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Name: _____

How to Read a Dictionary Entry

Every dictionary entry usually has the following parts when defining a word:

1. The word you are looking up usually appears in **bold print**.
2. The word is usually divided by dots to show the syllables.

bat **ban**•**ner** **bi**•**cy**•**cle**

3. After the bold print word you will see the word written with symbols. You can use the symbols to learn how to pronounce the word. It takes time to learn what all the symbols mean.
4. The word or the abbreviation following the bold-faced word tells which part of speech the word is. Sometimes there can be more than one part of speech, depending on how the word is used. Here are some of the ways the part of speech can be shown:

noun or *n.* verb or *v.* adjective or *adj.* adverb or *adv.*

5. Each word in the dictionary can have one or more definitions. Usually these definitions are arranged by part of speech.

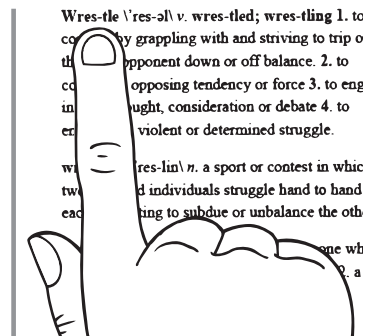
Let's look at the word **read**. What does *read* mean? A dictionary can help answer many questions about a word. Let us see what a dictionary entry might look like. Remember, each dictionary might have a slightly different way to show a word.

read \rēd\ verb

1. to look at and understand the meaning of letters, words, symbols, etc.
2. to read the words of (a book, magazine, etc.)
3. to speak aloud the words of (something written)

Directions: Answer the questions below using the dictionary entry above.

1. Circle the word **read** in the entry above.
2. How many syllables does **read** have? _____
How do you know? _____
3. How does the entry show the vowel sound for the word **read**? _____
4. What part of speech is **read**? _____
5. How many definitions are given? _____
6. Use the word **read** in a sentence to show that you understand the meaning.



Choose the Right Word

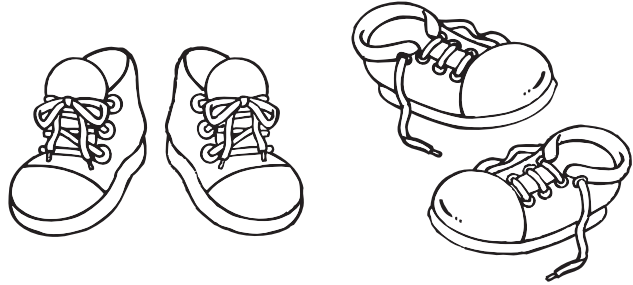
Quick Lesson—The prefix **un-** can change a word to its opposite. **Un-** means **not**.

Directions: Look at the “opposites” pictures below. Draw a line to the correct word for each picture.

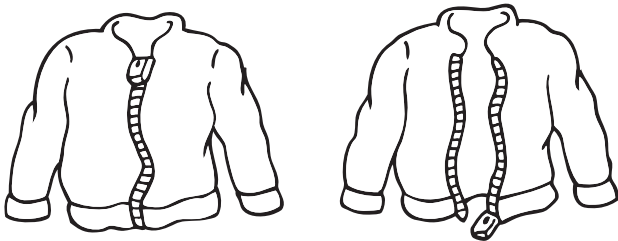
1.

wrapped**unwrapped**

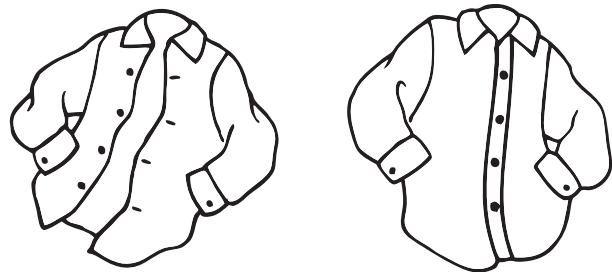
4.

tied**untied**

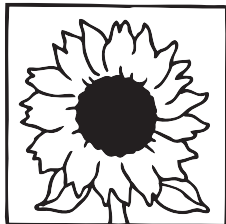
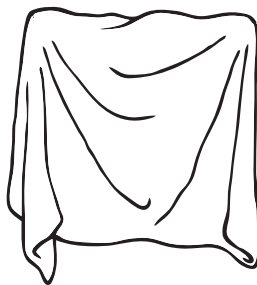
2.

zipped**unzipped**

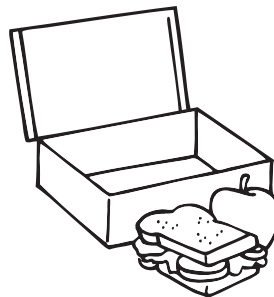
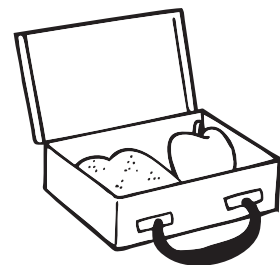
5.

buttoned**unbuttoned**

3.

covered**uncovered**

6.

packed**unpacked**

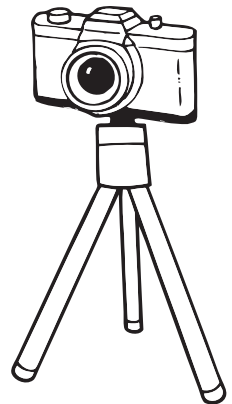
Number Prefixes

Quick Lesson—Some prefixes modify words by telling how many. The chart below shows the most popular numerical prefixes we use in the English language and gives examples of each.

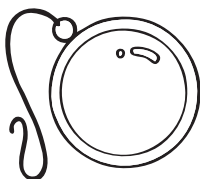
How many?	Prefix	Example
1	uni-	unicorn
2	bi-	bicycle
3	tri-	triceratops
4	quad-	quadrilateral
8	oct-	octopus
10	deca-	decade
100	cent-	century
1,000	milli-	millennium

Directions: Draw a box around the word in each sentence that has a number prefix. Fill in the missing number by referring to the chart above.

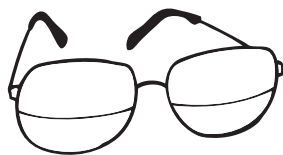
1. A tripod is a camera stand that has _____ legs.
2. An octagon has _____ sides.
3. It takes _____ years to make one century.
4. A unicycle only has _____ wheel.
5. A tricycle has _____ wheels.
6. There are _____ years in a decade.
7. Quadruplets are a set of _____ babies born at the same birth.
8. Triplets is the name for _____ babies born at the same birth.



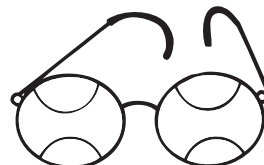
What would a pair of glasses with two sets of lenses in them be called? Circle it.



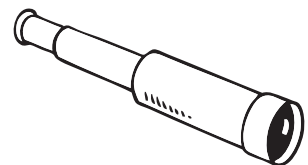
monocle



bifocals



trifocals
















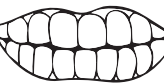


telescope

Irregular Plural Nouns

Quick Lesson—Some nouns don't follow any rules for changing to a plural. Instead, the whole word changes and there is no **-s** at the end!

Directions: Look at the nouns and pictures in the first column and find their plurals in the word bank. Fill in the blanks with the plural nouns.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---|---------|---|
| 1. more than one |  child | = _____ |  |
| 2. more than one |  foot | = _____ |  |
| 3. more than one |  goose | = _____ |  |
| 4. more than one |  man | = _____ |  |
| 5. more than one |  mouse | = _____ |  |
| 6. more than one |  ox | = _____ |  |
| 7. more than one |  person | = _____ |  |
| 8. more than one |  tooth | = _____ |  |

Word Bank

children

teeth

oxen

mice







feet

people

geese

men

Directions: Some nouns don't ever change! They are the same when they are singular and mean *one* and when they are plural and mean *many*. Write the singular and plural form of each noun.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--|---|-------|
| 9. more than one |  sheep | =  | _____ |
| 10. more than one |  deer | =  | _____ |
| 11. more than one |  moose | =  | _____ |

Do You Double?

Quick Lesson—If a single-syllable word has a short vowel and ends with a consonant, double the last letter before adding a suffix that starts with a vowel.

Example: pet + ing = petting (A second "t" was added.)



Directions: Add the suffixes to the base words below. Be careful to read each word.

1. sit + ing = _____

2. run + er = _____

3. win + ing = _____

4. trip + ing = _____

5. blur + y = _____

6. thin + er = _____



Quick Lesson—If a single-syllable word has a long vowel, do not double the last letter.

Example: snow + ing = snowing

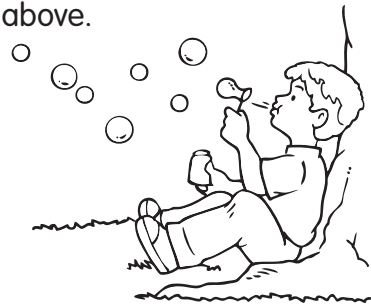
Directions: Add the suffixes to the following base words using the rule above.

7. sail + ed = _____

8. play + er = _____

9. grow + s = _____

10. blow + ing = _____



Quick Lesson—If a single-syllable word ends in more than one consonant, do not double the last letter. Just add the suffix.

Example: sing + er = singer ("ng" = double consonants)

Directions: Add suffixes to the following words. Circle the double consonants in the new words.

11. walk + ed = _____

12. help + er = _____

13. print + able = _____

14. tall + est = _____

