WILSON MIDDLE SCHOOL SPELLING & USAGE LIST

To communicate effectively, proper spelling and correct usage of words are important. The following lists of words are those you are expected to know by middle school at Wilson. The spelling list is divided into columns: all grades (6th, 7th, & 8th) are responsible for the first two columns; in addition, seventh and eighth only are responsible for the middle

two columns; and eighth grade <u>only</u> is responsible for the last two columns. All grade levels are responsible for all usage words (front and back).



These words may also be tested throughout the year.

Spearing (by grade tever)							
6 th , 7 th , & 8 th Graders		7 th & 8 th Graders Only		8 th Graders Only			
achieve / achievement	certain / certainly	efficiency / efficient	friend / friendly / friendship	opportunity	sentence		
(all days of the week and all months of the year)	character / characterize/ characterization	eight / eighth	grammar	planning	separate		
a lot	college	embarrass / embarrassment	grateful	probably	similar / similarity		
always	conclusion	environment	hypothesis	quote / quotation	specific / specifically		
appreciate / appreciation	decide / decision / decisive	especially / special	immediate / immediately	realize / realization	succeed / success		
article	definite / definitely	exercise	intelligence / intelligent	really	suppose / supposed to		
author	describe / description	experience	interest / interesting	reason	surprise / surprising		
beginning	dialogue	experiment	knowledge	receipt / receive / receiver	truly		
beautiful / beauty	different / difference	extremely	language	recommend / recommendation	until		
because	disappear / disappearance	field	literary / literature	remember	used to		
belief / believe	disappoint / disappointment	finally	necessary	research	usually		
business	doesn't	foreign	opinion	restaurant	writing		

Spelling (by grade level)

Usage (<u>all</u> grade levels)

accept	(I accept responsibility for turning this assignment in late.) – used as a verb			
except	(I have homework in every subject <i>except</i> math.) – used as a preposition			
affect effect	(How does reading <i>affect</i> a student's vocabulary?) – usually used as a verb (Studying has a good <i>effect</i> on a student's vocabulary.) – used as a noun			
aloud	(To her teacher's dismay, she shouted the answer <i>aloud</i>). – used as an adjective			
allowed	(I am not <i>allowed</i> to spend the night at a friend's on a school night.) – used as a verb			
are	(When <i>are</i> our test results going to come back?) – used as a verb			
our	(When are <i>our</i> test results going to come back?) – used as a pronoun			
could/should/would have (I could have gone to the dance but decided to stay home instead.) - not "could of" etc.				
coarse	(The sand paper I used had a <i>coarse</i> texture.) – used as an adjective			
course	(Of <i>course</i> I'll share my elective sheet with you. Which <i>course</i> are you going to take?) – used as a noun			
feel	(Tell me how you <i>feel</i> about this book.)			
fell	(The rain <i>fell</i> from the sky.)			
hear	(Can you <i>hear</i> the teacher?) – used as a verb			
here	("I would like you to sit <i>here</i> ," the teacher said.) – used as an adverb indicating where			

Usage List contd.

hole whole	(You have a <i>hole</i> in your paper.) – used as a noun (Don't eat the <i>whole</i> cake at one sitting.) – usually used as an adjective		
knew new	(I knew you would make an A on the test.) – used as a verb (Having new school supplies is a wonderful feeling.) – used as an adjective		
know no	(I <i>know</i> all my multiplication tables.) – used as a verb (I have <i>no</i> homework tonight.) – used as an adjective or an introductory word		
it's its	(<i>It's</i> a fact that studying improves a student's grades.) – used as a contraction meaning "it is" (The club was interesting for <i>its</i> members.) – used to show possession		
loose lose	(The door was coming <i>loose</i> on its hinges.) – used as an adjective (spelled like "moose") (Nobody likes to <i>lose</i> , but it's sportsmanship that matters.) – used as a verb		
passed (T past	he whole class <i>passed</i> the test.) – used as a verb (Many <i>past</i> Wilson students attend our basketball games.) – usually used as an adjective or adverb		
peace piece	(After the events of $9/11$, many people were focused on restoring <i>peace</i> .) – used as a noun (I wanted to have another <i>piece</i> of that delicious pie.) – used as a noun		
quiet quite	(The students were <i>quiet</i> during silent sustained reading.) – used as an adjective (It makes <i>quite</i> a difference when students come to class prepared.) – used as an adverb		
right write	(Your paper has all the <i>right</i> answers.) – usually used as an adjective (Wilson students love to <i>write</i> reading responses.) – used as a verb		
sense since	(Use your common <i>sense</i> to figure it out. Touch is one of the five <i>senses</i> .) – used as a noun (They left town and haven't been here <i>since</i> . I've known her <i>since</i> childhood. He hasn't been home <i>since</i> he graduated.) - used as an adverb, preposition, and conjunction		
than then	(He would rather eat pizza <i>than</i> his sandwich.) – used for comparison (The student was told to sweep the floor, <i>then</i> mop it.) – used to indicate time		
their (The students left <i>their</i> book bags in <i>their</i> lockers.) – used as a pronoun to show possession there (<i>There</i> are many things a student can do to be successful in school.) – used as an adverb they're (<i>They're</i> going to work on their projects this weekend.) – used as a contraction meaning "they are"			
threw (The pitcher <i>threw</i> a no-hitter last night.) – used as a verb through (Don't walk <i>through</i> the rain on the way to school.) – used as a preposition indicating where			
throw (Please <i>throw</i> your trash away.) – used as a verb thorough (Please do a <i>thorough</i> job on your book reports.) – used as an adjective			
to too two	(The student made it <i>to</i> his locker before the tardy bell.) – used as a preposition (The boy would like to be included <i>too</i> .) – used to mean "also" (She had to write <i>two</i> written responses to the novel.) – used as a numeral		
	The <i>weather</i> outside is perfect for a trip to Nature's Classroom.) – used as a noun He wasn't sure <i>whether</i> to type his report or turn it in handwritten.) – used as a conjunction		
	must <i>wait</i> for your turn. Sometimes it is a long <i>wait</i> .) – used first as a verb, then as a noun ometimes I feel as if the <i>weight</i> of the world were on my shoulders.) – used as a noun		
which witch	(The girl wasn't sure <i>which</i> path to take. <i>Which</i> of these would you take?) – used first as an adjective, then a pronoun (The <i>witch</i> in the picture was wearing all black.) – used as a noun		
your (It's <i>your</i> turn to do the problem in math.) – used to show possession you're (I am so happy that <i>you're</i> my partner.) – used as a contraction meaning "you are"			
wear (The	e dress code sometimes limits you in what you can <i>wear</i> .) – used as a verb		

were (The principal said we *were* talking too loudly in the hall.) – used as a verb (plural past tense of "to be") where (We'll meet at the fountain *where* our parents can pick us up. *Where* is that?) – used as a conjunction, then an adverb