Words have meanings. Not only but each word has multiple meanings depending on its usage in a sentence. These meanings are found in a dictionary. It is necessary for you to develop your skill in the use of the dictionary because it will not only enrich your stared vocabulary words but it will help you interpret words.

Do you still remember the use of a dictionary?

This module will be very useful to strengthen your skill in:

- in the use of the dictionary
- in interpreting words with multiple meanings

The exercises have been made just for you.

This is a dictionary entry taken from Merriam Webster Collegiate Dictionary.

\textbf{font} \(\text{fänt}\) n. 1. a receptacle for holy water 2. source, fountain
\textbf{font} \(\text{fänt}\) n. an assortment or set of type all of one size and style.

Answer the following questions using the dictionary entry \textbf{font}.

Write your answers in your notebook.

1. Write the way the word should be pronounced.
2. What is its part of speech?
3. Does it have one or more than one meaning?
4. Write the meaning conveyed in the following sentences:
   a. Our teacher is a constant font of information
   b. We have to set the word with a 14-point font.
Check your work using the Key to Corrections.

If you get five correct answers, then you still do remember your lessons last year. However, it does not mean that you will not work on this module anymore. Those who were not able to perfect the test as well as those who did will find this module very important and useful in enhancing or strengthening the skills you have learned before.

The Dictionary

Most libraries have a large dictionary that sits on a stand in the reference section. They actually contain more than half a million words and have long complete definitions. Smaller dictionaries contain less. Whatever its size, a dictionary is one of your most valuable resource materials.

Do you know what a dictionary entry is? Look at the words in the box below. What is a dictionary made of?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry Word</th>
<th>Respelling Pronunciation</th>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yon</td>
<td>/yon/</td>
<td>adj.,adv</td>
<td>Yonder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yonder</td>
<td>/yon dar/</td>
<td>adj</td>
<td>Being more distant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yore</td>
<td>/yor/</td>
<td>n.</td>
<td>Time past: knights of yore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>/yoo/</td>
<td>pron.</td>
<td>1. the person or persons being addressed. 2. anyone; one: a tiny mark you can’t even see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Pronunciation</td>
<td>Part of Speech</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>youngster</td>
<td>/yungstar/</td>
<td>n.</td>
<td>A child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>your</td>
<td>/yoor, yo r/</td>
<td>pron.</td>
<td>1. A form of the possessive case of you used as an attribute adjective. 2. (Used to indicate that one belonging or relevant to oneself or to any person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yours</td>
<td>/yoorz, yorz/</td>
<td>pron.</td>
<td>1. A form of the possessive case of you used as an attribute adjective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yourself</td>
<td>/yourself/</td>
<td>pron.</td>
<td>1. A reflexive form of you 2. An intensive form of you 3. Your normal or customary self</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yucca</td>
<td>/yuk a/</td>
<td>n.</td>
<td>A New World plant with rigid sword-shaped leaves and white flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yule</td>
<td>/yool/</td>
<td>n.</td>
<td>Christmas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Pronunciation</td>
<td>Part of Speech</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuletide</td>
<td>/yool tid/</td>
<td>n.</td>
<td>The Christmas season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yurt</td>
<td>/yoort/</td>
<td>n.</td>
<td>A tentlike dwelling of nomadic peoples of Central Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z</td>
<td>/ze/</td>
<td>n.</td>
<td>The 26th letter of the English alphabet, a consonant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zeal</td>
<td>/zel/</td>
<td>n.</td>
<td>Eager desire or interest; fervor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zealous</td>
<td>/zel s/</td>
<td>adj</td>
<td>Full of, characterized by, or due to zeal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zebu</td>
<td>/ze b yoo, ze boo/</td>
<td>n.</td>
<td>A domesticated ox of India with a large hump over the shoulders.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The words listed in alphabetical order and printed in bold letters are the entry words.

Take a look at our dictionary entries again. Which is listed first, yon or zeal? Of course, it is yon. Yon starts with the letter y; zeal starts with the letter z. Letter y comes before z.

Try alphabetizing these words. Do this in your notebook.

camel
cyam
tire
ago
pan

Did you arrange them the way I did below? If you did, your surely know your alphabet well.
This is how you should have arranged the words alphabetically.

ago
camel
pan
tire
yam

What is written after the entry word?

It is called the respelling of the word or the **pronunciation**. The letters are written differently using symbols, as in:

`yon ‘yän`

If you have the time to know more about this, you can ask the teacher to have this discussed thoroughly.

Let us continue studying the ways by which words are treated in the dictionary.

After the pronunciation, we find the italicized letter or letters as in:

`yon ‘yän \ adj. and adv.`

Do you know what **adj. and adv.** stand for?

Yes, **adj. and adv.** tell you the **parts of speech** which the word **yon** belongs.

One of the entries found in **yore**.
Is it a noun? a verb? an adjective? an adverb?

Yes, it is a noun.
`n` stands for noun.

How are the other parts of speech presented in the dictionary?
Let us look at the entries.
Be sure to list them down in your notebook.
You must have written these down.

`n. - noun`
`pron. - pronoun`
`v. - verb`
`Adj - adjective`
`adv. - adverb`
Let us see if you can tell the parts of speech of the words listed below. Use the dictionary entries at the beginning of the lesson. Don’t forget to write your answers in your notebook.

Here are the words:

1. yon
2. you
3. yonder
4. zealous

Check your answers using the Key to Corrections

Did you notice that some words can be used in different ways?

Now, let us move on.

In a dictionary, each entry word is followed by a definition that explains what the word means. If a word has only one meaning, only one definition is given. For words that have more than one meaning, a numbered definition is given for each meaning. Some meanings are followed by sample sentences, which show how each definition is used.

Using the dictionary entries we have at the beginning of our lesson, write or list the entries with one meaning and entries with two or more meanings.

How many entries were you able to list correctly?
Compare your list to the ones in the Key to Corrections.

To show you a clearer example of a word having more than one meaning, I want you to look at the dictionary entry of the word rough.
That is why we have to know very well the meaning of the word before we use it in a sentence or in a conversation.

Multiple Meanings

Many words have more than one meaning. Most dictionaries list the most common meaning first, although some list the meanings in historical order, showing the oldest meaning first.

Dictionaries use restrictive labels to help explain differences in meaning. These labels restrict a given definition to a particular subject area, dialect, or usage – such as informal or slang. The last part of an entry is often a list of synonyms with an explanation of their different meanings.
Let’s try.

Using the dictionary entry above, write the number of the definition that matches the use of the word. Write the answers in your notebook.

1. Do you think the runner on first will try to steal second base?
2. You bought that dress for P200? It was a steal!
3. The rock star hoping that no one would recognize him, stole out the store through a side exit.

Were you able to get all of them correctly?
If not, you have nothing to worry about.
You’ll learn more with our next exercise.

Are you ready?

Write the number that gives the same meaning conveyed in each sentence.

1. help \ help \ v.

   A. to get assistance or support to
   B. to serve with food or drinks especially at a meal

   _____ The host tells his guests to help themselves.
   _____ My mother helps me with homework.
2. pass \ ‘pass \ v\:n

A. to go or make one’s way through
B. to render a decision, opinion
C. a written permission to move about freely in a place, to leave or enter it

_____ My brother was given a pass allowing him to park inside the school campus.
_____ All public vehicles are not allowed to pass through Magallanes Drive.
_____ The court passed on the legality of wiretapping.

3. date \ ‘dāt \ n.

A. the oblong edible fruit of a palm
B. the time at which an event takes place
C. an appointment to meet at a specified time
D. a person with whom one has a meeting with
E. a statement at the time of execution or making

_____ My date gave me roses before we went to the prom night.
_____ There was a solar eclipse at the date of his birth.
_____ The date on the letter was very clear.
_____ My father always brings home preserved dates from Saudi Arabia
_____ I prepared early so that I won’t be late for a date with my friends in a concert at the park.

Key Points

A dictionary is a book that gives the spellings, pronunciations and meanings of words. The word in a dictionary is listed in alphabetical order. To alphabetize words, you arrange them from letter A to Z. the words are alphabetized by their first letter.

A word may have more than one meaning.

Many words have more than one meaning. The specific meaning of a word depends on how the word is used in the sentence.

The next exercises will help you build your reading skills.
A. STARTER

1. Write the number that gives the same meaning conveyed in each sentence.

a. follow \ˈfə lə\ v.
   1. go or come after
   2. keep the eyes on

   _____ My mother doesn’t want my dog to follow me to school.
   _____ Danilo watched the kite go higher until he could follow it no longer.

b. care \ˈker\ v.
   1. feel interest
   2. wish like

   _____ Mario does not care if he wins or not.
   _____ Would you care for something hot or cold?

c. cool \ˈkül\ adj.
   1. somewhat cold
   2. excited

   _____ No one in the burning apartment lost his head.
   Everybody kept cool and got out without being hurt.
   _____ I wish for a cool refreshing breeze these hot summer nights.

d. led \ˈled\ v.
   1. showed the way by going in front
   2. was first

   _____ The tourist guide led the sightseers in viewing the exhibit.
   _____ She always led her class.
e. free \ˈfrē\ adj.
   1. not shut up
   2. without having to pay anything

   Animals in the woods are free.
   I was given a free ride in the ferris wheel at the fair.

2. The words listed below were used in the first exercise. Arrange them alphabetically.

   follow
   care
   cool
   led
   free

Let us check your work.
Check and rate yourself using the Key to Corrections and the Rating Scale.

Continue with the rest of the activity.
It will help you understand the lesson better and master the skills contained in this module.

B. REINFORCER

1. Read the phrases in the box. Decide which meaning best fits each sentence in the group. Write the letter of your choices.

   In this road there was a spot considered dangerous.
   a. stain
   b. place
   c. mark

   1. In this road there was a \textit{spot} considered dangerous.
2. After hours of running on the rough ground, the great horse died at the foot of the mountain.

3. Secretariat, the famous horse, flicked its light golden tail.

4. General Teofilo Anilao was ambushed by bandits on his way.
5. A hail of bullets peppered the surprised soldiers before they could make another step.

See how well you did in this exercise using the Key to Corrections and the Rating Scale below.

That was very good.

In the next exercise you will need the help of your teacher to check your work.

2. Use the underlined words found in Reinforcer in sentences showing another one of their multiple meanings.

Example:

foot – a unit of measurement
Your bed is a foot longer than my bed.

You are now going to evaluate how well you have mastered the skill in this module.
Read the phrases in the box. Decide which meaning best fits each sentence in the group. Write the letter of your choice.

1. I wrote a promissory note because I will not be able to pay my tuition fee.
2. Her songs always have a note of sadness.
3. The singer can hold her voice on a high note for a minute.
4. My sister received a perfumed note inviting her to the gala concert.
5. The supervisor’s note reminded the principals to submit their report within the week.
6. An engineering course was offered in the university.
7. The ship was blown off-course after the heavy winds caused by the strong typhoon.
8. The main course at dinner was lobster.
9. Jets coursed the area daily.
10. Our wisest course is to retreat.
Key to Corrections

REVIEW TIME

1. \ˈfānt\  
2. noun  
3. more than one meaning  
4. a. source, fountain  
   b. an assortment or set of type all of one size and style

1. adjective and adverb  
2. pronoun  
3. adverb and adjective  
4. noun

Entries with one meaning are the following:

1. yon  
2. yonder  
3. yore  
4. youngster  
5. yours  
6. yucca  
7. yule  
8. yuletide  
9. yurt  
10. z  
11. zeal  
12. zealous  
13. zebra  
14. zebu

Entries with more than one meaning are the following:

1. you  
2. young  
3. your  
4. yourself

Check your answers.

1. 4 baseball
2. 3 slang
3. vi 3 or vi 2

1. 2
   1

2. 3
   1
   2

3. 4
   2
   5
   1
   3

STARTER

1. a. 1
   2

   b. 1
   2

   c. 2
   1

   d. 1
   2

   e. 1
   2

2. 1. care
   2. cool
   3. follow
   4. free
   5. led
REINFORCER

1. b
2. a
3. a
4. c
5. c

TEST YOURSELF

1. d
2. b
3. a
4. e
5. c
6. c
7. d
8. b
9. a
10. e

Rating Scale

5  Outstanding  10
4  Very Satisfactory  9
3  Satisfactory  7-8
2  Fairly Satisfactory  5-6
1  Fair  3-4
0  Needs Improvement  2-1