thousands of new words!
  - Did you know? "Homophones" are words that sound alike but mean different things -- like "flower" and "flour." English has hundreds, which is why spelling matters so much!
- 

## Answer Key

1. D — again
2. D — not
3. C — review
4. D — before
5. C — wrongly
6. B — not / opposite of

- 7. overcook
- 8. carry
- 9. say / speak
- 10. look / see

Matching (morphology — common prefixes + Latin/Greek roots): 1→A, 2→C, 3→D, 4→B, 5→E

- 11. A — full of
- 12. D — without
- 13. C — one who teaches
- 14. B — able to be
- 15. D — -ly
- 16. A — noun (a thing/quality)
- 17. running
- 18. hoped
- 19. babies
- 20. noun

Matching (morphology): 1→D, 2→A, 3→B, 4→C, 5→E

- 21. C — library
- 22. B — ice
- 23. D — day
- 24. A — A
- 25. B — A
- 26. C — puppy
- 27. new
- 28. bed
- 29. blue
- 30. G

Matching (vocabulary): 1→C, 2→B, 3→A, 4→E, 5→D

31. D — silent

32. D — tea

33. D — pots

34. B — thing

35. D — race

36. C — bleat

37. team

38. study

39. low

40. earth

Matching (wordplay): 1→D, 2→B, 3→E, 4→A, 5→C

41. D — cot

42. B — change exactly one letter and stay a real word

43. B — cord

44. A — cord

45. B — hear

46. C — BAT and BAG

47. the last letter (G→T)

48. shot

49. the last letter (T→G)

50. flour → floor? No — change U... FLOUR → FLOOR

Matching (wordplay): 1→A, 2→D, 3→E, 4→B, 5→C

51. B — carry

52. C — light

53. D — water

54. B — say / speak

55. A — write

56. D — far / distant

57. look / watch

58. life

59. write / draw

60. carry across

Matching (morphology): 1→D, 2→B, 3→A, 4→C, 5→E

61. A — joyful

62. B — cowardly

63. D — how loud the speaking is

64. C — scorching

65. C — start

66. B — modern

67. cheap

68. the most negative in feeling

69. gigantic

70. stingy

Matching (word relationships): 1→C, 2→B, 3→E, 4→A, 5→D

71. C — the Earl of Sandwich, who ate meat between bread

72. A — where words come from and how they change

73. C — twice-cooked

74. B — French, after the Norman Conquest

75. B — a flexing muscle looked like a mouse moving under the skin

76. D — loanword

77. old Norse/Germanic gods

78. far + sound

79. Roman soldiers were once paid in or for salt

80. root or origin

Matching (etymology): 1→D, 2→B, 3→A, 4→C, 5→E

81. A — the outer covering of a tree

- 82. C — two different meanings
- 83. D — a clock
- 84. B — bank
- 85. A — a piano
- 86. D — not dark / brightness
- 87. a river
- 88. spring
- 89. footsteps
- 90. the sound a bell makes  
Matching (wordplay): 1→E, 2→B, 3→A, 4→D, 5→C
- 91. A — metaphor
- 92. A — simile
- 93. C — it is raining very hard
- 94. D — simile
- 95. D — metaphor
- 96. C — make people feel comfortable / start a conversation
- 97. personification
- 98. something very easy
- 99. simile
- 100. personification  
Matching (figurative language): 1→A, 2→B, 3→E, 4→D, 5→C
- 101. C — not in a friendly way
- 102. C — the act of building again
- 103. D — dis- + agree + -ment
- 104. D — seeing something before(hand)
- 105. D — predictable
- 106. A — noun (a thing/system)
- 107. un- + believe + -able

108. not able to be seen
109. actor
110. understanding wrongly  
Matching (morphology): 1→E, 2→C, 3→D, 4→A, 5→B
111. B — 4
112. B — HEAL is one letter from HEAD already
113. B — bat
114. B — touch each other (adjacent), each cell once per word
115. D — 2nd letter, then 4th letter
116. B — star
117. a 4-letter word
118. the 2nd letter (A→I)
119. bog
120. the 3rd letter (R→V)  
Matching (wordplay): 1→B, 2→E, 3→C, 4→A, 5→D
121. A — children's garden
122. C — French
123. D — language family mixture / borrowing language
124. B — Japanese
125. A — Germanic
126. A — Romance
127. Swahili
128. Arabic
129. shares a common origin with a word in another language
130. cognates (from a shared ancestor)  
Matching (etymology): 1→E, 2→C, 3→A, 4→D, 5→B
131. A — examine something in detail by breaking it into parts
132. A — a testable prediction or proposed explanation

- 133. B — find its value
- 134. C — important or large enough to matter
- 135. D — give the main points briefly
- 136. B — a firsthand record from the time (like a diary or photo)
- 137. figure out something from evidence and clues
- 138. facts or information collected for analysis
- 139. give reasons or evidence supporting it
- 140. a statement you are trying to prove  
Matching (academic vocabulary): 1→C, 2→D, 3→B, 4→A, 5→E
- 141. D — exact dictionary meaning
- 142. A — the feeling or association it carries
- 143. C — talkative
- 144. C — slightly negative connotation
- 145. B — connotation (from negative to positive)
- 146. B — home
- 147. poor quality (negative)
- 148. confident
- 149. literal ... emotional/associated
- 150. group  
Matching (word relationships): 1→B, 2→E, 3→A, 4→C, 5→D
- 151. D — un- + break + -able
- 152. B — secure
- 153. B — far
- 154. A — simile
- 155. C — 4
- 156. A — stubborn
- 157. German
- 158. the study of

159. octagon
160. personification  
Matching (wordplay synthesis): 1→B, 2→D, 3→A, 4→E, 5→C
161. SILENT! It uses the exact same six letters -- a perfect anagram.
162. To write again! Prefixes change a word's meaning from the front.
163. Kayak! A word that reads the same both ways is a palindrome.
164. Homophones! "Homo" means same and "phone" means sound.
165. A place that holds water (for fish)! Knowing the root unlocks the word's meaning.
166. Give an antonym (opposite) of "generous." One answer is "stingy"! An antonym means the opposite, and stingy is the opposite of generous.
167. "Hopeless" -- meaning without hope! The suffix "-less" means "without."
168. "Note" and "book"! A compound word is two words joined into one.
169. It had too many issues to define!
170. Because it turns "lush" into "slush" and cools everything down!
171. Because someone rearranged all its letters!
172. Because it always goes before the word!
173. Because its whole job is to bring up the end!
174. Because there's always another word that means the same thing!

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