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  • How do I look up a two-word term, such as blue streak?
  • Which word in an idiom should I look up?
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  • Where will I find the meaning of a phrasal verb, such as to make up?
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07 Understanding grammar codes ..................................................................... Guide 53
  • What kinds of grammatical information are in the dictionary?
  • Where can I find a list of codes and abbreviations used in the dictionary?
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As noted at the bottom of each page, as an owner of this CD, you may
print the exercise pages to complete them on paper as appropriate.
How many of these things can you find in *The Newbury House Dictionary of American English*?

- a picture of a mobile home
- a description of Halloween
- computer-related terms such as *flame* and *byte*
- a sentence showing how to use the term *go halves*
- a map of North America
- how to pronounce the word *magic*
- the name of the longest river in China
- a synonym for the word *peachy*
- the languages spoken in Brazil
- names of the major world religions
- the number of inches in a foot

If you put a checkmark next to each item, you’re absolutely right. All of these things are in your dictionary.

People sometimes forget how much information is included in a dictionary, so we put together this *Activity Guide* to introduce you to *The Newbury House Dictionary of American English*. As you complete the activities in the guide you will accomplish two important things: (1) learn how to find many different kinds of information and, (2) learn new groups of related vocabulary words.

The *Activity Guide* consists of twenty-two topic-based lessons, each taking about twenty minutes to complete. Cross-referenced to each lesson is a “Guide to Skills and Strategies” that describes and gives examples of the skills needed to complete the activities. At the end of the *Activity Guide*, you will find a complete Answer Key is provided so that you can check your own work.

You may print Activity Guide exercises to write your answers.
I FINDING SYNONYMS

Use your dictionary to find a synonym for each of the boldfaced words below. Use the synonyms to complete the sentences that follow.

1. In most parts of the U.S., education is **compulsory** until age 16. After that, students are not _________ to go to school.

2. At many colleges, the academic year is divided into two **semesters**. At the end of each __________, students take exams and get grades for their courses.

2 LEARNING ABOUT THE U.S.

Your dictionary has a usage note for each of the boldfaced words below. Use the information in the notes to complete the sentences and add the words to the crossword puzzle.

ACROSS

1. Parents receive their children’s ____ on a **report card**.

4. After **secondary school**, many students go on to ____.

6. After your **freshman** year in college, you become a ____.

10. An ____ is larger and more important than a **test**.

13. ____ school students and adults can attend most **vocational schools**.

14. For university students, a **report card** is usually called a grade ____.

15. A synonym for the word **semester** is ____.

16. After **grade school**, students in the U.S. go to ____ school.

17. Playing ____ in college is usually an **extracurricular activity**.

21. Many ____ colleges offer an **associate degree**.
DOWN

2. A **GED** is equal to a high school ____.
3. One type of **M.A.** is called an **M.B.A.**, or master of ____ administration.
5. After you get an **M.A.**, you can go on to earn a ____.
7. A ____’s degree is often called a **B.A.**
8. Before you can get an **M.A.**, you must have a ____.
9. It usually takes ____ years to earn a **B.A.**
11. If you get two A’s and two B’s, your **grade point average** is ___ point five.
12. Unlike a college, a **university** offers ____ degree programs.
18. It usually takes ____ years to earn an **associate degree**.
19. At a **vocational school**, students learn ____ skills.
20. A ____ is smaller and less important than a test.
LEARNING ABOUT WORD STRESS

Use your dictionary to determine which syllable is stressed in these words. Then add the words to the chart below.

- blockbuster
- documentary
- producer
- cinema
- extra
- rating
- director
- matinee
- filmmaker

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>first syllable</th>
<th>second syllable</th>
<th>third syllable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cinema</td>
<td>director</td>
<td>documentary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2 DOING DICTIONARY RESEARCH

Choose a word to complete each sentence on this page. When you have completed sentences a–i, use two of the remaining words to complete the question in j. Then answer the question.

a. The movie “Jurassic Park” has __________ more than $913 million worldwide.

b. The movie “Jaws” was a big box office __________, earning more than $00.

c. The film “The Birds” was __________ by Alfred Hitchcock.

d. It’s usually cheaper to go to an afternoon __________.

e. Another word for “a big hit” is a __________.

f. The __________ to the movie “Superman” was called “Superman II.”

g. It is believed that more than 300,000 __________ appeared in the funeral scene of the movie “Gandhi.” That’s a lot of people.

h. The actor Arnold Schwarzenegger has __________ in several box office hits.

i. Before he became an actor, John Wayne moved furniture on movie __________.

j. Are you a __________ __________?

You may print Activity Guide exercises to write your answers.
LEARNING ABOUT THE U.S.

The usage notes in your dictionary give additional information about some interesting words in English. You can find the answer to each of these questions in your dictionary.

a. What’s in a BLT sandwich?

b. In addition to salad makings, what can you get at a salad bar?

c. What is spaghetti made of?

d. Where did the word hamburger come from?

e. What’s the difference between barbecuing and grilling?

f. Who invented peanut butter and when?
2 CHOOSING THE RIGHT DEFINITION

Each of the boldfaced words below has more than one meaning. Look up each word and choose the correct meaning for each word in this context. Write the meaning of the word on the lines.

A Meal with the King

Elvis Presley, the king of rock and roll, loved string beans, well-done meat, and creamed potatoes. He was also fond of bananas, especially in a sandwich with peanut butter. Elvis eventually got pretty heavy—up to 250 pounds—but he refused to listen to his doctor and change his eating habits. Sometimes, however, he went on a crash diet and for several days he ate only crackers, milk, and drank Gatorade.

adapted from Prevention's Giant Book of Health Facts, edited by John Feltman, Rodale Press, Emmaus, Penn. 1990

well-done____________________________________________________

creamed ____________________________________________________

heavy ______________________________________________________

crash ______________________________________________________

You may print Activity Guide exercises to write your answers.
I UNDERSTANDING ABBREVIATIONS

On page 1028 of your dictionary, you can find a chart of standard weights and measurements. Use the information in the chart to answer the question below.

a. What is the total weight of these groceries in pounds?
   - 5 lbs. of apples
   - 907.2 g. of flour
   - 8 oz. of chicken
   - 24 oz. of cheese

b. What is the total length of these measurements in feet?
   - 2 yd.
   - 0.3048 m.
   - 36 in.
   - 4 ft.
   - 12"

TOTAL ________

TOTAL ________

2 WORKING WITH WORD FORMS

Use your dictionary to find the missing word forms in this chart. Then choose a word to complete each question below and answer it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>noun (n.)</th>
<th>verb (v.)</th>
<th>adjective (adj.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>heat</td>
<td>measure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barometer</td>
<td>weigh</td>
<td>freezing, frozen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
a. How much do you __________?
b. What can you use to __________ a pot of water?
c. What scale do you use to __________ temperature?
d. In your area, does the temperature often fall below __________?

3 DOING DICTIONARY RESEARCH

Your dictionary has all the information you need to complete the sentences below. Write your answers on the lines.

a. We use **carats** to measure the weight of _______________.
b. On the **Fahrenheit** scale, water freezes at _______________ degrees.
c. Water boils at _______________ degrees **Celsius**.
d. A synonym for the word **huge** is _______________.
e. There are _______________ feet in a **mile**.
f. If you have a **ton** of homework to do, you have a _______________ of work.
UNDERSTANDING GRAMMAR CODES

You can use your dictionary to find out the past tense forms of verbs. Look up the verbs in the phrases below and add the past tense forms to the chart. Then complete the questions that follow and answer them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simple Form</th>
<th>Past Form</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>fax</strong> a memo</td>
<td><em>faxed</em></td>
<td><em>faxed</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E-mail</strong> a letter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>give</strong> a speech</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>leave</strong> a message</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>make</strong> a phone call</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>send</strong> a fax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>speak</strong> to a friend</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>write</strong> a memo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a. Have you ever _________ a fax to someone?</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. Have you ever _________ a speech to a large group?</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You may print Activity Guide exercises to write your answers.
c. Did you __________ a long-distance phone call last week? ___ ___ ___
d. Did you __________ a message on an answering machine yesterday? ___ ___ ___

2 UNDERSTANDING IDIOMS

Find these idioms in your dictionary and tell what they mean.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tell a</th>
<th>talk too</th>
<th>remain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>secret</td>
<td>much</td>
<td>silent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

go on and on          ___  ___  ___
hold your tongue        ___  ___  ___
let the cat out of the bag      ___  ___  ___
spill the beans              ___  ___  ___
talk someone’s ear off       ___  ___  ___
take the Fifth (Amendment)    ___  ___  ___

3 DOING DICTIONARY RESEARCH

Use the information on pages 1013–1016 of your dictionary to complete the sentences below.

a. The official language in Uruguay is __________.
b. Lingala is spoken in __________.
c. A Cameroonian is likely to speak __________ and/or __________.
d. Most Jordanians speak __________.
e. There are __________ different languages spoken in India.
I  CHOOSING THE RIGHT DEFINITION

Each of the words below has more than one meaning. Look up each word and find the definition that relates to music. Write the definition on the line.

a. beat  ______________ tempo, rhythm of music

b. band  ____________________________________________

  ____________________________________________

c. jam  ____________________________________________

  ____________________________________________

d. score  ____________________________________________

  ____________________________________________

e. staff  ____________________________________________

  ____________________________________________

2  DOING DICTIONARY RESEARCH

Your dictionary has a lot of information about music. See what it has to say about each kind of music in the following chart and take notes. Then answer the questions that follow.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of music</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bluegrass</td>
<td>• type of country music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• lively music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• played on violins, guitars, banjos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blues</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>country music</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(or country and western)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gospel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heavy metal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jazz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rhythm and blues</td>
<td>• use with a singular verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• type of modern music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• has a strong beat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• influenced by blues music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rock and roll</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Which type of music first became popular in the 1980s? ___

b. Which type of music might you hear in a church? ___

c. Banjos are often used to play which type of music? ___
I  UNDERSTANDING ABBREVIATIONS

Each of the abbreviations below stands for a U.S. government agency. Use your dictionary to find the meaning of each abbreviation. Then tell what each agency does.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U.S. government agency</th>
<th>Does what?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| FBI:  
*Federal Bureau of Investigation* | *investigates crime* |
| FDA: | |
| IRS: | |
| CIA: | |
| NASA: | |

2  WORKING WITH WORD FORMS

You can use your dictionary to find the missing words in the following chart.
3 LEARNING ABOUT THE U.S.

Your dictionary has all the information you need to complete the sentences below.

a. In the U.S., members of the Democratic Party are usually considered more __________ than members of the Republican Party.
b. The symbol of the Democratic Party is a __________.
c. The symbol of the Republican Party is an __________.
d. GOP is another name for the __________ Party.
e. The U.S. constitution identifies the country’s rules and __________.
f. The U.S. Congress is made up of the House of Representatives and the __________.
g. There are 26 amendments to the U.S. constitution. A synonym for the word amendment is __________.
h. The right wing of the Democratic Party is the __________ part.
i. Legislators __________ on new laws.
j. Members of the U.S. Senate are called __________.
k. The Bill of Rights is part of the U.S. __________.
l. The Chief Executive is another name for the __________.
DOING DICTIONARY RESEARCH

Use context to guess the meaning of the boldfaced words below. Then check your guesses by looking up each word in your dictionary.

Madagascar, the world’s fourth largest island, lies off the eastern coast of Africa. Many scientists consider Madagascar a “biological superpower” because of the diversity of plants and animals. An estimated 160,000 species are unique to this island. Most of these species live in the rapidly disappearing rain forests on the east coast of the island. Since humans arrived on the island about 1,500 years ago, 93% of the island’s tropical forests and over 66% of its rain forests have been cut down. This deforestation has in turn caused Madagascar to become the most eroded country in the world.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>boldfaced word</th>
<th>my guess</th>
<th>dictionary definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>diversity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>species</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rain forests</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deforestation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eroded</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use your dictionary to identify the countable and uncountable nouns. Group them in the chart below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>countable nouns</th>
<th>uncountable nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ecologist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oxygen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pollution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resource</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habitat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ozone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rain forest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vegetation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Choose words from the chart above to complete these sentences.

a. Almost half of the world’s__________ are in Brazil.
b. In 1982, a British __________ discovered a hole in the ozone layer over Antarctica.
c. __________ protects us from the harmful rays of the sun.
d. The six main __________ that provide energy in the U.S. are oil, gas, coal, nuclear power, hydropower (water), and wood.
e. Some __________, like chemical and nuclear, are deadly.
f. Many species of plants and animals have become extinct because their __________ were destroyed.
I FINDING SYNONYMS
You can use your dictionary to find a synonym for each boldfaced word below. Write the synonym on the blank line.

a. Today there are about 800,000 attorneys in the United States. That’s roughly one ____________________ for every 300 people.

b. Between 1985 and 1995, the number of paralegals in the U.S. grew from 76,000 to about 140,000. In the future, the number of legal ____________________ will probably continue to grow.

c. Today Americans are spending about $90 billion on litigation and insurance. Most of the money spent on ____________________ goes to lawyers.

d. In 1972, the US government temporarily outlawed capital punishment. Today 35 of the 50 states have the _______________ ______________.

2 DOING DICTIONARY RESEARCH
Your dictionary has all the information you need to complete the sentences in this activity. Each answer should fit in the appropriate space in the crossword puzzle.
ACROSS

2. A **juvenile delinquent** is a young person who has done something _____.

4. The plural form of the word **jury** is _____.

7. The **judiciary** is one branch of the U.S. _____.

9. What part of speech is the word **jurisprudence**?

10. The past tense form of the verb **sue** is _____.

11. A synonym for the word **judgment** is _____.

13. Both lawyers and ____ are called **jurists**.

DOWN

1. In the U.S., a man and a woman can get ____ by a **justice of the peace**.

3. A synonym for the word **lawyer** is _____.

5. Is the word **juror** a countable noun or an uncountable noun?
   (If it’s a countable noun, it has a plural form.) ____________

6. Is the **plaintiff** in a court case a person or an object? ____________

8. A **jury** is usually made up of _____ people.

12. How many different meanings does the word **jury** have? ____________

You may print Activity Guide exercises to write your answers.
I UNDERSTANDING IDIOMS

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of each boldfaced idiom below. Then answer the questions.

a. Do you usually get to class **ahead of time**?

b. What can you do **in no time flat**?

c. What can you use to **tell time**?

d. What can you do when you have some **time to kill**?

f. Who from your country has made it to **the big time**?

g. Do you agree that “**Time heals all wounds**”?

2 DOING DICTIONARY RESEARCH

Your dictionary has all the information you need to complete the sentences below. Each answer should fit in the appropriate space in the crossword puzzle.
ACROSS

2. If you live in one place for a **decade**, you have lived there for ___ years.
4. At **daylight saving time** in April, people set their clocks ___ an hour.
6. When you do something in a **split second**, you do it very______.
8. At **bedtime**, it’s time to go to ___.
10. Q: What’s the **deadline** for this paper?
   A: You need to ___ it by Friday.
12. A **century** is a time period of a ___ years.

DOWN

1. A **timer** can be a person or a ____.
2. A synonym for the word **late** is ___.
3. A worker earns $8.00 an hour. On weekends she earns **time and a half** or $____ an hour.
5. A bus **timetable** tells you when the bus ____.
7. A synonym for the word **dawn** is _____.
8. An **hour** is ____ minutes long.
9. Two **times** four equals _____.
11. What part of speech is the word **time-consuming**?

You may print Activity Guide exercises to write your answers.
I UNDERSTANDING GRAMMAR CODES

Look up the word *exercise* in your dictionary and then decide if these statements are true or false.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>True</th>
<th>False</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. The second syllable of the word <em>exercise</em> is stressed.</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. You can use the word <em>exercise</em> as either a noun or a verb.</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. The second definition of the verb is more formal.</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. The past tense of the verb is <em>exercised</em>.</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. The word <em>exercise</em> can be either a count noun or an uncount noun.</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 LEARNING ABOUT WORD STRESS

Your dictionary shows which syllable in a word is stressed. Look up these words and underline the stressed syllable. Then group the words and terms in the chart below.

junk food  nicotine  fiber  stress
relaxation  exercise  caffeine  veggies
cholesterol  organic food  vitamins

You may print Activity Guide exercises to write your answers.
### good for you | not good for you
--- | ---
 | junk food

#### 3 DOING DICTIONARY RESEARCH
If you can’t answer any of these questions, use your dictionary to look up the unfamiliar words. Then answer the questions.

### A DICTIONARY HEALTH QUIZ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Do you work out several times a week?</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Do you get some aerobic exercise every week?</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Do you usually warm up before exercising?</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Do you use sunscreen regularly?</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Do you drink plenty of fluids?</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Do you eat plenty of high fiber foods?</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Do you feel physically fit?</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Are you neither overweight nor underweight?</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### NUMBER OF YES ANSWERS

- **8-6** Congratulations. You’re headed for a long life.
- **5-2** Warning! Your daily habits could be healthier.
- **0-1** Don’t despair. There’s still time to get healthy.

You may print Activity Guide exercises to write your answers.
I UNDERSTANDING IDIOMS

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the boldfaced terms below. Then answer the questions.

a. What was the last food you ordered to go?

b. What might cause a boat to go down?

c. Which of your friends is likely to go far?

d. What color goes with red?

e. How would you feel if your business went under?

f. Which of your friends has the most get-up-and-go?

2 FINDING SYNONYMS

Look up any unfamiliar words and then group them in the chart below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>walk</th>
<th>amble</th>
<th>race</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stroll</td>
<td>flee</td>
<td>creep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rush</td>
<td>hurry</td>
<td>inch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go slow</td>
<td>go fast</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Why might someone have to *flee* their house?

b. When was the last time you *strolled* around town?

c. What might cause you to *rush* to the store?

3 DOING DICTIONARY RESEARCH

Use the maps in your dictionary on pages 1022-1026 to answer the questions below.

a. If you travel from Mexico to the United States by bus, you must enter California, Arizona, Texas, or ____________.

b. Papua New Guinea is ____________ of Australia.

c. ____________ borders Egypt on the west.

d. Ecuador is between Colombia and ____________.
I UNDERSTANDING GRAMMAR CODES

Look up the word money in your dictionary and read the entry. Then choose the correct word to complete the sentences below.

a. The (first/second) syllable in this word is stressed.
b. The word money is a (countable/uncountable) noun.
c. The expression for my money is a (formal/informal) term.
d. You should always use this word with a (singular/plural) verb.

2 WORKING WITH WORD FORMS

What part of speech are these words? You can find out by looking in your dictionary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>noun (n.)</th>
<th>verb (v.)</th>
<th>adjective (adj.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>monetary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monetize</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moneymaker</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moneyed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moneygruber</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moneygrubbing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 FINDING SYNONYMS

Some of the terms below describe a rich person while others describe a poor person. Find these words and terms in your dictionary and then group them in the chart below.

- on easy street
- strapped
- loaded
- broke
- hard up
- well-heeled

He/She is rich. | He/She is poor.
---|---
He’s on easy street. | She’s
She’s | He’s
He’s | She’s

4 CHOOSING THE RIGHT DEFINITION

Look up each underlined word in your dictionary and choose the definition that fits the word in this context. Then decide if the sentence describes something good or something bad. Check (√) “That’s good” or “That’s bad.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>That’s good.</th>
<th>That’s bad.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
a. The store refuses to take your check. | ___ | ___ |
b. You write a check and it bounces. | ___ | ___ |
c. Someone deposits $1000 in your bank account. | ___ | ___ |
d. Your business makes a profit. | ___ | ___ |
e. Someone gives you a counterfeit dollar. | ___ | ___ |
f. You pay five bucks for a cup of coffee. | ___ | ___ |
UNDERSTANDING GRAMMAR CODES

Use the information on page 196 of your dictionary to complete each sentence below or to answer the question.

a. The word daybreak is (a countable/an uncountable) noun.
b. What’s a synonym for the word daydream?

c. The expression to make someone’s day is (a formal/an informal) expression.
d. The (first/second) syllable of the word daylight is stressed.

2 DOING DICTIONARY RESEARCH

Your dictionary has all the information you need to complete the sentences below. Each answer should fit in the appropriate space in the crossword puzzle.

ACROSS

4 The adjective form of the word nightmare is ___.
6 A night table belongs near your ___.
7 The abbreviation P.M. stands for post meridiem or after ___.
9 A synonym for the word snooze is ___.
11 If you go to work nightly, you work every ___.
12 Another way to say night shift is ___ shift.
15 A sleepyhead is a ___ person.
16 The past tense of the verb sleep is ___.
DOWN

1 A **night owl** is a person who likes to stay up ___.
2 If you have a **sleepless** night, you go ___ sleep.
3 If you **sleep in** tomorrow morning, you will sleep ___ than usual.
5 **Dusk** is the part of day between ___ and night.
8 When you go out for a **night on the town**, you might go to a ___.
10 **Prime time** television is between seven and ___ in the evening.
13 If you **stay up all night**, you keep ___ all night.
14 A synonym for the word **sleepy** is ___.

You may print Activity Guide exercises to write your answers.
I  WORKING WITH WORD FORMS

In English, there are two main ways to identify the person who plays a sport. For some sports, add the word **player** to the noun form of the sport (soccer player). For others, add **-er** to the verb form (golfer). Your dictionary identifies the sports that take an -er ending. Look up the sports below and then group them in the chart.

golf  ping pong  hockey  surf
skate  basketball  jog  swim
weightlift  skydive  volleyball  tennis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-er</th>
<th>player</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>golfer</td>
<td>ping pong player</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2  DOING DICTIONARY RESEARCH

Your dictionary has all the information you need to complete the sentences below. Each answer should fit in the appropriate space in the crossword puzzle.
ACROSS
3 An umpire can also be called a ___.
5 ___ is one of the martial arts.
6 In golf, you use a ___ to hit the ball.
8 The word gym is short for ___.
10 The Special Olympics is held every ___ years.
11 There are ___ people on a baseball team.
12 Athletes in a marathon run more than ___ miles.
14 In baseball, players try to hit a ball with a ___.
16 A professional athlete makes a ___ by playing a sport.

DOWN
1 The captain of a sports team is the ___ of the team.
2 You need a ___ to go skydiving.
4 The Super Bowl is a championship ___ game in the U.S.
7 Track-and-field events include foot races and ___.
8 In volleyball, you get a point when you ___ the ball on your opponent’s side of the net.
9 If you outscore your opponent, you score more ___.
13 A competitive person likes to ___.
15 There are ___ players on a basketball team.
I UNDERSTANDING GRAMMAR CODES

Look up the word *biography* in your dictionary and then answer the questions below.

a. Which syllable is stressed? _______________

b. What’s the plural form of this word? _____________

c. What do you call a person who writes a biography? _______________

d. Choose the correct form of the word to complete the sentence below.

   *I’m looking for ____________ information about the musician Glenn Gould.*

Use your dictionary to find out if these nouns are countable or uncountable and add them to the chart. Then complete the questions that follow and answer them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>fiction</th>
<th>essay</th>
<th>setting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>poem</td>
<td>prose</td>
<td>literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poetry</td>
<td>anthology</td>
<td>novel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countable Nouns</th>
<th>Uncountable Nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>fiction</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
e. What two poets would you include in an anthology of __________?
   Answer: _______ and _______

f. What’s the __________ of your favorite novel?
   Answer: __________

g. Do you prefer to read __________ or nonfiction?
   Answer: __________

h. Would you rather read poetry or __________?
   Answer: __________

2 DOING DICTIONARY RESEARCH

Use context to guess the meaning of the boldfaced words below. Then check your guesses by looking up each word in your dictionary.

a. The Oxford English dictionary is the largest dictionary in the world. It consists of 15,487 pages in 12 volumes.

b. A person who reads a lot is sometimes called a bookworm. A bookworm is also an insect that eats and destroys the binding of a book.

c. The first cookbook was published in Italy in 1475. It included recipes for larks’ tongues and hummingbirds’ livers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>boldfaced word</th>
<th>my guess from context</th>
<th>dictionary definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>volumes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>binding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>published</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recipes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I  CHOOSING THE RIGHT DEFINITION

Look up the word **bill** in your dictionary and choose the meaning that best fits the word in each sentence below. Write the number of the meaning.

a. I am not going to foot the bill for your education if you are not going to study. _____

b. I just got a bill for $200 from the doctor. _____

c. Can you change a $50 bill? _____

Look up the word **charge** in your dictionary and choose the meaning that best fits the word in each sentence below. Write the number of the meaning.

d. Are you going to charge these shoes? _____

e. How much do they charge to park in town? _____

2  DOING DICTIONARY RESEARCH

Your dictionary has all the information you need to complete the sentences below. Each answer should fit in the appropriate space in the crossword puzzle.

ACROSS

2  The past tense of the verb **pay** is ___.

3  A **charge account** allows you to buy now and ___ later.

4  If you are in **debt**, you ___ someone money.

5  When you **cash a check**, you get ___ in exchange.
8 A **teller** works in a ___.
9 If you **overspend** your budget, you spend too ___.
11 When you **pay off** your credit card bill, you ___ paying.
12 A **401(k)** plan is a type of ___ plan for employees.

**DOWN**

1 When you **withdraw** money from your bank account, you ___ it out.
3 When you **deposit** money in your savings account, you ___ it in the bank.
4 If you deposit some money in the bank, you can ___ a **checking account**.
6 You can use an **ATM** to get ___ from your bank account.
7 When you get a **loan** from the bank, you have to pay ___.
10 **Cash** includes paper money and metal ___.
13 You can use a **cash card** to get money at an ___.
UNDERSTANDING ABBREVIATIONS

Your dictionary gives the meaning of many abbreviations. Look up these computer-related abbreviations and note their meaning. Then use the information in the dictionary to answer the questions.

a. k: ________________
   If a computer disk holds 600k of data (numbers, letters, and symbols), how many bytes of information is that? ________________

b. CD-ROM: ________________
   How many k does a CD-ROM hold? ________________

c. PC: ________________
   What kind of PC would you prefer to have, a desktop or a laptop? ________________

d. RAM: ________________
   What does a computer’s RAM hold? ________________

e. megs: ________________
   If your computer has 30 megs of memory, how many bytes is that? ________________
2 CHOOSING THE RIGHT DEFINITION

Your dictionary gives a computer-related definition for each of these words. Look up each word and circle the number of the definition. Then answer the question that follows.

a. bug (n.) 1 2 3 4 5

You just discovered that your new computer program has a bug in it. What are you going to do?

b. crash (v.) 1 2 3

How would you feel if your computer crashed?

c. down (adj.) 1 2 3 4 5

What might cause a computer network to go down?

d. flame (v.) 1 2

How would you feel if someone flamed you?

e. hardware (n.) 1 2

What’s an example of computer hardware?

f. mouse (n.) 1 2 3

What do you use a mouse for?
FINDING SYNONYMS

You can use your dictionary to find a synonym for each boldfaced word below. Write the synonym on the blank line.

a. One of the oldest wooden buildings in the world is a pagoda in Nara, Japan. This ____________ was completed in the year 715.

b. The World Trade Center in New York City is 110 stories high. There is a restaurant on the 107th ____________.

c. There’s a sanctuary called Angkor Wat in Cambodia. This ____________ was built in the 12th century.

CHOOSING THE RIGHT DEFINITION

The word build means something different in each of the sentences below. Find this word in your dictionary and choose the correct definition of the word in each sentence.

a. She built her argument on the facts of the case.

__________________________

#2 based on, established

b. Developers want to build up this area because the land is cheap.
c. The Great Wall of China was **built** mainly of earth and stone.

d. She has **built** a reputation for doing excellent work.

3 DOING DICTIONARY RESEARCH

Your dictionary has a picture for each of the buildings below. Use the picture and the written information to complete the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of building</th>
<th>Made of</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>igloo</td>
<td>ice blocks</td>
<td>to live in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gazebo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lean to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lighthouse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mobile home</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>observatory</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pagoda</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Which kind of building might you find in a garden?

b. Which kind of building can’t exist in a hot climate?

c. Which kind of building is the easiest to build?
I UNDERSTANDING GRAMMAR CODES

Look on page 261 of your dictionary for answers to these questions.

a. What do you call someone who specializes in economics?

b. Which verb should you use to complete the sentence below? Underline it.

Economics (plays/play) an important role in the relationships among countries.

c. What is one way that you can economize?

d. What is a synonym for the word economical?

e. On an airplane, how is economy class different from first class or business class?

2 WORKING WITH WORD FORMS

Use your dictionary to find the missing forms of the words in the chart.
You may print Activity Guide exercises to write your answers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>noun (n.)</th>
<th>verb (v.)</th>
<th>adjective (adj.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bankruptcy</td>
<td>invest</td>
<td>inflationary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>profit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 DOING DICTIONARY RESEARCH

Use context to guess the meaning of the boldfaced words below. Then check the meaning of each word in your dictionary and complete the chart below.

Harold Zullow is a social psychologist with an interesting **theory**. Zullow says we can use popular music to predict changes in the economy. According to Zullow, when you hear a lot of sad songs on the radio, it’s not a good time to **buy stocks**. A lot of unhappy songs indicate that a **recession** is coming. However, when song lyrics start to get happy, it’s a good time to **invest**. This is a sign that the **stock market** is going to rise.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>boldfaced word</th>
<th>my guess from context</th>
<th>dictionary definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>theory</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recession</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stocks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stock market</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I FINDING SYNONYMS

Look up each of these words in your dictionary and write down any synonyms you can use to describe your feelings. Then group the words in the chart below.

a. blue ________________________________

b. cheerful ________________________________

c. depressed ________________________________

d. furious ________________________________

e. jolly ________________________________

f. jovial ________________________________

g. low ________________________________

h. steaming ________________________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>happy</th>
<th>sad</th>
<th>angry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>depressed</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now choose a word from the chart above to complete each of these sentences.

i. I’m worried about Paula. She’s been feeling __________ since she lost her job.
j. Why are you so __________? Did you win a million dollars or something?
k. I’d be __________ if someone stole my car.

2 UNDERSTANDING IDIOMS

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of these idioms and check (✓) angry, depressed, or happy. Then use the idioms to complete the sentences below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Idiom</th>
<th>Angry</th>
<th>Depressed</th>
<th>Happy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. He blew his top. . .</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. He was in a funk. . .</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. He was on cloud nine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. He felt down in the dumps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. He was walking on air. . .</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. He hit the roof. . .</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. He blew his top</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(or) because his son decided to quit school.

h. ______________________________ |

(or) because he didn’t have any money.

i. ______________________________ |

(or) because he got the job he wanted.
DOING DICTIONARY RESEARCH

Use your dictionary to learn the meaning of any unfamiliar words in the list below. Then answer the question. Check Yes or No.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do you own . . . . . . . ?</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a flannel shirt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a tuxedo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dungarees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a striped necktie</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a wool suit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a parka</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a plaid shirt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a vest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a blazer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a gown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Choose words from the list above to complete these sentences. More than one answer may be possible.

a. A man might wear ____________ to a wedding.
b. You usually wear a shirt under ____________.
c. ____________ is a type of jacket.
d. You probably wouldn’t wear a striped necktie with ____________.
e. In cold weather, it’s nice to have ____________.

## 2 UNDERSTANDING GRAMMAR CODES

Your dictionary identifies phrasal verbs as either separable (*phrasal v.sep.*) or inseparable (*phrasal v.insep.*). Look up these verbs and group them in the chart. Then answer the questions that follow in complete sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>phrasal v.sep.</th>
<th>phrasal v.insep.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dress up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take off</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wear out</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>put on</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>try on</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. What was the last thing you put on before you left your house today?


b. Where can you try on clothing in a clothing store?


c. Do you usually take off your shoes before you enter your house?


d. When was the last time you dressed up for something?


You may print Activity Guide exercises to write your answers.
01 CHOOSING THE RIGHT DEFINITION

When you look up a word in the dictionary, keep in mind the following:

• Many words have more than one meaning. The first meaning may not be the one you want.
• Sample sentences can help you understand the different meanings of a word.

Remember to scan all of the meanings before you make a decision. Imagine, for example, that you are looking for a computer-related definition of the word “enter”. Which of these definitions would you choose?

**enter /ˈentər/ v.**
1 to go into: I entered the classroom.
2 to begin, engage in: She will enter college in the autumn.
3 to write down, record: The command on the computer screen told me to enter my name, so I typed it in.
4 phrasal v. insep. to enter into s.t.: to contract for, cooperate with: Our company entered into an agreement with a foreign government.

02 DOING DICTIONARY RESEARCH

A dictionary is one of the most useful research tools you can have on your desk. To find the information you need, however, it helps to know how the dictionary is organized. Listed below are some commonly-asked questions.

• **How do I look up a two-word term, such as “blue streak”?**
  For two-word entries, ignore the space between the two words. Look up the two words as if they were one, e.g., bluestreak. For example, you will find the term “blue streak” in your dictionary between the words “blues” and “bluff”.

• **Which word in an idiom should I look up?**
  An idiom is listed in the dictionary under one of its main words. If you don’t find the idiom under the first word you look up, you must try another. For example, to find the meaning of the idiom “the cream of the crop,”
you might first look up the word “cream”. If the idiom is not listed there, look for it under the word “crop.”

- **How do I look up an abbreviation, such as “IRS”?**
  Abbreviations are listed in alphabetical order just like other words in the dictionary. For example, the entry for the abbreviation “IRS” comes between the entries for “irritate” and “Islam”. Your dictionary also has an entry for the full form of the abbreviation. Thus, you can get more information about the IRS by reading the dictionary entry for “Internal Revenue Service”.

- **Where will I find the meaning of a phrasal verb, such as “to make up”?**
  Phrasal verbs are listed with the entry for the verb. Thus, to find the meaning of the phrasal verb “to make up”, you would look up the verb “make”. After the definitions for the verb “make”, you will find the phrasal verbs listed in alphabetical order. For example, the phrasal verb “to make up” is listed between “to make it up” and “to make up for lost time”.

  **33 to make it up to s.o.**: to do s.t. good for s.o. after having done s.t. bad: *The husband could not take his wife out to dinner on her birthday, so he made it up to her later by taking her on a weekend vacation.*

  **34 phrasal v. to make up**: a. to agree to be friends again, (syn.) to reconcile: *The couple had a fight, but then made up and kissed.* b. to apply cosmetics: *The model makes up her face before a job.*

  **35 to make up for lost time**: a. to tell stories about one’s past: *Two friends had not seen each other for ten years and made up for lost time by talking all night.*

- **How can I find words quickly?**
  Use the boldfaced guide words at the top of the dictionary pages. The guide word on the left page indicates the first entry on the page. The guide word on the right is the last entry on that page. All of the other entries on these pages fall alphabetically between the two guide words. Would you find the entry for the word fifteen on pages 310-311? What about the word festival?

  **fictional 310 311 figure skating**

- **How can I quickly find the definition I need in a large entry?**
  Scanning is a good way to find information you need quickly. Here is how you scan:

  1. Let your eyes move quickly down the page. Don’t read every word.
  2. Slow down when you see words or phrases that might be important for your search.
03 FINDING SYNONYMS

How can you expand your vocabulary? When you look up a word in your dictionary, note any synonyms, or words that are similar in meaning. In addition, look for the abbreviation (syn.) in your dictionary. After this abbreviation, your dictionary lists “challenge” synonyms for the word you looked up. In the example below, what synonym can you find for the word “majestic”?

Example:

**majestic** /məˈdʒɛstɪk/ adj. 1 magnificent, spectacular: The Rocky Mountains in the western United States are majestic. 2 proud, dignified, (syn.) regal: The Queen acts in a majestic manner.

-adv. majestically.

04 LEARNING ABOUT WORD STRESS

Your dictionary shows the number of syllables in a word and indicates the syllable that is stressed. Note how your dictionary shows that each of these words has three syllables:

sum•ma•ry of•fi•cious di•a•rist

In the dictionary examples below, notice the stress mark before the syllable that receives the primary stress //. The syllable with secondary, or less forceful, stress is marked with the symbol /\.

'saməri əˈfɪʃəs 'diərɪst

05 LEARNING ABOUT THE U.S.

Many words in *The Newbury House Dictionary* give information about American culture. A list of these words and terms begins on page 1006 of your dictionary. Your dictionary also includes a wide range of usage notes, many of which provide relevant cultural information.

In the example below, note how the dictionary definition, the italicized sample sentence, and the usage note all provide cultural information.

**Super Bowl** n. (in USA) the national football championship:

*The Super Bowl is the most important football game of the year.*

**USAGE NOTE:** The Super Bowl is played on a Sunday in January and is the most popular sporting event of the year, with millions of people watching the game on television and holding Super Bowl parties in their homes.
06 UNDERSTANDING ABBREVIATIONS
An abbreviation is the shortened form of a word or phrase. In your dictionary, you can look in two places to get information about an abbreviation. For example, if you look up the abbreviation “DJ,” here’s what your dictionary says:

DJ /dʒɛdi/ n. See: disk jockey

You can then look up the word disk jockey to learn more about this term.

disk jockey or DJ /dʒɛdi/ n. a person who plays recorded music on the radio or in a disco: Some disk jockeys on the radio talk and tell jokes between songs.

07 UNDERSTANDING GRAMMAR CODES

• What kinds of grammatical information is in the dictionary?

Your dictionary identifies:
1. the parts of speech of a word
2. irregular plural forms of nouns
3. countable and uncountable nouns
4. separable and inseparable phrasal verbs
5. the forms of irregular verbs

• Where can I find a list of codes and abbreviations used in the dictionary?

On the last page of your dictionary, there is a list of grammar-related abbreviations and terms. On pages XXX to XXX of the dictionary, you will find further explanation and examples of these terms.

08 UNDERSTANDING IDIOMS

An idiom is a phrase or expression that has a different meaning from the individual words. Your dictionary includes information about many common idiomatic expressions in English. In the example below, which meaning of the expression “head over heels” is idiomatic?

10 head over heels: a. to fall down: He fell head over heels down the stairs. b. fig. to fall in love: He fell head over heels in love with her.

If you said “b,” you’re right. But how do you know which word to look up in an idiomatic expression such as “head over heels”? Will you find the meaning with the definitions for the word “head” or “heels”? It’s not always
easy to know, so you may have to look in several places in your dictionary. If you don’t find the meaning under your first choice, try another word.

WORKING WITH WORD FORMS

What’s the adjective form of the word “luck”? Does the word “compete” have a noun form? You can use your dictionary to get answers to questions like these.

Look at the example below. What’s the noun form of the word? What are the verb forms? Does it have an adverb form?

sun•bathe /sun•bæθ/ v. -bathed, -bathing, -bathes to expose oneself to the sun’s rays: On vacation, we sunbathe on the beach. -n. [U] sun-bathing

Notice that your dictionary uses abbreviations to indicate the forms of words:

(n.) = noun
(v.) = verb
(adj.) = adjective
(adv.) = adverb
1 ACADEMIC WORK

1 Finding Synonyms
   1. required 2. term

2 Learning about the U.S.

2 BLOCKBUSTERS

1 Learning about Word Stress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>first syllable</th>
<th>second syllable</th>
<th>third syllable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cinema</td>
<td>director</td>
<td>documentary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blockbuster</td>
<td>producer</td>
<td>matinee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extra</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filmmaker</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rating</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You may print Activity Guide exercises to write your answers.
2 Doing Dictionary Research
a. grossed      e. blockbuster  i. sets
b. hit          f. sequel      j. Are you a film buff?
c. directed     g. extras      
d. matinee      h. starred

3 CREAMED POTATOES

1 Learning about the U.S.
   a. bacon, lettuce, and tomato
   b. bread and soup
   c. flour, water, and sometimes eggs or other flavorings
   d. Germany; it was named after a German food called Hamburg steak.
   e. When you barbecue, you add barbecue sauce to meat and then cook it outdoors on a grill. When you grill food, you cook it on a grill without barbecue sauce.
   f. George Washington Carver invented peanut butter in the early 1900s.

2 Choosing the Right Definition
well-done: cooked thoroughly
creamed: to blend or mix, usually with cream
heavy: fat, overweight
crash: using speed and concentrated efforts to get results

4 DEGREES, OUNCES, AND POUNDS

1 Understanding Abbreviations
   a. nine pounds
   b. eleven feet

2 Working with Word Forms
   noun (n.)               verb (v.)              adjective (adj.)
   measurement            measure                measurable
   weight                 weigh                  X
   heat                   heat                   heated
   barometer              x                      barometric
   freeze                 freeze                freezing, frozen
   a. weigh
   b. heat

3 Doing Dictionary Research
   a. gold
   b. 32
   c. 100
   d. enormous
   e. 5,280
   f. large amount
5  E-MAIL IT

1 Understanding Grammar Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simple Form</th>
<th>Past Form</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fax a memo</td>
<td>faxed</td>
<td>faxed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-mail a letter</td>
<td>e-mailed</td>
<td>e-mailed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give a speech</td>
<td>gave</td>
<td>given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leave a message</td>
<td>left</td>
<td>left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make a phone call</td>
<td>made</td>
<td>made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>send a fax</td>
<td>sent</td>
<td>sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speak to a friend</td>
<td>spoke</td>
<td>spoken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>write a memo</td>
<td>wrote</td>
<td>written</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. sent  c. make
b. given  d. leave

2 Understanding Idioms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tell a secret</th>
<th>talk too much</th>
<th>remain silent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>go on and on</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hold your tongue</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>let the cat out of the bag</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spill the beans</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talk someone’s ear off</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take the Fifth (Amendment)</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Doing Dictionary Research

a. Spanish  c. English, French  e. sixteen
b. Zaire    d. Arabic

6 FROM BACH TO ROCK

1 Choosing the Right Definition

a. beat: tempo, rhythm of music
b. band: a group of something (musicians)
c. jam: to create a piece of music while playing it
d. score: music on paper; music played in a film; (syn) soundtrack
e. staff: the five lines and four spaces on which notes are written
2 Doing Dictionary Research

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of music</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bluegrass</td>
<td>• type of country music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• lively music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• played on violins, guitars, banjos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blues</td>
<td>• slow jazz music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• music about sad feelings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>country music</td>
<td>• type of popular music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• based on folk music of southern and western USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• played with guitars, a fiddle and drums</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gospel</td>
<td>• type of American religious music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• strong rhythms and harmonies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heavy metal</td>
<td>• loud rock music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• words are hard to understand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jazz</td>
<td>• type of popular American music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• New Orleans jazz is slow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Dixieland jazz is fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rap</td>
<td>• music in which artist speaks to a strong rhythm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• became popular in the 1980s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rhythm and blues</td>
<td>• use with a singular verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• type of modern music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• has a strong beat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• influenced by blues music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rock and roll</td>
<td>• type of modern American music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• main instruments are guitars and drums</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. rap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. gospel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. bluegrass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 GOVERNMENT MATTERS

1 Understanding Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U.S. government agency</th>
<th>Does what?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FBI: Federal Bureau of</td>
<td>investigates crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FDA: Food and Drug Administration</td>
<td>checks the safety of food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRS: Internal Revenue Service</td>
<td>collects taxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIA: Central Intelligence</td>
<td>gathers information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>about other countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NASA: National Aeronautics</td>
<td>directs space exploration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Space Administration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2 Working with Word Forms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>noun</th>
<th>verb</th>
<th>adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>democracy</td>
<td>democratize</td>
<td>democratic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amendment</td>
<td>amend</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>politics</td>
<td>politicize</td>
<td>political</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Learning about the U.S.

- liberal
- donkey
- elephant
- Grand Old, or Republican
- principles
- Senate
- liberal
- donkey
- elephant
- Grand Old, or Republican
- principles
- Senate
- change; modification
- conservative
- vote
- senators
- constitution
- President

8 HABITATS

1 Doing Dictionary Research

Answers will vary.

2 Understanding Grammar Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>countable nouns</th>
<th>uncountable nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ecologist</td>
<td>oxygen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habitat</td>
<td>ozone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rain forest</td>
<td>pollution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resource</td>
<td>vegetation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| a. rain forests  | c. Ozone           | e. pollution  |
| b. ecologist     | d. resources       | f. habitats   |

9 IT’S THE LAW

1 Finding Synonyms

- lawyer
- assistants
- lawsuits
- death penalty

2 Doing Dictionary Research
10 JUST IN TIME

1 Understanding Idioms
   Answers will vary.

2 Doing Dictionary Research

II KEEPING HEALTHY

1 Understanding Grammar Codes
   a. False       c. True           e. True
   b. True        d. True

2 Learning about Word Stress
   junk food      nicotine          fiber          stress
   relaxation     exercise          caffeine       veggies
   cholesterol    organic food     vitamins

   good for you   not good for you
   relaxation     junk food
   exercise       caffeine
   veggies        cholesterol
   fiber          stress
   organic food   nicotine
   vitamins

3 Doing Dictionary Research
   Answers will vary.
12 LET’S GO

1 Understanding Idioms
Answers will vary.

2 Finding Synonyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>go slow</th>
<th>go fast</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>walk</td>
<td>rush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stroll</td>
<td>flee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amble</td>
<td>hurry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inch</td>
<td>race</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>creep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Doing Dictionary Research
a. New Mexico  b. north of  c. Libya  d. Peru

13 MAKING MONEY

1 Understanding Grammar Codes
a. first  b. uncountable  c. informal  d. singular

2 Working with Word Forms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>noun (n.)</th>
<th>verb (v.)</th>
<th>adjective (adj.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>monetary</td>
<td></td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monetize</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moneymaker</td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moneyed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moneygrubber</td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moneygrubbing</td>
<td></td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Finding Synonyms

He / She is rich.     She/He is poor.
He’s on easy street.  She’s broke.
She’s loaded.         He’s strapped.
He’s well-heeled.     She’s hard up.

4 Choosing the Right Definition
a. bad  c. good  e. bad
b. bad  d. good  f. bad

14 NIGHT AND DAY

1 Understanding Grammar Codes
a. an uncountable  c. an informal
b. fantasy/fantasize  d. first
2 Doing Dictionary Research

15 ONLY A GAME?

1 Working with Word Forms

-er

player

golfer jogger ping pong player
skater surfer basketball player
weightlifter swimmer tennis player
skydiver hockey player

2 Doing Dictionary Research
1 Understanding Grammar Codes

- the second syllable
- biographies
- a biographer
- biographical

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countable Nouns</th>
<th>Uncountable Nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>poem</td>
<td>fiction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>essay</td>
<td>poetry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anthology</td>
<td>prose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>setting</td>
<td>literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>novel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. poetry</td>
<td>f. setting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. fiction</td>
<td>h. prose</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Doing Dictionary Research

- volumes—books
- binding—cover
- published—to print and distribute
- recipes—directions for cooking food

17 QUICK ASSETS

1 Choosing the Right Definition

- a. 6
- b. 1
- c. 2
- d. 2
- e. 1

2 Doing Dictionary Research

You may print Activity Guide exercises to write your answers.
18 ROM OR RAM?

1 Understanding Abbreviations
   a. kilobyte/600,000 bytes
   b. Compact Disc - Read Only Memory/up to 600 k
   c. personal computer/Answers will vary.
   d. Random Access Memory/the computer’s working memory
   e. megabytes/30 million

2 Choosing the Right Definition
   a. 4    c. 3    e. 2
   b. 2    d. 2    f. 3

19 SKYSCRAPERS AND MOBILE HOMES

1 Finding Synonyms
   a. structures    b. floor    c. holy place

2 Choosing the Right Definition
   a. 2    b. 4/c    c. 1    d. 3

3 Doing Dictionary Research

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of building</th>
<th>Made of</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>igloo</td>
<td>ice blocks</td>
<td>to live in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gazebo</td>
<td>wood</td>
<td>to sit or read in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lean to</td>
<td>tree branches</td>
<td>protection from sun/rain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lighthouse</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>to guide ships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mobile home</td>
<td>metal</td>
<td>to live in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>observatory</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>for scientific study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pagoda</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>religious building</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   a. a gazebo  b. igloo  c. a lean to

20 TIME TO INVEST?

1 Understanding Grammar Codes
   a. an economist    d. thrifty
   b. plays           e. It’s cheaper.
   c. by not buying expensive things
2 Working with Word Forms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>noun (n.)</th>
<th>verb (v.)</th>
<th>adjective (adj.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bankruptcy</td>
<td>bankrupt</td>
<td>bankrupt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>investment</td>
<td>invest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>profit</td>
<td>profit</td>
<td>profitable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inflation</td>
<td>inflate</td>
<td>inflationary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Doing Dictionary Research

- theory—an idea, a speculation
- recession—a period of weak economic activity
- stocks—a piece of a business
- invest—to put money into a business
- stock market—prices of securities

21 UPS AND DOWNS

1 Finding Synonyms

a. blue: sad, depressed  e. jolly: happy, cheerful
b. cheerful: happy, pleasant  f. jovial: cheerful
c. depressed: sad  g. low: sad, depressed
d. furious: enraged, infuriated  h. steaming: angry, fuming

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>happy</th>
<th>sad</th>
<th>angry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cheerful</td>
<td>depressed</td>
<td>steaming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jovial</td>
<td>blue</td>
<td>furious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jolly</td>
<td>low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

i. Choose one: depressed, blue, low
j. Choose one: cheerful, jolly
k. Choose one: furious, steaming

2 Understanding Idioms

a. angry  c. happy  e. happy
b. depressed  d. depressed  f. angry

g. He blew his top because his son decided to quit school.
   He hit the roof because his son decided to quit school.
h. He was in a funk because he didn’t have any money.
   He felt down in the dumps because he didn’t have any money.
i. He was on cloud nine because he got the job he wanted.
   He was walking on air because he got the job he wanted.
1 Doing Dictionary Research
   a. a tuxedo  c. A blazer  e. a parka
   b. a vest  d. a plaid shirt

2 Understanding Grammar Codes

   *phrasal v sep.*  *phrasal v insep.*
   put on  dress up
   take off
   try on
   wear out

   a.-d. Answers will vary.