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# Multiple meanings of words in arithmetic textbooks

Audrey Ann Simmons

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WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY  
Department of Education

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MULTIPLE MEANINGS OF WORDS IN ARITHMETIC TEXTBOOKS

by

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Audrey Ann Simmons

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A dissertation presented to the Board  
of Graduate Studies of Washington  
University in partial fulfilment  
of the requirements for the  
degree of Master of Science  
in Education

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## CHAPTER I

### HISTORY

The subject of arithmetic deals with two distinct types of work, (1) the mechanics of arithmetic and (2) concrete problems. These are recognized as so different that, in standardized tests, two separate tests in arithmetic are given, one for Arithmetic Computation and the other for Arithmetic Reasoning. Because of the findings of many scientific studies,<sup>1</sup> resulting in improved methods and in more efficient teaching of the mechanics, much of the difficulty in this branch of the subject has been eliminated, both for hearing and for deaf children. However, regarding the difficulties of concrete arithmetic problems expressed in language, much is yet to be learned.

In the field of problem solving, that is, of language problems, diagnostic studies have revealed possible causes of difficulty in this important area of learning to be reading and language. That improvement in ability to read may result in improvement in ability to solve arithmetic was shown by Lessenger.<sup>2</sup> This fact was emphasized by Guy Wilson,

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<sup>1</sup> Monroe, Walter S. and Max D. Engelhart, A Critical Summary of Research Relating to the Teaching of Arithmetic, Bulletin No. 58, Bureau of Educational Research, College of Education, Urbana, Ill., University of Illinois, 1931, 115p.

<sup>2</sup> Lessenger, W. E., "Reading Difficulties in Arithmetic Computation," Journal of Educational Research, 11:187-191, April, 1925.

also, who said:

. . . Training in reading will improve the arithmetic work.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Thorndike claimed in one of his early studies that difficulty in the solution of problems is more frequently due to the language of the problem than to the arithmetic involved.

At a later date he stated:

The understanding of certain words is necessary in arithmetic as truly as is the understanding of numbers themselves.<sup>5</sup>

That difficulties were encountered in arithmetic because of lack of vocabulary understanding was early shown by Chase. Her study was an attempt to determine sources of waste and of obstructions in this subject. Tables, compiled from results of tests and from teachers' testimony illustrated the very meager concepts pupils had of many of the terms which occurred in arithmetic problems. Buswell and John, to show that vocabulary understanding is essential for progress in

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<sup>3</sup> Wilson, G. M., Mildred B. Stone, and Charles O. Dalrymple, Teaching the New Arithmetic. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1938, p. 300.

<sup>4</sup> Thorndike, E. L., "The Measurement of Educational Products," School Review, 20: 289, 299, May, 1912.

<sup>5</sup> Thorndike, E. L., Psychology of Arithmetic, New York: Macmillan Co., 1922, p. 8.

<sup>6</sup> Chase, Sara E., "Waste in Arithmetic," Teachers' College Record, 18: 360 - 70, September, 1917.

arithmetic had this to say:

Until pupils' concepts in arithmetic are as clear as their concepts on the playground there is little reason to expect that the abilities of pupils will go far beyond computational arithmetic.<sup>7</sup>

Kramer, as a result of a study to determine the effect of four factors, (1) sentence form of the problem, (2) vocabulary of the problem, (3) style of the problem, and (4) problem situation, on children's success in problem solving, concluded that none of the factors made any appreciable difference except that of unfamiliar vocabulary. Treacy, from his findings concluded that the need for stressing the meanings of terms, general and mathematical, as an approach to improving pupils' ability in problem solving was evident.<sup>8</sup>

Investigations dealing with the special vocabulary of arithmetic have been relatively numerous during the past two decades. Ava Hunt's analysis of six third-grade arithmetic textbooks showed that the technical or mathematical

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<sup>7</sup> Buswell, G. T., and Lenore John, Vocabulary of Arithmetic, Supplementary Educational Monograph, No. 38, Chicago, Ill.: University of Chicago Press, 1925, p.104.

<sup>8</sup> Kramer, Grace A., "The Effect of Certain Factors in the Verbal Arithmetic Problem upon Children's Success in the Solution," The Johns Hopkins University Studies in Education, No. 20, Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1933, 106p.

<sup>9</sup> Treacy, John P., "The Relationship of Reading Skills to the Ability to Solve Arithmetic Problems," Journal of Educational Research, 38: 86-96, October, 1944.

<sup>10</sup> Hunt, Ava Farwell, "A Comparison of the Vocabularies of Third-Grade Textbooks in Arithmetic and Reading," Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of Education, University of Chicago, 1926, 88p.

vocabulary consisted of 10.2 percent of the total vocabulary  
in the six books. A similar study by Heightshoe<sup>11</sup> ascertained  
the extent to which authors agreed on word lists suitable for  
children of second and third grades and compared the vocabu-  
laries of arithmetic textbooks with readers on the same levels.  
She found 488 words which did not appear in any reading text,  
indicating the need for specific teaching of vocabulary in  
the arithmetic period.

More detailed work was done by Brooks<sup>12</sup> who listed the  
arithmetical terms found in five series of arithmetics for  
five grades. The vocabulary in these lists is entirely  
technical in nature, falling into twelve classifications  
such as, size, money, quantity, value, measurement, etcetera.  
It is noted that Brooks is the only investigator to have  
considered that some words in the technical vocabulary had  
more than one meaning as cost, the noun, and cost, the verb.  
More emphasis on the teaching of the vocabulary of arithmetic  
<sup>13</sup> was advocated by Gray,<sup>13</sup> who reported an experiment in which  
special training in vocabulary of arithmetic problems was

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<sup>11</sup> Heightshoe, Agnes Ethel, "A Comparison of the Vocabularies of Arithmetics and Readers of the Second and Third Grades," unpublished Master's thesis, Department of Education, University of Chicago, 1928, 148p.

<sup>12</sup> Brooks, Samuel S., "A Study of the Technical and Semi-technical Vocabulary of Arithmetic," unpublished Master's thesis, Ohio State University, 1926.

<sup>13</sup> Gray, Olive, "Teaching Pupils to Read Arithmetic and Other Subject Matter," Elementary School Journal, 26:607-618 April, 1926.

stressed. Included in the report are five lists of words and phrases which the pupils should understand. A plan for securing understanding is given.

The investigators quoted above worked on the basis of frequency of use alone, with no attention to the importance of the words. Pressey and Elam<sup>14</sup> summarized the studies of frequency of use and determined, with the help of teachers, the concepts of utmost importance in elementary school arithmetic. This is probably the best known list of arithmetical terms for the eight grades. This list contains 117 technical and 148 non-technical terms essential to success in arithmetic. No mention is made whatsoever concerning the multiple use of many of the words. For example, Pressey lists point once, whereas it has at least five meanings. This word could mean a sharp end, a coupon, as a ration point, a mark as a decimal point, a verb, or a unit in scoring.

That multiple meanings such as occur for the word point, mentioned above, are real stumbling blocks for children has been indicated by a few investigators. Among them was Dolch who felt that:

The fundamental . . . problem involved in language is the problem of word meanings.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>14</sup>

Pressey, L. C., and M.K. Elam, "Fundamental Vocabulary of Elementary School Arithmetic," Elementary School Journal, 35:45-50, September, 1932.

<sup>15</sup>

Dolch, E. W., Reading and Word Meanings, New York: Ginn and Company, 1937, p.iii.

In Dolch's analysis of word meanings in a series of readers he found 536 words having 1558 meanings. Fennell made a study of the vocabularies of fourteen primary readers and discovered 842 meanings for 222 words or spellings. She concluded that the burden of the interpretation placed on the children is greater than realized by the teachers and that one of the real causes of difficulty in comprehension is identical words recurring with different meanings. In her analysis of the vocabularies of six primers, Lynch found 695 words that had 1097 different word meanings. Wozencraft analyzed five primers and five first readers, finding a total of 1784 different words with a total number of 2885 different meanings.

The use of a word in different parts of speech can increase the number of meanings of the word. Rush, as part of her study, an analysis of primary readers, noted 641 words used as more than one part of speech. Of these 389 were used both as

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<sup>16</sup>

Fennell, Ethel L., "Recurring Words and Their Relation to Difficulties in Comprehension," Elementary School Journal, 29:42-53, September, 1928

<sup>17</sup>

Lynch, Vida M., "A Study of Word Meanings in Primers," Unpublished Master's thesis, Colorado State University, Greeley, Colo., 1938, 62p.

<sup>18</sup>

Wozencraft, Marian, "Concepts Contained in Primers and First Readers Adopted by the State of Texas," Unpublished Master's thesis, Colorado State University, Greeley Colo., 1934.

<sup>19</sup>

Rush, Mary Louise, "An Analysis of Vocabulary and Language Construction of Six Series of Primary Readers from the Stand-point of Teaching the Deaf," Unpublished Master's thesis, Washington University, Saint Louis, Mo., 1940.

nouns and adjectives, 288 both as nouns and verbs, 47 as nouns, adjectives, and verbs, 8 as both verbs and adverbs, and 1 as a noun, an adjective, a verb, and an adverb. The original word list of Gates<sup>20</sup> was divided into parts of speech, such as, well, a noun, an adjective, and an adverb. Not all uses of a given word were recorded by Gates, but this list is of more value than his later one<sup>21</sup> which recorded each word only once.

Buckingham and Dolch,<sup>22</sup> in criticizing the results of their study, which combined eleven important word lists, commented upon the fact that the meanings of words had not been recorded by any of the investigators. Thorndike<sup>23</sup> and Stone<sup>24</sup> placed all words in alphabetical order which provided no means for determining the use of the word in the sentence.

The purpose of the present study is to survey, compare, and analyze selected series of arithmetic textbooks to

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<sup>20</sup> Gates, Arthur I., A Reading Vocabulary for Primary Grades, New York, Teachers College Columbia University, 1926.

<sup>21</sup> Gates, Arthur I., A Reading Vocabulary for Primary Grades, Revised and Enlarged, New York, Teachers College Columbia University, 1935.

<sup>22</sup> Buckingham, E. R., and E. A. Dolch, A Combined Word List, New York; Ginn and Company, 1936.

<sup>23</sup> Thorndike, E. L., Teachers Word Book of Twenty Thousand Words, New York, Teachers College Columbia University, 1921.

<sup>24</sup> Stone, C. R., Stone's Graded Vocabulary for Primary Reading, St. Louis; Webster Publishing Company, 1941.

discover the extent of the language problem created by the use of multiple meanings of words in the text.

Four series of recently published arithmetics were surveyed to answer the following questions:

1. What words having multiple meanings occur in these books?
2. What meanings or concepts occur?
3. How do the series compare in the number of words with multiple meanings?
4. Were the meanings employed consistently in a given series?

## CHAPTER II

### PROCEDURE

The particular series of arithmetic textbooks chosen for analysis in this study met the following qualifications: (1) recency of publication, (2) prominence of the authors in their field, and (3) publication of no two series by the same company. These are the books which were selected:

1. Series A

Daily-Life Arithmetics, Guy T. Buswell, William A. Brownell, and Lenore John, Boston: Ginn and Company, 1938.

Book I pp.281 - 568(the fourth grade portion)  
Book II 584pp. Grades V. and VI

2. Series B

Study Arithmetics, F. B. Knight, J. W. Studebaker, and G. M. Ruch, Chicago: Scott, Foresman and Company, 1943.

Grade IV (revised) 352pp.  
Grade V 352pp.  
Grade VI (revised) 448pp.

3. Series C

Arithmetic We Use, Leo J. Breuckner, Foster E. Grossnickle, Elda L. Merton, Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company, 1942.

Grade IV 278pp.  
Grade V 311pp.  
Grade VI 312pp.

4. Series D

Arithmetic for Young America, John R. Clark, Monica M. Hoye, and C. H. Clark, New York: World Book Company, 1944.

Grade IV 297pp.  
Grade V 314pp.  
Grade VI 297pp.

Each series from the fourth through the sixth grades was examined. Every language problem was read, and a list was compiled of the recurring words whose meanings differed, and an example, as used in the text, of each multiple meaning was recorded. The separate lists were then combined and the words arranged alphabetically. Next the words were defined with reference to Webster's<sup>25</sup> and Thorndike's<sup>26</sup> dictionaries. A few words, such as box, meaning a diagram, carry, a process in multiplication and point, a coupon for rationing, were not recognized by either dictionary. Thorndike, in some instances, as for the words all, clear, and cover, showed the meanings by illustrations only.

In compiling the list, found in Table III beginning on page 25 a few generalizations were made. When the same word was found with more than one form, only one of its forms was used unless the other forms presented entirely different meanings. from those already noted for the word, such as left, meaning departed, remained, and bequeathed, and leaves meaning departs and foliage. If the word occurred in only one form, that form was kept, as mixed in mixed number. Nouns used as adjectives were included where the meanings were not

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25

Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Springfield, Mass.: G. and C. Merriam Company, 1937, pp.1274.

26

Thorndike, E. L., Thorndike Century Junior Dictionary Chicago: Scott, Foresman and Company, 1942, 940p.

sufficiently indicated as glass, in the phrase glass towel, and pig, in the phrase pig iron. Words were also listed which were used with only one meaning but that meaning not the commonly accepted one and thus a potential cause of confused concepts, such as fans, in camera fans, and firm, in a business firm. If there was a difference in form due to a capital letter as miss, the verb, and Miss, a prefix to a name, the word was discarded. If two words were identical in appearance but not in pronunciation, as close, the verb, and close, the adjective, the words were kept. The prepositions for, from, and of were eliminated because of the fact that they call for such a large number of concepts already recognized by the teacher of the deaf.<sup>27</sup> Omitted from the list, also, were proper nouns and ordinals beyond eight.

Since the selection of the vocabulary for this study was necessarily done subjectively because no list is available against which to check, no claim is made that all recurring words with multiple meanings were discovered. However, each book was examined and the meanings recorded until two consecutive readings added less than four additional concepts. No effort was made to tabulate the frequency of use of each

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<sup>27</sup>

Davies, R. D. "Language Constructions," An Unpublished outline for Teacher's of the Deaf, 1944.

meaning. Its occurrence was recorded even if used only once.

The different words and the number of multiple meanings for each word found in the twelve arithmetic textbooks examined are totaled and shown in Table I, beginning on page 21. The total number of recurring words and the total number of different meanings for these words found in each book of each series are shown in Table II, page 24.

To summarize, the procedure used in making the analysis was as follows:

1. Words which recurred with multiple meanings were recorded for each book of each series.
2. The words were defined and the definitions verified using Thorndike's and Webster's dictionaries.
3. These recurring words were combined and listed alphabetically.
4. The textbooks were checked several times against the combined list, and occurrences noted of each meaning.
5. Tables were constructed of:
  - a. Recurring words, their various meanings, illustrations, the grade and series in which they appear.
  - b. The different words, and their total number of meanings in the twelve books.
  - c. The number of recurring words, and the number of multiple meanings found in each book of each series.

## CHAPTER III

### INTERPRETATION OF DATA

This study shows the magnitude of the problem presented by multiplicity of meanings of words recurring within one text, within one grade, on one page, and even in one sentence, of arithmetic textbooks. That special vocabulary for the subject of arithmetic is necessary, has been generally recognized since the investigations of Pressey<sup>28</sup> and others. It is a fact, commonly accepted, that a child would not likely be able to solve correctly a problem calling for the area of a rectangle unless he knew the word area. But how complete should a child's knowledge of a word bill be to enable him to attack a problem stating that a person paid a bill with a five dollar bill? For this situation the child must have the proper concepts of two entirely different meanings of this word. Therefore, recognition alone of the word is not sufficient. In addition, the child must have the concept necessary for correct interpretation of the word in each of its different uses.

<sup>29</sup>

Dearborn showed that multiple word concepts are a problem in reading for children whose hearing is normal.

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<sup>26</sup>

Pressey, L. C., "The Determination of the Technical Vocabulary of the School Subjects", School and Society 20: 91-96, 1924.

<sup>28</sup>

Dearborn, Frances R., "A Study of Erroneous Word Concepts in Reading," Elementary English Review, 6: 3-6, 23 January, 1929.

That they are even a more difficult problem for the deaf child is realized when his language ability upon entering school is compared with that of his hearing brother at the same age. At school age the child who hears has learned to use language in many situations, has acquired patterns of idiomatic usage, and has a vocabulary adequate for his experience.<sup>30</sup> Dolch says,

. . . the child starts school with a large "hearing" vocabulary, estimated by some at as much as 3000 words, and then keeps increasing this "hearing" vocabulary from his contacts with other persons in daily life.<sup>31</sup>

The deaf child, however, enters school with no pattern of language, no vocabulary, and must even be taught that he has a name. Therefore, to interpret the many applications of our vocabulary correctly is an enormous task for him. For example, a child must learn that the word fair can be used to describe the weather, to refer to an honest situation, to mean an exhibition, and finally as a score on a test or paper meaning mediocrity. The four different concepts are not at all similar and can undoubtedly be misinterpreted by the child, and especially by the deaf child, unless each meaning is specifically taught.

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<sup>30</sup> Jenkins, Frances, Language Development in Elementary Grades, New York: Thomas Nelson and Sons, 1936, p.20-21.

<sup>31</sup> Dolch, E. W., Reading and Word Meanings, New York: Ginn and Company, 1927, p.31.

An occasion in which the secondary meaning of a word led to a misunderstanding occurred in a class of fourth grade children. They were studying a problem which stated that Mother bought five glass towels. The discussion of the problem brought out the statement, "The towels will break when they are dropped." The concept of the familiar term glass employed here as a modifier denoting use and not substance, was definitely not clear to the pupils.

It is with such multiplicity of meanings of words that this study is concerned. In Table I are listed the different words which occurred with different meanings in twelve arithmetic textbooks. Accompanying each word is the total number of different interpretations found in all the arithmetics. It is shown that a total of 1378 concepts were necessary for the 388 words listed. It is to be noted that there is a wide variation in the number of different meanings for each word form. Of the total number of words with multiple meanings 137 require two different interpretations, 101 have three different meanings, and 48 have four. Five interpretations are necessary for 36 words, six for 19 words, seven for 11 words, eight for 8 words, nine for 9 words, ten for 1 word, eleven for 5 words, twelve for 1 word, and even sixteen interpretations are necessary for 1 word.

These recurring words with their different meanings, and illustrations appear in Table III, beginning on page 25.

This table is composed of thirteen columns. The words are listed in the first column and checked in the columns to show in which books they occurred. To illustrate, the table shows that the word figure was used in seven ways:

1. A numeral occurring in twelve texts in grades IV through VI.
2. A geometric design occurring in seven texts, grades V through VI.
3. Meaning a symbol or doll, as in "The figure of Santa Claus," occurring in two texts in grades V and VI.
4. As a verb in "Figure the cost, it occurred in ten textbooks, grades IV through VI.
5. A drawing as "Figure A shows . . ." in one text in grade V.
6. As an adjective in "A two figured number" it occurred in three texts in grades IV through VI.
7. As a print in figured material," in three textbooks in grades V and VI.

Not all meanings of each word were found in all the textbooks nor were all meanings found in any one series. For example, the word light for which nine different uses were found, has two meanings checked in column one, two in column two, and three in column three. The three columns represent grades IV through VI for series A.

There is some variation in the number of different uses of the different words both within the three grades of any one series or in a given grade of all four series. These differences are presented in Table II, which shows the number of words which recurred with different meanings in each textbook and the total number of meanings. The greatest number of words with multiple interpretations was found in the Daily Life Arithmetic, Grade V.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study was undertaken because it was felt that a major part of the difficulty in the solution of arithmetic problems is caused by the pupil's inability to comprehend language. As problems are necessarily expressed in words, they can not be read understandingly unless those words present a clearcut idea in the reader's mind. Technical vocabulary, essential as it is to understanding in arithmetic, has often only a single possible use, and thus presents no further difficulty when once learned. Just the opposite, however, is true of a large part of the vocabulary used in arithmetic problems because much of the English language is composed of words having more than one meaning. The deaf child with a language handicap is further handicapped in making adequate interpretations of the different meanings represented by one word.

It was the purpose of this study to discover the extent of the problem presented by words with multiple meanings found in selected series of arithmetic textbooks from the fourth through the sixth grades. The procedure used in analyzing the vocabulary of the twelve textbooks was as follows:

1. A list of words which recurred with different meanings was compiled for each textbook.
2. An example as found in the text was noted for each word.
3. The separate lists were combined.
4. The words were arranged alphabetically and defined.
5. Each textbook was checked several times against the complete list.

As stated in Chapter III, the findings showed that a very large number of words occurred which had more than one meaning. Two to sixteen interpretations for each spelling were discovered for 376 words which showed the extent of the problem presented by words with multiple meanings. There was a great lack of similarity between the meanings of some of these words as illustrated by band, found to mean a rubber band, a decoration, an orchestra, a verb meaning to join together, and also a verb meaning to place a band upon something as "Band the bird."

In comparing the textbooks it was found that (1) there is some variation in the number of words having multiple meanings between the grades; (2) one series carried a lead slightly higher than the others; (3) 165 words having 487 different interpretations were found as early as the fourth grade.

The list obtained in this study serves its first purpose in bringing to the attention of teachers, and particularly to teachers of the deaf, the words that are used with multiple meanings in arithmetic textbooks. For teachers who do not realize how many there are of such words the list emphasizes the great number and the consequent necessity for constant checking of concepts. As a result of the study, it is recommended that: (1) the teacher carefully survey the vocabulary occurring in arithmetic textbooks and recognize all the meanings of a given word that are used, and (2) that she specifically teach all meanings found of a given word in order to insure comprehension and the successful solution of the arithmetic problems.

It is suggested that the list of words with multiple meanings compiled for this study serve as the starting point for further research. With these words a test might be constructed for the purpose of comparing deaf and hearing pupil's ability to interpret the meanings. Too, the vocabulary burden of arithmetic textbooks could be compared by finding the total frequency of occurrence of each word and of each different meaning used.

TABLE I

Words That Recur in Twelve Arithmetic Textbooks and The  
Total Number of Different Meanings for Each

Word	Number of Meanings	Word	Number of Meanings	Word	Number of Meanings
about	6	borrow	2	country	2
above	5	bow	3	cover	4
account	4	box	5	cross	5
across	2	brick	2	cup	2
addition	3	bring	3	cut	5
after	2	building	2	dash	1
against	3	bulb	2	dark	2
all	6	but	3	date	4
allow	3	buy	2	decrease	2
along	4	by	9	deposit	2
amount	3	cake	2	depth	2
answer	2	call	6	difference	2
are	2	can	5	divide	2
around	5	carry	3	down	8
articles	2	cart	2	draw	0
as	5	case	4	dress	3
ask	4	catch	2	dressing	3
at	5	caught	3	drive	4
average	7	center	2	drop	6
away	5	change	7	drove	2
back	5	charge	4	due	3
balance	3	check	3	duty	1
ballon	2	chop	2	ear	2
band	6	class	3	earn	2
bank	2	clean	2	edge	0
bar	6	clear	4	egg	0
base	4	close	3	eighth	6
bear	2	coat	2	end	2
beat	4	cold	2	equal	6
bed	3	color	3	estimate	2
before	2	column	2	even	6
begin	2	come	9	example	3
below	3	common	4	exchange	2
besides	2	complete	4	exercise	1
between	5	cone	2	express	3
bill	4	cook	2	extend	0
blank	3	copy	0	face	2
block	7	cord	3	facts	5
board	6	corner	2	faint	1
body	2	cost	2	fair	5
border	4	count	5	fall	6

Word	Number of Meanings	Word	Number of Meanings	Word	Number of Meanings
family	2	head	4	make	7
fans	2	heart	3	mark	7
fast	3	heavy	4	match	3
fat	2	help	3	material	5
far	4	high	8	measure	5
favor	1	hold	5	meat	5
feed	3	hop	3	meet	4
fence	2	in	9	milk	2
fifth	2	increase	3	mine	5
figure	7	interest	2	mixed	3
fill	5	introduce	1	model	2
find	4	iron	2	mouth	2
fine	6	is	2	nail	4
finish	3	items	2	name	2
finished	3	join	3	nearest	2
firm	1	jump	2	next	3
first	4	keep	6	nickel	2
fish	2	key	3	note	3
fix	4	label	2	notice	2
flight	2	lace	2	number	6
floor	3	lap	2	nut	2
foot	4	last	5	odd	3
fourth	2	lay	4	on	6
frame	3	leap	2	once	3
front	3	least	2	one	2
full	4	leave	6	open	2
gain	3	left	8	opposite	9
game	3	length	4	order	2
general	2	less	2	other	6
get	3	letter	5	out	4
give	7	level	2	over	2
glass	5	light	9	pack	6
go	9	like	3	paint	6
grade	6	line	8	paper	5
grains	2	list	3	part	5
ground	6	little	3	party	5
group	2	load	3	pass	5
grow	2	long	7	patch	8
guess	2	look	4	pay	2
guide	2	lost	4	pen	4
half	3	lot	3	period	7
hand	9	low	3	picture	2
handle	2	lower	5	piece	7
hard	7	lump	2	pig	2
have	4	mail	2	pile	2

Word	Number of Meanings	Word	Number of Meanings	Word	Number of Meanings
pipe	2	round	4	state	2
place	8	rule	2	statement	8
plan	3	run	11	start	3
plane	2	safe	2	station	5
plant	3	sale	5	stay	2
plates	3	save	5	step	6
play	3	saw	3	stick	4
point	2	say	3	stop	4
pole	3	scale	3	store	2
poor	3	score	3	story	3
possible	2	seal	2	stretch	2
post	5	season	1	string	4
present	3	second	3	study	2
press	2	section	4	table	2
problem	2	see	3	take	16
products	2	set	11	that	6
program	2	shade	5	then	3
prove	2	share	4	there	2
pull	2	shut	8	thing	3
puzzle	3	shell	5	third	2
quarter	3	ship	2	tie	4
race	2	shop	4	time	12
radio	3	show	6	to	5
raise	3	side	5	together	3
reach	4	sign	3	top	5
read	2	signature	1	toward	2
reading	3	since	2	track	3
ready	2	sixth	2	train	2
record	5	size	2	treat	4
regular	4	skip	1	tree	2
rent	2	slide	2	try	3
repair	3	so	7	turn	11
report	3	soda	2	under	2
rest	3	soft	2	up	6
rich	1	sound	1	use	4
right	9	space	3	walk	2
ring	5	special	3	watch	3
road	2	spend	2	way	4
roast	3	spot	3	well	5
red	2	spring	3	whole	3
roll	3	square	4	work	4
room	3	stain	2	yard	2
rose	3	stamp	2	<b>total</b>	<b>1375</b>
rough	2	stand	5		
			388		

TABLE II

Number of Words That Recur in Each of the Twelve Arithmetic Textbooks and the Total Number of Meanings

Arithmetic Textbook	Number of Recurring words	Number of Meanings
<u>Daily-Life Arithmetics</u>		
Grade IV	167	455
Grade V	223	584
Grade VI	310	588
<u>Study-Arithmetics</u>		
Grade IV	166	439
Grade V	149	369
Grade VI	200	525
<u>Arithmetic in Use</u>		
Grade IV	165	437
Grade V	175	442
Grade VI	172	561
<u>Arithmetic for Young America</u>		
Grade IV	186	490
Grade V	204	558
Grade VI	200	516

TABLE III

Recurring Words and Multiple Meanings  
In Four Series of Arithmetic, Grades IV, V, VI

## Words and Multiple Meanings

	Series					
	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	C
	A	B	C	D	E	F
<u>about</u>						
1. Near; not far from (about March 1)						
2. Concerning (tell about Washington)	X	X	X	X	X	X
3. Here and there in (things about a car)	X	X	X	X	X	X
4. Approximately (cost about \$5.00)	X	X	X	X	X	X
5. To a reversed position (changed about)	X	X	X	X	X	X
6. Caused (bring about change)						
<u>above</u>						
1. In higher place (above the fireplace)	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. More than (above average)						
3. Higher in the same page (the numbers above)	X	X	X	X	X	X
4. Higher than (40 degrees above zero)	X	X	X	X	X	X
5. Overhead (in the sky above)						
<u>account</u>						
1. Statement of money received and spent						
2. Service of the bank (savings account)	X	X	X	X	X	X
3. Give a reason (account for)						
4. Used for charging (charge account)						
<u>across</u>						
1. To the opposite side (across the field)	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Find (come across)						

Words and Multiple Meanings

Words and Multiple Meanings

Series	A							B							C							D						
	IV	V	VI	IV	V	VII																						
<u>allow</u>	1. Permit (not allowed to fly) 2. Let have (allow 10 minutes for rest) 3. Add or subtract to make up for something (allow 1 inch for a seam)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
<u>along</u>	1. Succeed (get along as well as --) 2. Adverb (along came --) 3. Accompanying (brought along instrument) 4. In line with length (along the bottom)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
<u>amount</u>	1. Be equal (it will amount to --) 2. Total sum (find the amount she paid) 3. A quantity (an amount of glass)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
<u>answer</u>	1. A solution to an arithmetic problem (find the answer) 2. To reply (answer the question)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
<u>are</u>	1. Verb 2. Future (we are going to draw)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

- amount
1. Be equal (it will amount to --)
  2. Total sum (find the amount she paid)
  3. A quantity (an amount of glass)

- answer
1. A solution to an arithmetic problem  
(find the answer)
  2. To reply (answer the question)

- are
1. Verb
  2. Future (we are going to draw)

	Series					
	A	B	C	D	E	F
	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	VI
<u>around</u>						
1.	In circumference (around the tree)	X	X	X	X	X
2.	On all sides (he walked around the lot)	X	X	X	X	X
3.	Here and there (do not skip around)	X	X	X	X	X
4.	Not far from (around the year 1910)	X	X	X	X	X
5.	Opposite direction (turned around)	X	X	X	X	X
<u>articles</u>						
1.	Literary composition	X	X	X	X	X
2.	A particular thing	X	X	X	X	X
<u>as</u>						
1.	To the same extent (as fast as)	X	X	X	X	X
2.	During the time that (counted as she gave it)	X	X	X	X	X
3.	In the same manner (dressed up as Jane)	X	X	X	X	X
4.	In the capacity of (write as a mixed number)	X	X	X	X	X
5.	Relative pronoun (as you know)	X	X	X	X	X
<u>ask</u>						
1.	Invite (asked children to party)	X	X	X	X	X
2.	Inquire (ask if he could go)	X	X	X	X	X
3.	Demands (the problems asks)	X	X	X	X	X
4.	Request (asked girls to keep --)	X	X	X	X	X

**Words and Multiple Meanings**

	Series						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	
at							
1. Where (at home)							
2. When (at once)							
3. Relation of employment or section (at work)							
4. Position in a series or a scale (at first)							
5. Rate (at 2 cents)							
<u>average</u>							
1. A mean value (the average is 10)							
2. Find the average of (average the --)							
3. Obtained by averaging (average age is 4)							
4. Have an average (lunch averaged \$2.00)							
5. An estimate of mean (flew on the average of 15 miles)							
6. Grade arbitrarily assigned in a table of reference							
7. Usual (the average person will--)							
<u>away</u>							
1. From Possession (give away)							
2. Not near (he will be away)							
3. Without delay (right away)							
4. Disappear (melt away)							
5. Subtract (take 2 away from 10)							

## Words and Multiple Meanings

	Series					
	A	B	C	D	E	F
	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
<u>back</u>						
1. Part of the body	X					
2. Not the front (back cover)		X				
3. To a former place (back home)			X			
4. Again (come back)				X		
5. In return (pay back)					X	
<u>balance</u>						
1. Difference between debit and credit						
2. Sides of account						
3. Make debit and credit sides equal						
4. Equal in weight (balance scales)						
<u>balloon</u>						
1. Toy						
2. Carries passengers						
<u>band</u>						
1. Something which ties or holds together (elastic band)						
2. Material around to strengthen or adorn (hat band)						
3. To mark with a band (band bird)						
4. Unite in a group (band together to form a club)						
5. A company of performers on musical instruments						
6. For a band (band stand; band practice)						

	Series						
	A	B	C	D	V	VI	IV
<u>bank</u>							
	1. Place where money is handled 2. Piled (snow was banked)	X					
<u>bar</u>							
	1. A piece of wood or metal 2. Evenly shaped piece of some solid (bar of soap) 3. A unit of rhythm in music 4. Bar graph 5. Bars in a graph (draw a bar in the graph) 6. part of a bicycle (handle bars)		X	X	X	X	X
<u>base</u>							
	1. The bottom (base of a triangle, base of stand) 2. A station or goal as in baseball 3. Bounded on (based on facts) 4. Ground (base pay for pilot)		X	X	X	X	X
<u>bear</u>							
	1. Bring forth; produce (tree bears fruit) 2. An animal		X	X	X	X	X
<u>beat</u>							
	1. Defeat (beat in a race) 2. Mix or stir (beat eggs) 3. A stroke made again and again (pulse beat) 4. Division of time or accent in music						X

## Words and Multiple Meanings

	Series							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	V	VI	VII
<u>bed</u>								
1. Anything to sleep or rest on	X							
2. Space in a garden filled with plants	X	X						
3. Place for a fire (fire bed)		X	X					
<u>before</u>								
1. In front of (before your eyes)		X	X					
2. Earlier than (before looking at work)		X	X	X				
<u>begin</u>								
1. Start (begin with 6 and count)			X					
2. To come into existence (when did the second century begin)			X					
<u>below</u>								
1. Less than (find sums below ten)			X	X				
2. Lower on page (read numbers below)			X	X				
3. Lower than (below sea level)			X	X				
<u>besides</u>								
1. Also (where besides Columbia)			X	X				
2. In addition to (besides the cost of gas)			X	X				
<u>between</u>								
1. In space or interval which separates (put comes between 4 and 5)			X	X				
2. The interrelation of (comemorate relations between France and U.S.)			X	X				
3. Division with two (divide between two days)			X	X				



Words and Multiple Meanings

Words and Multiple Meanings







	Series						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	V	VI	VII	VIII	V	VI	VII
<u>charge</u>							
1. Ask as a price (he charged 5 cents for the —)	X						
2. Put down as a debt (charge account)		X					
3. Price (charges for producing, etc.)			X				
4. Command (those in charge)				X			
<u>check</u>							
1. Prove true or right (check answer by division)	X						
2. To mark with a check (check items of health)		X					
3. Investigate (sellers check up and find \$10.00)			X				
<u>chop</u>							
1. Cut (chopped wood)							
2. A slice of meat (lamb chop)							
<u>class</u>							
1. Group of pupils taught together (Miss Lane's class)							
2. Regular meeting for instruction							
3. Group of the same kind (Classes of dogs in the dog show)							
<u>clean</u>							
1. Not dirty (clean towel)							
2. Remove dirt, etc. (clean rug)							

Words and Multiple Meanings

## Words and Multiple Meanings

	Series						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	V	VII	VIII
<u>clear</u>	1. Understood (Explain what is not clear) 2. Go over (clear mountain peak) 3. Remove things (He cleared his land.) 4. Not cloudy (clear day)	X	X	X	X	X	X
<u>close</u>	1. Shut (close your book) 2. Bring to an end (bazaar closed) 3. Near	X	X	X	X	X	X
<u>coat</u>	1. Outer garment 2. thin layer (coat of paint)	X	X	X	X	X	X
<u>cold</u>	1. Less warm 2. Common sickness	X	X	X	X	X	X
<u>color</u>	1. Red, yellow, blue, etc. 2. Change color of (color 5 balls) 3. Having color (the colored balls)	X	X	X	X	X	X
<u>column</u>	1. A structure (stone column) 2. A row (column of numbers)	X	X	X	X	X	X

**Words and Multiple Meanings**

		Series									
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
		IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	V	VI	VII	VIII	V
<b>cone</b>											
1.	Arrive (when I come to visit you)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.	To extend or reach (how far does it come on the scale)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.	To emerge (Did it come out even?)										
4.	Showing future time (in years to come)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5.	To be obtainable (comes in 3 sizes)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6.	Find (come across)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
7.	Originates (decimal comes from Latin)										
8.	Obtained (59 comes from multiplying)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
9.	Grease (vine case up)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>common</b>											
1.	Fraction in which both numerator and denominator are expressed	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.	A common multiple of the denominators (a number of fraction)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.	Usual (common 16 ounce pound)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.	Good (common sense)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>complete</b>											
1.	Finish (complete the example)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.	Thorough (Auto made a complete stop)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.	Made (operator completed 200 phone calls)										
4.	All (complete set)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Words and Multiple Meanings

## Words and Multiple Meanings

	Series							
	A	V	VII	IV	V	VII	V	VI
<u>cost</u>	1. Price paid (The cost was \$5.00) 2. To have as its price (Cabins cost \$2.00)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<u>count</u>	1. Name numbers in order (count to twenty by twos) 2. Add up (He counted 10 birds.) 3. Assigning (counting 30 days to a month) 4. Consider (count fraction of cent as whole cent) 5. Music (one beat equals one count)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<u>country</u>	1. All the land of a nation (foreign country) 2. Rural region (drove to the country)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<u>cover</u>	1. To place a covering over (cover with paper) 2. A binding for a book 3. Anything that conceals (cover for a sofa) 4. To pass over a distance (train covered 10 miles)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Words and Multiple Meanings

	Series						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	V	VI
<u>cross</u>							
1. To traverse (cross ocean)	X						
2. Mark with an "X" (make a cross on paper)	X						
3. Draw a line through (cross out)		X					
4. Crossing (cross two sticks)		X					
5. A stick with another across it (cross for a kite)	X						
<u>cup</u>							
1. A shallow dish with a handle to drink from		X					
2. Contents of a cup (cup of sugar)		X					
<u>cut</u>							
1. To divide in parts (cut wood, cheese, material, etc.)		X					
2. Distance lessened (short cut)		X					
3. To imprint (cut stencil)			X				
4. Piece that has been cut (a choice cut of meat is steak)			X				
5. Slit (pass through cuts)	X						
<u>dash</u>							
1. A short race (100 yard dash)							
<u>dark</u>							
1. Shade of color (what part is dark)							
2. Night (after dark)							

Words and Multiple Meanings

	Series						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	V	VI
<u>date</u>							
1. Time (give date of arrival)	X	X					
2. Period of time (at that date)		X	X	X	X	X	X
3. Belong to a certain period of time (records date from 776 B.C.)		X	X	X	X	X	X
4. The fruit of a palm	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<u>decrease</u>							
1. Make less		X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Amount by which a thing is made less			X	X	X	X	X
<u>deposit</u>							
1. An amount of money to put in bank			X	X	X	X	X
2. Act of putting money in bank				X	X	X	X
<u>depth</u>							
1. Extending below the surface			X	X	X	X	X
2. Extending far back from front or outer part				X	X	X	X
<u>difference</u>							
1. Being different (there is a difference between the two)				X	X	X	X
2. Remainder					X	X	X
<u>divide</u>							
1. Separate into parts				X	X	X	X
2. Share (divide the cake among you)					X	X	X

Words and Multiple Meanings



Words and Multiple Meanings

Series

	A	B	C	D					
	IV	V	VI	IV	V	VI	IV	V	VI
<u>duty</u>	1. Not at leisure (on duty)								
<u>ear</u>	1. Fruit bearing part of a cereal 2. Organ of hearing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<u>earn</u>	1. Get in return for work (earn money) 2. Merit (earn points)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<u>edge</u>	1. The side or part farthest from the middle (edge of paper) 2. Trimming (edging)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<u>egg</u>	1. Yolk enclosed in membrane or shelly covering 2. A size of pieces of coal	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<u>eighth</u>	1. Next after the seventh 2. One of eight equal parts 3. One-eighth of a whole note (eighth-note)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

**Words and Multiple Meanings**

	Series						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	V	VI
<b>end</b>							
1.	Last part (end of arm)						
2.	The part where a thing begins or where it stops (ends of dog house)	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.	Conclusion (end of summer)	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.	Bring to an end (Theodosius ended Olympic Games in 345 A.D.)	X	X	X	X	X	X
5.	Come to an end (bar ends one inch over —)	X	X	X	X	X	X
6.	Had at the last (end up with \$2.00)	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>equal</b>							
1.	Same in amount, size or number (equal squares)	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.	Be the same as (four times five equals twenty)	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>estimate</b>							
1.	A judgement as to how many, how much, etc. (What is your estimate?)	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.	Form a judgement of (estimate the answer)	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>even</b>							
1.	Not odd, divisible by two (even numbers)	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.	No more or less than (even trade)	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.	Notwithstanding (even if you make no mistake)	X	X	X	X	X	X



Words and Multiple Meanings	Series					
	A	B	C	D	E	F
lengthen	X	X	X	X	X	X
contiguous	X	X	X	X	X	X
along	X	X	X	X	X	X
road	X	X	X	X	X	X
face	X	X	X	X	X	X
front part	X	X	X	X	X	X
clock	X	X	X	X	X	X
use	X	X	X	X	X	X
for face	X	X	X	X	X	X
soap	X	X	X	X	X	X
facts	X	X	X	X	X	X
things known to be true	X	X	X	X	X	X
team	X	X	X	X	X	X
facts about Washington	X	X	X	X	X	X
number combinations	X	X	X	X	X	X
actually	X	X	X	X	X	X
last year	X	X	X	X	X	X
faint	X	X	X	X	X	X
dime	X	X	X	X	X	X
glow of light	X	X	X	X	X	X
fair	X	X	X	X	X	X
just	X	X	X	X	X	X
honest	X	X	X	X	X	X
work	X	X	X	X	X	X
not stormy	X	X	X	X	X	X
weather	X	X	X	X	X	X
arbitrarily	X	X	X	X	X	X
assigned in a	X	X	X	X	X	X
table of reference	X	X	X	X	X	X
entertainment	X	X	X	X	X	X
and sale of articles	X	X	X	X	X	X
ground	X	X	X	X	X	X
where fair is held	X	X	X	X	X	X
(fair grounds)	X	X	X	X	X	X

Words and Multiple Meanings

	Series					
	D	C	B	A	VII	VI
	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
<u>fall</u>					X	
1. Become lower (temperature falls)				X		
2. Fall of water (2 miles to the falls)			X			
3. Come down suddenly from a standing position		X				
4. Have proper position (the mark falls on the border)	X					
5. A season of the year	X	X				
<u>family</u>						
1. Father, mother, and their children						
2. Any group of related things (family of numbers)	X	X				
<u>fans</u>						
1. Used to stir air						
2. Slang (person interested in something)						
<u>fast</u>						
1. Firmly fixed (color fast sweater)						
2. Rapid speed (cars go fast)						
3. Ahead of time (watch is 10 minutes fast.)	X	X				
<u>fat</u>						
1. Oily substance from body of animals (cooking fat) (milk contains 5 pounds of fat)						

• Words and Multiple Meanings

Series	B						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	
2. Having much flesh (fat boy)							
<u>far</u>							
1. That is the difference (how far to —?)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Until now (so far this year)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3. Very much the opposite (far from accurate)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4. Distant (far corner of field)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<u>favor</u>							
1. A gift (favors for a party)							
<u>feed</u>							
1. Give food to (to feed a cow —)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Food for livestock (value of the feed)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3. Supply (gasoline feed line)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<u>fence</u>							
1. Something put around a yard, garden, etc.							
2. Put a fence around							
<u>fifth</u>							
1. Next after the fourth	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. One of five equal parts	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Words and Multiple Meanings

Series

	A	B	C	D
IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
V	VI	IV	V	VI
<b>figure</b>				
1. symbol for a number (1, 2, 3 are figures)	X	X	X	X
2. find the answer to some problem (he figured it to cost --)	X	X	X	X
3. square, triangles, cubes, etcetera.	X	X	X	X
4. diagram illustrating text of book	X	X	X	X
5. A drawing (One figure stands for 5 boys)	X	X	X	X
6. Digit (one-figure number)	X	X	X	X
7. Decorated with a design (figured material)	X	X	X	X
<b>fill</b>				
1. Make full (fill cup)	X	X	X	X
2. Supply what is needed (fill prescription)	X	X	X	X
3. Take up all the space (fill the seats in movie)	X	X	X	X
4. Put in or insert (fill in the blanks)	X	X	X	X
5. Grow larger (ears of corn filled out)	X	X	X	X
<b>find</b>				
1. Discover (Did you find a dime?)	X	X	X	X
2. Look for and get (find the answer)	X	X	X	X
3. Learn or discover (He found four 5's in twenty.)	X	X	X	X
4. Establish (— was founded in 1888)	X	X	X	X

**Words and Multiple Meanings**

	Series						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
<u>fine</u>							
1.	Superior (fine large peaches)						
2.	Not thick delicate (The wool was very fine.)	X					
3.	A penalty paid for not doing the right thing	X					
4.	Make pay such a fine	X					
5.	Clear weather (fine day)						
6.	All right (That would be fine.)						
<u>finish</u>							
1.	Bring to an end (finish your work)						
2.	The end (He was there at the finish.)	X					
3.	Complete (finish college)						
<u>finished</u>							
1.	Ended (finished contest)						
2.	Completed (finished test)						
3.	Brought to highest degree of excellence (finished lumber)						
<u>firm</u>							
1.	Company (camera firm)						
<u>first</u>							
1.	Coming before all others in rank (first number)						
2.	The beginning (at first — )						
3.	Before anything else (first think → )						

	Series					
	A	B	C	D	E	F
	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
<u>4.</u> Original (the first alphabet had 22 letters)						
<u>fish</u>	1. Try to catch fish (To fish) 2. Water animal (caught fish)					
<u>fix</u>	1. To repair (fix his wagon) 2. Settle; set (fix a price) 3. Decorate (fix up a room) 4. Constant (a fixed salary)	X	X	X	X	X
<u>flight</u>	1. Trip in an airplane 2. Set of stairs from one story to another	X	X	X	X	X
<u>floor</u>	1. Part of a room to walk on (kitchen floor) 2. Flat surface at the bottom (floor of the canyon) 3. A story of a building (— on the second floor)	X	X	X	X	X
<u>foot</u>	1. Part that a person or animal stand on	X	X	X	X	X

## Words and multiple endings

Words and Multiple Meanings

	Series												
	A	V	IV	B	VII	V	VIII	C	V	VII	V	VII	D
<u>gain</u>													
1. Profit (What was his gain?)													
2. Increase (gain weight)													
3. Get more time (gain 3 hours)	X	X	X										
<u>gane</u>													
1. Things needed for a game (he bought a gane)													
2. A contest with certain rules (football game)													
3. Having to do with hunting (game warden)													
<u>general</u>													
1. For all (general admission)													
2. Person in command (famous general)													
<u>get</u>													
1. Charge (get 10 cents for --)													
2. Solve (get an answer)													
3. Become (get warm)													
4. Arise (get up)													
5. Solicit (get votes)													
6. To go from -- to -- (to get from New York to Los Angeles)													
7. Obtain (get a radio)													
8. Go on or in (get on a scale)													



Words and Multiple Meanings

	Series							D		
	IV	V	VI	IV	V	VI	VII	V	VI	VII
<u>Grade</u>										
1.	Class in school	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.	A degree in quality (grade of half soles)			X						
3.	Make more nearly level (graded road)									
4.	Mark received for work done (his grades were 85 --)									
5.	Gradually more difficult (graded practice in addition)									
<u>Grains</u>										
1.	Seed of plants like wheat, oats, and corn			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.	A very small weight (1 pound equals 7000 grains)									
<u>ground</u>										
1.	Surface of the earth (on the ground)	X	X							
2.	Any piece of land used for some purpose (school ground)	X	X							
3.	Foundation (fifth grade ground work)									
4.	Crushed into small bits (ground meat)									
5.	Men who work on ground (ground crew)							X		



	Series						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
5.	Not the first use (bought it second hand)						
6.	Within reach (on hand)	X					
7.	Give with the hand (to hand clerk quarter)		X				
8.	Done with the hand (used hand methods)			X			
9.	Help (ranch hands)				X		
<u>handle</u>							
1.	A part made to be grasped (a handle of arrow)						
2.	To deal with (handles mail)						
<u>hard</u>							
1.	Distressing (hard times)						
2.	Difficult (hard problem)						
3.	Industrious (worked hard)						
4.	Vigorous (hard rainstorms)						
5.	Anthractite coal						
6.	Not soft (They like their eggs hard.)						
7.	Not easy (hard to carry)						
<u>have</u>							
1.	Possess (have pets)						
2.	Completed action (you have learned)						
3.	Experience (have trouble)						
4.	Compelled to (have to --)						

Words and Multiple Meanings

Series

	A	B	C	D
IV	V	VI	V	VI
VII	IV	V	VII	IV
<u>head</u>				
1. Top part of body (on his head)	X X			
2. Top part of anything (head of cabbage)	X X			
3. One or ones (5 head of cattle)	X X			
4. Titled (column headed Mt.)		X X		
<u>heart</u>				
1. Part of body		X X		
2. Figure shaped like a heart (cut out 3 hearts)		X X		
3. Memorize (know by heart)		X X		
<u>heavy</u>				
1. Not light weight (It was heavy.)	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X
2. Greater than usual (heavy rainfall)	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X
3. Variety or kind (heavy type)	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X
4. Thick (heavy cream)	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X
<u>help</u>				
1. To aid (help you solve the problem)	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X
2. Means of making better (study helps)	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X
3. Serve with food (He helped himself.)	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X
<u>high</u>				
1. Up above the ground	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X
2. Of great importance (high rank)	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X
3. Powerful strong (high wind)	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X
4. Having altitude or elevation (ten stories high)	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X

Words and Multiple Meanings

Series	Definitions											
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
5. Boots extending above ankles (high boots)												
6. Upper (high grade in school)	X	X	X									
7. Rise (how high does temperature go)				X	X							
8. Expensive (high price)					X	X	X	X				
<u>hold</u>												
1. Grasp and keep												
2. Keep in some place (zeros hold one or more places)												
3. Contain (cup will hold water)												
4. Have (hold a meeting)												
5. Sustain (hold notes when singing)												
<u>hop</u>												
1. Jump (hop out)												
2. Flight (each hop of place)												
3. Fly (hop from New York to California)												
<u>in</u>												
1. Within (in water)												
2. Manner (in the shape of circle)												
3. During (He will earn enough in three weeks.)												
4. Equal (sixty seconds in one minute)												
5. When (in 1910)												
6. Receive (take in money)												

Words and Multiple Meanings

Series	A								B								C								D							
	IV	V	VI																													
7. Where (in New York)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
8. Put (fill) in																																
9. Give (hand in)																																
<u>Increase</u>																																
1. Make greater (increase his speed)																																
2. Become greater (weight increased)																																
3. The amount added																																
<u>Interest</u>																																
1. A feeling (to interest him)																																
2. Money paid for the use of money																																
<u>Introduce</u>																																
1. Bring into use (rules were introduced in 500 B.C.)																																
<u>Iron</u>																																
1. An ore																																
2. An implement to press clothing (to use the iron)																																
<u>Is</u>																																
1. Future																																
2. Yours or be																																
<u>Items</u>																																
1. Separate things or articles																																
2. Piece of news (many items are given about flight)																																

		Series											
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
	V	VI	IV	VII	III	VI	IV	V	VI	IV	V	VI	IV
<u>join</u>	1. Put together (Join ends of line) 2. Come into the company of (join the boys) 3. To associate with (Join Red Cross)	X				X							
<u>jump</u>	1. To leap 2. A leap to ground (parachute jump)		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
<u>keep</u>	1. Have for a long time (keep a book) 2. Watch (keep track of) 3. Continue (keep up saving) 4. Hold (keep 3 in the right place) 5. Record (keep a record) 6. Stay out of (keep out of sun)			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
<u>key</u>	1. For a door 2. On a piano 3. Glue				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
<u>label</u>	1. A band indicating contents (changed the label) 2. To mark with a name (labeled the -- )										X		



	Series						
	A	V	W	I	VII	V	U
	IV	VII	IV	V	VII	V	VI
<u>least</u>							
1.	Minimum (at least once)						
2.	Smallest (coin worth the least)						
<u>leave</u>							
1.	Let stay behind (leave some candy)						
2.	Departs (bus leaves at 9:00)						
3.	Allow (leave space for --)						
4.	Remainder (4 from 6 leaves 2)						
5.	Pollage						
6.	Omit (leave it out)						
<u>left</u>							
1.	Opposite to right						
2.	Remaining (3 from 6 left 4)						
3.	Depart from (left home)						
4.	Allowed to continue at a place (He left some cake)						
5.	To bequeath (He left the land to his son)						
6.	Allowed (left space for --)						
7.	Omitted (points left out)						
8.	Gave (left order at the store)						
<u>length</u>							
1.	The longer dimension of any object						
	(the length of the Yard)						
2.	Amount (length of the fence around a lot)						





Words and Multiple Meanings

Series	A											
	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	V	VI	VII	VIII	V	VI	VII
7. A system of transportation ( bus line)	X											
8. A system of communication (two party line)												
<u>list</u>	1. A series of names, words, or numbers (spelling list)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	2. Entered in a list (the price listed is --)											
	3. Make a list of (list the fractions)											
<u>little</u>	1. Small (little boy)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	2. A small amount (a little rain)											
	3. A short time (rest a little)											
<u>load</u>	1. What is carried (eight books make a load)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	2. Put in or put on (to load a ship)											
	3. A quantity (a load of coal)											
<u>long</u>	1. Great linear extension (long box)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	2. For a length of time (How long did he sleep?)											
	3. Extended to a specific length (mile long)											

## Words and Multiple Meanings

		Series										
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	
4.	More than full (long weight)											
5.	Out of town call (long distance)											
6.	More than full (long weight)											
7.	Out of town call (long distance)											
<u>lock</u>	1. See (look at —)											
	2. To appear or seem (show how clock looks)											
	3. Hunt up (lock up)											
	4. Examine (lock over)											
<u>lost</u>	1. Missing (two checkers are lost)											
	2. Not won (lost the race)											
	3. Destroyed (a pound was lost in cooking)											
	4. Not gained (lost money)											
<u>lot</u>	1. A plot of ground (vacant lot)											
	2. A portion or part (two lots of bananas)											
	3. Great amount (a lot of fun)											
<u>low</u>	1. Not high or tall (low fence)											
	2. Smaller than usual (low price)											
	3. Having fees (he is low on dimes)											





Words and Multiple Meanings

詩經

	Series											
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
IN	X											
MEET												
<u>meat</u>	1. Animal flesh used for food 2. The part that can be eaten (nut meat)	X										
<u>meet</u>	1. Come together, join (the lines meet) 2. A meeting as an athletic meet 3. To come upon or across (meet a problem) 4. To hold meeting (club meets)		X									
<u>MILK</u>	1. Product of a cow (12 gallons of milk) 2. To get milk (milk a cow)			X								
<u>mine</u>	1. Dig in ground (mine coal) 2. Space in ground (coal mine) 3. Belong to person (books are mine)				X							
<u>mixed</u>	1. Prepared by putting things together (mixed a pudding) 2. Put together (milk mixed with water) 3. Whole number and fraction (mixed number)					X						



## Words and Multiple Meanings

	Series											
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
<u>nearest</u>												
1. Not far from (the nearest city)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Closest (the nearest whole number)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<u>next</u>												
1. Nearest (next size)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Nothing of the same kind coming in between (next line)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3. In the next Place (he wrote the problem, next)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<u>nickel</u>												
1. A metal	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. A coin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<u>note</u>												
1. A written sign in music	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. A message (He found a note.)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<u>notice</u>												
1. To observe (notice that 4/3 is 3/4 inverted)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Information (they posted a notice)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3. Idiomatic (at a moment's notice)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<u>number</u>												
1. Count or sum of things or persons (the number of sheets is 10)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. A figure or mark that stands for a number	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Words and Multiple Meanings

	Series							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	V	VII	V	V
1.	X							
2.		X						
3.			X					
4.				X				
5.					X			
6.						X		
7.							X	
8.								X
<u>but</u>								
1.								
2.								
3.								
<u>odd</u>								
1.								
2.								
3.								
<u>on</u>								
1.								
2.								
3.								
4.								
5.								
6.								





**Words and Multiple Meanings**

**Series**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	IV	V	VI	IN	V	VI	IN	V	VI	V
over										
present										
pack										
paint										
paper										
part										

9. Present (turn meeting over to --)  
 9. On other side (turn card **over**)  
 10. By means of (over the radio)

pack

1. Put together in a bundle (factory  
packs soap)
2. Used for carrying (pack mules)
3. Set (peak of cards)
4. Solid (packed snow)

paint

1. Coloring matter
2. Cover with paint

paper

1. That on which lesson is written  
(mark your paper)
2. A material
3. Document (Jefferson signed the paper)
4. A newspaper
5. Made of paper (paper cups)
6. Use for paper (paper clip)

part

1. Something less than whole (part of  
the candy)
2. Thing that helps to make up a  
whole (auto parts)



	Series																										
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	
pay																											
per																											
period																											
picture																											
piece																											

**Words and Multiple Meanings**

	INV.	W.I.	IN.	W.	W.I.	IN.	S.	HT.	IN.	W.	W.I.	IN.	S.	HT.	IN.	W.	W.I.	IN.	S.	HT.	IN.	W.	W.I.	IN.	S.		
pay	X	X																									
per																											
period																											
picture																											
piece																											

**Definitions**

**pay**

1. Money given for work (\$20.00 in pay)
2. Worth while (pay you to memorize)

**per**

1. Small yard for animals
2. Tool used in writing

**period**

1. Portion of time marked by events that happen again and again (lunch Period)
2. A series of years (five year period)
3. Groups (put in one period or hundreds periods)
4. Dot (period after abbreviation)

**picture**

1. A drawing
2. Draw (picture the answer)
3. Containing Pictures (picture graph)

**piece**

1. Limited part (piece of land)
2. Small quantity (piece of bread)
3. Coin (fifty cent piece)
4. Quantity in which goods is sold (piece of material)
5. Single thing of a class (piece of mail)

	Series						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
IV	X	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	XI
<b>put</b>							
6. Put together (piece quilt)							
7. A selection of music (played a piece)							
<b>pile</b>							
1. An animal							
2. Type of iron (pig iron)							
<b>pile</b>							
1. Many things lying one upon another (a pile of wood)	X						
2. Make into a pile (pile the books on the table)		X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>pine</b>							
1. A tube through which a liquid or gas can flow		X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Tube of wood for smoking or bubbles							
<b>place</b>							
1. A part of space occupied by a person or thing							
2. A city, town, etcetera							
3. A spot for some particular purpose (picnic place)							
4. Put in particular position or condition (trees placed							
5. Instead of (in place of							
6. Showing position (place card)							

Words and Multiple Meanings

Series

	IV	V	VI	IN	E	B	IV	VII	V	VI	V	D
	A	V	VI	V	VI	IV	V	VII	V	VI	V	C
7. Adjective (two place number)												
8. Idiomatic (conversation took place)	X	X	X		X	X						
<u>Plan</u>	1. Think out before hand (plan a party)	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	2. A way of making or doing something (installment plan)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	3. Drawing or diagram (drew a plan)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
<u>Plane</u>	1. An airplane											
	2. To even with an instrument											
<u>Plant</u>	1. Trees, bushes, vegetables, etc.											
	2. Put in ground to grow	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	3. Building and tools used in manufacturing some article											
<u>Plates</u>	1. A dish											
	2. A base in baseball											
	3. Licenses (registration plates for autos)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
<u>Play</u>	1. Take part in (the boys play ball)											
	2. A story acted on the stage											
	3. Make music (play violin)											

**Words and Multiple Meanings**

	Series						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	IV	V	VI	IV	V	VI	IV
<u>point</u>							
1. Sharp end (5 points on a star)	X						
2. A dot (decimal point)	X						
3. Place or spot (at a point 697 feet above)		X					
4. Show or call attention to (point out)		X					
5. A condition (boiling point)	X						
6. Features (good points and bad points of method)		X					
7. Unit of scoring (4 points for --)		X					
8. Mark (point off dollars and cents)			X				
9. Coupons (ration points)				X			
<u>pole</u>							
1. Stick (fishing pole)		X					
2. Imaginary axis (north pole)		X					
3. Used in track (pole vault)		X					
<u>poor</u>							
1. Having few things or nothing (poor people)			X				
2. Not good in quality (poor grades)			X				
3. Thin			X				
<u>possible</u>							
1. Within the powers of attainment (it is possible)					X		
2. That may or may not occur (possible average rate of travel)					X		

Words and Multiple Meanings

## Words and Multiple Meanings

	Series							D
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
	IV	V	VI	VII	IV	V	VI	VII
<u>program</u>	X				X		X	
1. List of items or events (radio program)	X				X		X	
2. Performance of selections (bad Indian program)		X			X		X	
<u>prove</u>								
1. Show by a process that something is true and right (prove the example)								
2. Show by reasoning (prove they were right)								
<u>pull</u>								
1. Drag (pull stage coach)	X							
2. Lower or raise (pull score down)		X						
<u>puzzle</u>								
1. Hard problem								
2. A problem or task to be done for fun	X							
3. Confuse (they were puzzled)								
<u>quarter</u>								
1. One of four equal parts								
2. Twenty five cents								
3. Fifteen minutes (a quarter to nine)								
<u>race</u>								
1. A run (auto race)								
2. A group of persons (human race)								

Words and Multiple Meanings

	Series						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
<u>radio</u>	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X
1. An instrument 2. Pertaining to radio (radio station) 3. Send out by radio (radio to ship at sea)							
<u>raise</u>							
1. Make higher or larger (raise prices) 2. Make grow (raise animals) 3. Collect (raise money) 4. Become warmer (raise in temperature) 5. Lift (raise the lid)	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X
<u>reach</u>							
1. Arrive at (reach home) 2. Stretch; extend (bar reaches line) 3. Touch (Jane can reach shelf) 4. Be equal to (wind velocity reached approximately 86 miles per hour)	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X
<u>read</u>							
1. Get the meaning of writing or print 2. Show by figures, letters, or signs (watch reads 12:07)	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X
<u>reading</u>							
1. Getting the meaning of written or printed words 2. Amount shown on scale of instrument (thermometer reading was --) 3. For reading (reading circle)	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X

Words and Multiple Meanings

	Series					
	A	B	C	D	E	F
	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
<u>ready</u>						
1. Prepared (set ready for camp)	X					
2. Ready for use (ready-made, ready cut)		X				
<u>record</u>						
1. Set down in writing (He records the temperature.)						
2. Thing written or kept (record of payment)		X	X	X	X	X
3. Disk used on phonograph		X	X	X	X	X
4. The best yet done (skating record)		X	X	X	X	X
5. Making or affording a record (record trip)		X	X	X	X	X
<u>regular</u>						
1. Usual (regular price)						
2. Coming again and again (regular customers)						
3. Common fraction reduced to lowest terms						
4. Type of gasoline (regular gasoline)						
<u>rent</u>						
1. Payment for use of property (We pay rent.)						
2. To pay for use of property (We rent our home.)						
<u>repair</u>						
1. Put in good condition (repairs his tent)						







**Words and Multiple Meanings**

**Series**

	A	V	IV	VII	V	VI	IV	C	V	VI	V	D	V	VI
4. Operate (run a radio)								X				X		
5. A trip (a run of 40 miles)									X	X	X	X		
6. A stretch of ground (a run for rabbits)								X						
7. Kind (mine runs coal)														
8. Unit of score (run in baseball)					X	X								
9. Are (bars run across page)					X	X								
10. Flow of liquids (the tank runs over)			X											
11. Gets into (run into storm)							X							
<u>safe</u>	1.	Free from danger (money is safe)												
	2.	A place for keeping things (put money in the safe)												
<u>sale</u>	1.	Exchange of goods for money (the sale of the auto)												
	2.	Amount sold (the day's sale was --)												
	3.	Selling at a lower price than usual (bought at a sale)												
	4.	Purchasable (-- is for sale)												
	5.	Pertaining to sale (sale price)												
<u>save</u>	1.	Keep (save seeds)												
	2.	Prevent from taking (save the seats)												
	3.	Lay aside money												
	4.	Avoid wasting (save time)												
	5.	Rescue (save lives)												

Words and Multiple Meanings

Words and Multiple Meanings

	Series						
	A	B	C	D	V	VI	VII
	IV	V	VI	VII	V	VI	VII
<u>second</u>							
1.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<u>section</u>							
1.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<u>see</u>							
1.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<u>set</u>							
1.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

## Words and Multiple Meanings







## Words and Multiple Meanings

	Series						
	IV	V	VI	IV	V	VI	VII
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
<u>soft</u>							
1. Without alcohol (soft drinks)							
2. Bituminous (soft coal)	X						
<u>sound</u>							
1. Seen (it sounds like magic)							
<u>space</u>							
1. Unlimited room extending in all directions							
2. Limited room or place (leave space for work)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3. Separate by spaces (space the letter)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<u>special</u>							
1. Unusual (special sale)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Commodities offered for sale (specials)							
3. Kind (sent by special delivery)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<u>spend</u>							
1. Pay out money (She will spend \$6.00.)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Use time (spend 3 hours —)							
<u>spot</u>							
1. Mark, stain, speck							
2. See (Can you spot the airplane?)							
3. Place (Mark the hard spots on the page.)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

	Series						
	A	B	C	D	V	VI	VII
	IV	V	VI	VII	V	VI	VII
<u>SPRING</u>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1. A season	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. A device (cage spring)							
3. A stream of water							
<u>SQUARE</u>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1. A figure with four equal sides forming a right angle (square corner)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Converted from linear to square							
3. Unit (square feet)							
4. An instrument (He bought a square end a saw)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<u>STAIN</u>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1. Color (stain the floor)							
2. Paint (can of stain)							
<u>STAMP</u>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1. Put a mark on (He stamped 4 tickets)							
2. Small piece of paper with a sticky back							
<u>STAND</u>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1. Be on ones feet							
2. Place for a small business (road side stand)							
3. Represent (it stands for--)							
4. Be in a certain place (the tree stands in California)							
5. That on which something is placed (fern stand)							



Words and Multiple Meanings		Series					
		A	B	C	D	E	F
Step		IV	V	VI	IV	V	VI
<u>step</u>	1. One motion of leg in walking. 2. Measure by taking steps (step off the distance) 3. Taking one's steps fit another (in step) 4. A stair (walk up the steps) 5. Procedure (Explain each step in the problem) 6. An action (take steps to conserve oil)	X	X	X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X
<u>stick</u>	1. A long thin piece of wood 2. Something like a stick in shape (stick of candy) 3. To Place 4. Used for measuring (measuring stick)	X X	X X	X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X
<u>stop</u>	1. A break in a trip (she stops for sue) 2. Come to an end (coach will stop) 3. Place for stopping (bus stop) 4. Specially constructed (stop watch)	X X	X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X
<u>store</u>	1. Place where things are sold 2. Put away for later use (store food)	X	X	X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X



Words and Multiple Meanings

Series

	A	V	VI	IV	VII	V	VIII	C	D	V	VI	VII	V	VIII	C	D
	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3. Remove (take off)																
4. Watch (take care of child)																
5. Choose (take a route through --)																
6. Pull (take down flag)																
7. Leave (airplanes take off)																
8. Engage in (take part in)																
9. Go on (take a trip)																
10. Perform (take a test)																
11. Requires (trip takes 2 hours)																
12. Collect (take in money)																
13. Make use of (take train)																
14. Buy (I'll take it)																
15. Carry (automobiles take children)																
16. Get (take books)																

that

1. Point out (that is her house.)
2. Which (words that you understand)
3. Purpose (so that you will know)
4. thing referred to (How much a quart was that?)
5. Who (he is the boy that --)
6. Connect words (show that a dime equals 10 cents)

then

1. At that time (then it cost 5 cents)
2. Next in time or place (first-- then --)
3. Therefore (since 6 is one, then 2 is 1/3 of 6)







Words and Multiple Meanings

Series

	A	B	C	D
IV	V	VI	V	VI
V	VI	IV	V	VI
<u>tube</u>	1. Pipe through which something is sent (tube system) 2. Cylinder of metal with a cap (tube of toothpaste) 3. Use in an instrument (radio tube)	X X X	X X X	X X X
<u>turn</u>	1. Move around (wheel's turn) 2. Let someone else precede (turn meeting over --) 3. Change in direction (turn in road) 4. Change part exposed (turn page) 5. Hand in (turn in money) 6. Change into (Tadpoles turn into frogs.) 7. Corner (Allow for for the turns.) 8. Chance (It is your turn.) 9. Rotations (75 turns of winder) 10. Produce (Factories turn out cars.) 11. Start (turn on the radio)	X X X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X X X
<u>under</u>	1. Below 2. Lower	X X	X X	X X
<u>up</u>	1. Higher place 2. In an erect position (stand up) 3. At an end (time is up) 4. With a verb (fix up room)	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X

	Series					
	A	B	C	D	E	F
	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
<u>use</u>						
	1. Employ (use the boards)	X	X	X	X	X
	2. Purpose (use of fractions)		X	X	X	X
	3.		X	X	X	X
	4. Second hand (used bicycle)			X	X	X
<u>walk</u>						
	1. Go on foot	X	X	X	X	X
	2. A place for walking		X	X	X	X
<u>watch</u>						
	1. Look at			X	X	X
	2. Be careful (watch out for --)			X	X	X
	3. Tells time				X	X
<u>way</u>						
	1. Manner (the way it looked before)			X	X	X
	2. Method (a way of traveling)			X	X	X
	3. Direction (go this way)			X	X	X
	4. Road (each way to school)			X	X	X
<u>well</u>						
	1. Good health			X	X	X
	2. Good manner (as well as you can)			X	X	X
	3. Completely (well covered)			X	X	X
	4. Surprise (well, it contains two.)			X	X	X
	5. A hole (oil well)			X	X	X

Words and Multiple Meanings

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