WORD ATTACK! T.M.

Word

Apple II Family

Educational Software That Works.

teacher Certified N E A ™

OBJECTIVE: to teach students new words, meanings and their usage in an interesting and exciting way.

LEVELS: 4th through 12th grades

Screen 1:
```
adaptable

able to adjust

Changing schools is easy if
you are an adaptable person.
```

Screen 2:
```
omniscient        uncouth

acidulous                jovial



        △

        ♀

        slightly sour
△  Score 3200  Value 300  High 2000
```

Screen 3:
```
            superlative

1.  existing everywhere
2.  above all others
3.  pertaining to debate
4.  morally uplifting
Answer?  2        Elapsed time 15

      Way to go, John!
```
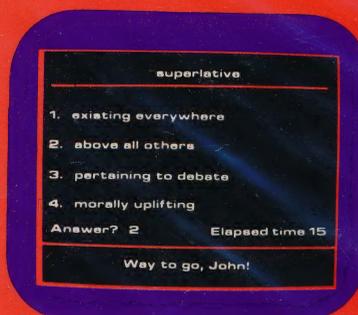
WORD ATTACK! T.M.

### by Janice G. Davidson, Ph.D. and Richard K. Eckert, Jr.

- Master 675 new words and their definitions.

- Build your vocabulary with four separate learning activities including a fast-action arcade game.

- Use the words in sentences to reinforce their meanings.

- Test your progress with multiple-choice quizzes.

- Add your own vocabulary words with an easy-to-use editor.

- Additional data disks are available for students in grades 4-5, 6-7, 8-9, and students preparing for the SAT.

WORD ATTACK was designed by educational specialists. Extensive classroom testing has found it to be highly effective in improving vocabulary, reading, and spelling skills.

D *Davidson.*

Davidson & Associates, Inc.
3135 Kashiwa Street
Torrance, CA 90505
(213) 534-4070
(800) 556-6141 Outside California

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by Jan Davidson, Ph.D.
and Richard K. Eckert, Jr.

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NOTICE

Davidson & Associates, Inc. reserves the right to make improvements in the product described in this manual at any time and without notice.

ONE YEAR WARRANTY

022186

WORD ATTACK!
has received the following awards for excellence:

SOFTWARE REPORT CARD:

Performance	EXCELLENT
Documentation	EXCELLENT
Ease of Use	EXCELLENT
Error Handling	EXCELLENT

—*Infoworld*

SOFTWARE REPORTS EVALUATION
Grade: A
—*Software Reports: Guide to Educational Software*

INSTRUCTIONAL DESIGN: HIGHEST RATING
"very well designed program . . . excellent editing feature"
—*Consumer Reports*

TOP SELLER 1984
Education/Home Category
—*Software Retailing*

RECOMMENDED BY EPIE
—Educational Products Information Exchange

TEACHER CERTIFIED
—National Education Association

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ADDITIONAL DATA DISKS

Additional data disks designed for use with your WORD ATTACK program are available.

WORD ATTACK DATA DISK GRADES 4 & 5
contains 500 words; 20 word lists

WORD ATTACK DATA DISK GRADES 6 & 7
contains 500 words; 20 word lists

WORD ATTACK DATA DISK GRADES 8 & 9
contains 500 words; 20 word lists

WORD ATTACK DATA DISK FOR THE S.A.T.
contains 500 words; 20 word lists

WORD ATTACK DATA DISK ROOTS AND PREFIXES
contains a total of 500 roots, prefixes and words; 20 word lists

Davidson & Associates, Inc. also publishes MATH BLASTER!, SPELL IT!, SPEED READER II, ALGE-BLASTER, CLASSMATE, AND GRAMMAR GREMLINS.

You may use the enclosed order form or write to Davidson & Associates, Inc., 3135 Kashiwa St., Torrance, CA 90505.

INTRODUCTION

Welcome to WORD ATTACK!

WORD ATTACK is a four-part vocabulary building program. It is designed to help you learn new words, their meanings and usages in an interesting and exciting way. In addition to extensive word files, the program includes an editor with which you can easily add your own word lists.

WORD ATTACK was designed by Dr. Jan Davidson and programmed by Richard Eckert. The program was tested on students at the educational facility of Upward Bound in Palos Verdes, California. In private sessions under the direction of an instructor, Upward Bound's students significantly improved their vocabularies. In addition, the students became comfortable using the new words in both oral and written communications.

WORD ATTACK is an effective tool which will help you expand and strengthen your vocabulary. Since words are the means by which you think, understand, and communicate, your skills in all these areas will improve as you improve your vocabulary.

BUILDING YOUR VOCABULARY

There are many ways you can go about building your vocabulary — reading, listening, studying the derivations of words, memorizing word lists. Whatever method or combination of methods you choose, it is important that you develop an awareness of words. Notice how words are used; notice similarities and differences, and open a dictionary when you are puzzled or unsure.

Whether you realize it or not, you have two vocabularies. Your receptive vocabulary contains words you recognize when you read or listen; your expressive vocabulary contains words you use when you speak or write. Your receptive vocabulary is probably much larger than your expressive vocabulary. Only after you have learned to use a word comfortably does it become part of your expressive vocabulary.

WORD ATTACK is designed to assist you in building your receptive vocabulary. It is not meant to be the only tool you will use. In fact, it should not be, because it does not teach the pronunciation of words or the multiple meanings many of the words have. Its function is to provide you with a stimulating and enjoyable way to increase your vocabulary.

Probably your most difficult task will be to take the words that WORD ATTACK contributes to your receptive vocabulary and make them part of your expressive vocabulary. To do this, supplement the WORD ATTACK exercises with a good deal of reading and careful listening. Also helpful is a good vocabulary text, such as the WORDLY WISE series by Kenneth Hodkinson and Joseph G. Ornato, published by Educators Publishing Services, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.

Consider WORD ATTACK a beginning, a basis upon which you can build and develop some very essential communication tools — words.

GETTING STARTED

Before you begin using WORD ATTACK, please complete the warranty card and return it to Davidson & Associates. This will register your warranty and ensure that you receive important information and technical support for WORD ATTACK, announcements of updates, and information on new products. In addition, if your disk malfunctions within one year, it will be replaced at no charge to you.

The program files are protected and you will not be able to copy them. You may purchase a back-up copy for $10.00 at the time you send in your warranty card, or later, by writing to Davidson & Associates, Inc.

The data files are not protected and you should make your own back-up copy using the copy program which came with your computer.

Included in this Package

In this package you will find:

- the WORD ATTACK program, complete data files, and warranty card

- the manual which you are now reading.

Please note that throughout the manual <Return> will be used to indicate a carriage return.

Starting the APPLE Version

To use WORD ATTACK, APPLE version, you need:

- an Apple IIc, Apple IIe, or Apple II+

- one or two disk drives

- a monitor (or tv)

- the WORD ATTACK disk (program on Side 1, data on Side 2)

- a joystick (optional)

- a printer (optional).

If you are planning to use WORD ATTACK with two disk drives, copy the data (Side 2) onto a separate, formatted disk, using the copy program on your System Master or Utilities disk. Be sure to format the disk with DOS 3.3.

If you are using an Apple IIe, or IIc, be sure that the CAPS LOCK is set.

To run the program, follow these steps.

1.   Insert the program (Side 1) into the disk drive (drive 1 if you have more than one drive) and turn on the computer.

2.   While your disk is booting, press D if you wish to see a demonstration of the program. The demonstration will continue and repeat until you press <Esc> to exit.

3.   After a brief introduction, you will be asked to type your name and make several option choices. If you are using only one drive, you will be instructed when to reinsert the disk, data side up.

Pressing O when the main menu is on the screen will allow you to change the options which you selected at the beginning of the program.

You may print out your score and a list of the words you miss for further study and review. Do not attempt to do this unless a printer is connected and turned on.

Some students may need a slower speed for the WORD ATTACK activity. Pressing 0 instead of 1, 2, or 3 from the WORD ATTACK introduction screen will double the response time allowed for each definition.

Starting the IBM Version

To use WORD ATTACK, IBM version, you need:

- a PCjr or an IBM Personal Computer with one or two double sided drives

- a monitor or tv

- DOS 1.1 or higher and 128K of memory

- advanced BASIC (BASICA) or cartridge BASIC (for the PCjr)

- a Color/Graphics Adapter

- the WORD ATTACK disk

- a joystick (optional)

- a printer (optional).

Keep this manual handy and refer to it often until you are thoroughly familiar with the program.

If you wish, you may copy the data files to a fixed disk. Put the WORD ATTACK disk in drive A. Then, at the C> prompt, make a sub-directory by typing **mkdir c:\wordlist**. Then copy the data files from the floppy disk in drive A to the fixed disk by typing   **copy a:adj*.* c:\wordlist**   <Return>
              copy a:nouns*.* c:\wordlist   <Return>
              copy a:verbs*.* c:\wordlist   <Return>.

To run the program, follow these steps.

1.   Insert the IBM DOS disk which was supplied with your computer into drive A (the left-hand drive). If you are using a PCjr, make sure your BASIC cartridge is inserted into the left cartridge slot.

2.   Turn on your computer to boot the DOS Disk. If your computer is already on, press the Ctrl, Alt, and Del keys all at the same time to boot the DOS disk.

3.   Enter the date and time; at the A>, type **basica** <Return>.

4.   At the OK prompt, remove the IBM DOS disk and insert the WORD ATTACK disk.

5.   Type **run"color** <Return>.

6.   After a brief introduction, you will be asked to type your name, and make several option choices. If you want the answer which appears on the screen (the default), press <Return>.

7.   Press P from the main menu if you wish to see a preview of the program, or O to change options.

You may print out your score and a list of the words you miss for further study and review. Do not attempt to do this unless a printer is connected and turned on.

Some students may need a slower game speed in the WORD ATTACK game. Typing 0 instead of choosing speed 1, 2, or 3 will double the response time allowed for each definition.

Making WORD ATTACK Self-Booting

WORD ATTACK can be made self-booting by transferring the DOS files and the file named basica.com to the WORD AT- TACK disk. Perform all of the following steps in the exact order listed.

For some IBM compatible computers, it may be necessary to copy the data files to a separate disk in order to make room for the DOS and BASICA files.

Insert your DOS disk in drive A (the left-hand drive), and turn on your computer to boot the DOS disk. If your computer is already on, press the CTRL, ALT, and DEL keys all at the same time to boot the DOS disk. Enter the date and time.

At the A> type **b:c-config.bat** <Return>.

Follow the screen directions for inserting disks. If you have one disk drive, it will be necessary to switch disks several times.

Now you have a self-booting disk that you will be able to insert and boot without using the DOS disk each time.

Starting the ATARI Version

To use WORD ATTACK, ATARI version, you need:

- an Atari 800, 800XL, 65E or 130XE computer

- a monitor (or tv)

- the WORD ATTACK program disk

- the WORD ATTACK data disk

- a joystick (optional)

- a printer (optional).

To run the program follow these steps.

1.   Make sure your computer is off and that there is no disk in the drive. Turn on the drive.

2.   Insert the WORD ATTACK program (Atari side up) into the drive.

3.   Turn on the computer and the monitor.

4.   After a brief introduction, you will be asked to type your name and make option choices.

Press P while loading the program if you wish to see a preview of the program. Press <Esc> to exit.

Pressing O from the activity menu will allow you to change the options which you selected at the beginning of the program.

You may print out your score and a list of the words you missed for further study and review. Do not attempt to do this unless a printer is connected and turned on.

Some students may need a slower game speed for the WORD ATTACK activity. Pressing 0 instead of 1, 2, or 3 when selecting the game speed will double the response time allowed for each definition.

Starting the COMMODORE Version

To use WORD ATTACK, COMMODORE version, you need:

- a Commodore 64 or 128 computer

- a 1541 disk drive

- a monitor (or tv)

- the WORD ATTACK program disk

- the WORD ATTACK data disk

- a joystick (optional)

- a printer (optional).

To run the program, follow these steps. If you are using a Commodore 128 computer, switch it to the 64 mode before you begin.

1.   Make sure that your computer is off and that there is no disk in the disk drive. First, turn on the disk drive; then, turn on the computer.

2.   Insert the WORD ATTACK program disk (Commodore side up), type **LOAD"ATTACK",8** <Return>.

3.   When the drive stops, type **RUN** <Return>.

4.   After a brief introduction, you will be asked to type your name and to make several option choices.

Selecting P from the main menu will allow you to see a preview of the program. The preview will continue and repeat until you press <f1> to exit.

Pressing O when the main menu is on the screen will allow you to change the options which you selected at the beginning of the program.

The Menus

The main menu will appear on the screen and you will be asked to type the number of the level (1-9) <Return> at which you wish to work.

Select a word list from Adjectives, Nouns, or Verbs <Return>.

The following menu will appear on the screen.
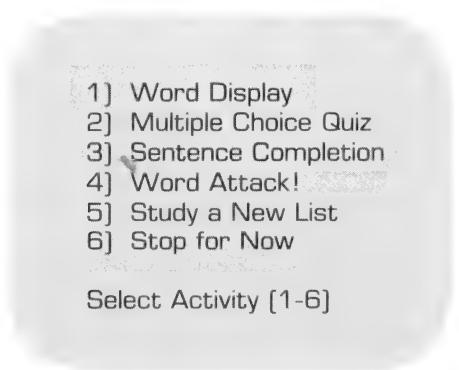
```
1) Word Display
2) Multiple Choice Quiz
3) Sentence Completion
4) Word Attack!
5) Study a New List
6) Stop for Now

Select Activity [1-6]
```

Items 1 through 4 on this menu offer four different learning activities. In the chapter, "Using the Program," each of the exercises will be described in detail. Item 5 allows you to study a new list of words. Item 6 allows you to exit the program.

USING THE PROGRAM

Selecting a Level

The levels on the disk generally can be used by students in the following grades:

Level 1 - Grade 4
Level 2 - Grade 5
Level 3 - Grade 6
Level 4 - Grade 7
Level 5 - Grade 8
Levels 6 - 9 High School/SAT Preparation

It is important to remember that each level contains words that students in the corresponding grade are capable of learning and using. They are not necessarily words that students in that grade should already know.

The words on Levels 6, 7, 8, and 9 are words that students preparing for the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) should study.

The best way to select a level is to begin with Level 1 Adjectives and take the Multiple Choice Quiz. If your score is 84% or above, proceed to Level 2 Adjectives and take the Multiple Choice Quiz. Continue testing yourself until your score falls below 84%. This will be the level at which you should begin working.

The Activities

Once you have selected a level and a word list, work through the activities in the order they are presented.

Word Display - This activity introduces the words on the list. Each word, its synonym or a brief meaning, and a sentence illustrating correct usage will be displayed on the screen. After

all 25 words have been displayed, the menu will reappear. Repeat the Word Display activity until you know the words and their meanings well.

Multiple Choice Quiz - A good way to reinforce what you have learned is to try to recall it. This is the purpose of the Multiple Choice Quiz. You may choose between two formats. One displays the word and asks you to select the correct meaning. The other displays the meaning and you select the correct word. Take the quiz both ways. After your score is displayed, the words you missed will be listed on the screen. Retake the test until you can get a perfect score.

Sentence Completion - In this activity, the meaning of a word is displayed at the top of the screen. Type the correct word into the sentence displayed below it.

If you have trouble recalling the correct word or its spelling, press h (for help) then <Return>. Four words will appear on the screen. Select the correct answer.

This is probably the most difficult of the activities. It requires recall, correct usage, and accurate spelling. If you have trouble with this activity, go on to the WORD ATTACK! game (activity 4) for additional practice. Return to the Sentence Completion activity after you are more familiar with the words in the list.

Your score will be calculated on the basis of the number of items you answered correctly without using the "help" feature. You may retake missed words if you wish.

Word Attack! - Word Attack! is an entertaining activity that reinforces learning. The object of the game is to attack the word whose meaning appears at the bottom of the screen. Use a joystick or the keys indicated on the speed selection screen to move the attacker left or right and use the Z key to shoot.

On the right side of the screen is a timer. You must attack before the time runs out or you cannot earn points. You may, however, earn bonus points by successfully shooting various creatures that buzz across the screen. The game can be played at three speeds. Begin with the regular speed and proceed to the faster speeds as you develop proficiency. You can earn more points by playing at faster speeds.

Special Features

Positive Reinforcement - Your correct responses are rewarded with positive, encouraging messages and melodies. You are never scolded for an incorrect answer.

Reviewing Words You Missed - At the conclusion of the Multiple Choice and Sentence Completion activities, WORD ATTACK lists the words you missed and gives you an opportunity to retake them.

Sound Effects - WORD ATTACK has optional sound effects which are activated by each correct response.

Display Time - In the Word Display, you can control the length of time the words stay on the screen. Increase or decrease the display time by pressing M (more) or L (less).

Elapsed Time Indicator - As you take the Multiple Choice Quiz, notice the numbers in the bottom right hand corner of the screen. A timer is counting the number of seconds it takes you to answer. Watch your speed increase as you gain proficiency.

ESC Feature - Pressing the escape key <Esc> (Apple, IBM, Atari) or <f1> (Commodore) at any time during the program will return you to the menu.

USING THE EDITOR

If you would like to use your own lists of words with all the WORD ATTACK activities, you may enter them easily with the editor.

In addition to learning new words, teachers and parents, as well as students themselves, can use this editor to turn WORD ATTACK into a multifaceted learning tool. It can be used to master scientific terms, the periodic table, historical dates, foreign words, or antonyms. Single, lower case entry words work best with the program. Capital letters, numbers, hyphens and spaces within entry words work ONLY with the Word Display, Multiple Choice Quiz, and the WORD AT-TACK game. The sentence completion activity will NOT work properly with these kinds of entries. For the younger student, WORD ATTACK may be used to introduce simple vocabulary words. Younger children love to learn upper and lower case letters with WORD ATTACK.

To use the editor, you need:

- the WORD ATTACK program and

- a blank formatted disk on which to save your new word lists.

Follow the steps outlined below.

Step 1 - Composing a Word List

First, compose your list on paper. For each word on the list you will need:

- the word

- its meaning

- a sentence illustrating usage

- a sentence with the entry word missing (for the Sentence Completion exercise).

You may eliminate the last sentence if you do not wish to use the Sentence Completion exercise when you run the program.

Length Limits

In order for the program to work properly, your words and sentences must stay within these limits:

> word - 13 letters maximum
>
> meaning - 35 letters and spaces maximum (slightly less than one line)
>
> sentence illustrating meaning - 3 lines, each line with 35 letters and spaces maximum
>
> sentence for Sentence Completion activity - 3 lines, each line with 35 letters and spaces maximum.

The program will not work properly if the words and sentences exceed these limits.

Each word list must contain at least 5 but no more than 25 vocabulary words.

Step 2 - Formatting a New Data Disk

APPLE Version

Before you access the editor, format a blank disk with DOS 3.3 to prepare it to accept your new word list. Follow the procedure outlined below to format your new data disk.

- Boot your system with the WORD ATTACK data (Side 2).

- Remove the WORD ATTACK data (Side 2) and replace it with the new blank disk that you have labeled WORD ATTACK Data.

- Type **INIT HELLO** <Return>.

When the drive light goes out and the cursor appears, you have a DOS 3.3 formatted disk on which to store the word lists (data files) you create.

Accessing the Editor

Insert the WORD ATTACK program (Side 1) into the disk drive and boot the disk. As soon as the drive's red light goes on, press E (for Editor).

IBM Version

Formatting a blank disk prepares it to accept your new word list. Follow these simple steps.

- Take a new blank disk and label it WORD ATTACK Data.

- Insert an IBM DOS disk (DOS 1.1 or higher) into drive A (the left hand drive) and turn on the computer.

- If you are using a two-drive system, place the new disk in drive B. If you are using a one-drive system, the screen will tell you to insert the new disk after you have typed the formatting command.

- Enter the date and time <Return>.

- At the A>, type **format b:** <Return>.

- Press any key to start the formatting process.

- When the drive stops, answer **N** to "Format another (Y/N)?"

If you are using a fixed disk, the files will be saved to the subdirectory you created named \ **wordlist**. See Getting Started, IBM section.

You now have a formatted data disk on which to save your own word lists.

Accessing the Editor

Start the WORD ATTACK program running as described in the "Getting Started" section of this manual. When the main menu appears, press E for Editor and follow the screen prompts.

ATARI Version

Follow these steps to format a new disk with DOS 2.05. This prepares it to accept your new word list.

- Turn on your disk drive and insert the WORD AT-TACK data disk.
- Turn on the computer to boot the data disk. Follow the instructions on the screen.

Accessing the Editor

- Turn on the disk drive and insert the WORD ATTACK program disk. Turn on the computer. Press E (for Editor) while the program is loading.

COMMODORE Version

Formatting a blank disk prepares it to accept your new word list. Follow these simple steps.

Make sure that your computer is off and that there is no disk in the drive. Turn on the printer first, if you are going to use one. Turn on the disk drive before turning on the computer.

- Insert the new blank disk you have labeled "WORD ATTACK Data" into the disk drive and type **OPEN15,8,15,"NEW∅:WORD ATTACK VOL. 2,∅2"** <Return>.

When the disk drive light goes out, the formatting process is complete. You now have a formatted disk on which to store the word lists (data files) you create.

Accessing the Editor

Start your system as described in the Getting Started section. Insert your program disk and type **LOAD"EDITOR",8** <Return>. When the drive stops, type **RUN** <Return>.

Step 3 - Entering a New Word List

This is the editor screen. The editor is now ready to receive your new word list. STOP AND READ CAREFULLY all the remaining steps before proceeding.

Note: When using the **Commodore** editor, move the cursor to the right of the quote mark before typing each line.

---

xxx WORD ATTACK EDITOR xxx

The prompt line at the bottom of the screen displays the editor commands. For help, use the .h command.

1 —
_____

New line 1
.e .l .d .i .s .g .p .c .q .h

Each vocabulary word must be allocated eight lines, even if some lines are left blank. Your word list file should contain from 5 to 25 words, and therefore must be from 72 to 200 lines long.

To enter your word list, use the format outlined below.

Line 1 - word
Line 2 - meaning
Lines 3, 4, and 5 - the word in a sentence (display sentence)
Lines 6, 7, and 8 - a sentence with a blank for the entry word (completion sentence)
Line 9 - second word
Line 10 - meaning
Lines 11, 12, and 13 - display sentence
Lines 14, 15, and 16 - completion sentence

On line 1, enter the first word <Return>.

On line 2, enter a synonym or a brief meaning <Return>.

On lines 3, 4, and 5, enter your display sentence, pressing <Return> at the end of each line. If your sentence occupies less than three lines, press <Return> to leave the remaining line(s) blank.

On lines 6, 7, and 8, enter your completion sentence, pressing <Return> at the end of each line. If your sentence occupies less than three lines, press <Return>, leaving the remaining line(s) blank. BE SURE TO MAKE YOUR BLANK EXACTLY THE SAME NUMBER OF SPACES AS THE NUMBER OF LETTERS IN THE MISSING WORD.

To capitalize a letter (**APPLE**), as at the beginning of a sentence, press <Ctrl> and the S key at the same time, followed by the letter you wish to capitalize.

To make the blank for the **APPLE** version, use the = key.

To make the blank for the **IBM** version, use the (__) underline key.

To make the blank for the **ATARI** version, use the (__) underline key.

To make the blank for the **COMMODORE** version, press the Commodore key and then the @ key.

On line 9, enter your next word, starting the process all over again.

Use the sample word list below as a guide.

```
1    abundant
2    more than enough
3    The farmers are excited because
4    their crops are abundant
5    this year.
6    The skiers are happy because good
7    snow is _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ this year.
8
         _ _ _ _ _
9    ancient ·
10   very old
11   There is an ancient, 3,000 year
12   old coin in the museum.
13
14   In _ _ _ _ _ _ _ times man lived in
15   caves.
16
         _ _ _ _ _
17   attractive
18   pretty
19   People are always telling Susan
20   that her long black hair is very
21   attractive.
22   The blue shirt was _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ on
23   Jeff because it matched his eyes.
24
         _ _ _ _ _
```

Be sure to follow this format exactly. If you make an error, you can easily make corrections by using the edit, delete, or insert commands which are discussed at the end of the chapter.

Step 4 - Saving Your File

The last step is to save the new file onto your formatted disk. Later, if you find an error, you can easily access the file and correct it.

- Be sure your new data disk is in the correct drive.

- Type .s <Return>.

- When you are asked "Save file name?" type the name of your data file, being sure to stay within these limits.

APPLE - 15 characters and spaces

IBM - 8 characters with no spaces

ATARI - 8 characters with no spaces

COMMODORE - 15 characters

The bottom of the screen will look something like this:

        201   .s
        Save file name?   WORDS1

Be sure that you do NOT duplicate a name that has been used. Press .c for catalog (Apple) or .d for directory (IBM, Atari, Commodore) at this time if you wish to list the files already on the disk.

When you press <Return>, the disk will whirl, and your word list will be saved onto your new data disk. To test your file with the program, exit the editor by typing .q and following the instructions on the screen.

Step 5 - Using Your New File

To use your new file with the WORD ATTACK program, follow these steps.

- Start the program as outlined in the Getting Started section of the manual.

- When you are asked to insert the data disk, insert the disk which contains your new data file.

- When you are asked to select a level, type C (Apple) or D (IBM, Atari, Commodore) press <Return>, and the files on the disk will be listed on the screen.

- Type in the name of the file you wish to access <Return>.

Editing a File

You may want to edit your file to correct an error or change a word.

- Access the editor.

- Type .g (to get the file) <Return>.

- If you aren't sure of the name, type .c (Apple) or .d (IBM, Atari, Commodore) to list the existing files.

- Enter the name of your file <Return>.

When your file is loaded into the computer's memory, you may list the file to review it or edit individual lines that need correcting. Remember to save your file if you make any changes.

Commands of the Editor

The following commands are used to correct, extend, or shorten your file.

Edit - This command allows you to change a line that has been entered.

- Type .e followed by the line number you wish to change <Return>.

- The line you wish to edit will appear and you may make corrections <Return>.

List - The list command allows you to review your entire file.

- Type .l <Return>.

- Use the space bar to stop and restart the scrolling.

You may begin listing at any point in the file. Type .l followed by the line number at which you wish to begin. To stop the listing before all lines have been displayed, press <Return>.

Delete - This command will remove an entire line from the file and automatically renumber all the lines following it. If you wish to remove the words and leave a blank line, use the edit command.

- Type .d followed by the number of the line you wish to delete <Return>.

- The line will appear and you will be asked "Delete this? (y/n)".

- If you press "y", the line will be deleted; if you press "n", it will remain.

Insert - This command allows you to insert one or more lines into the file.

- Type .i followed by the number of the line you want to begin your insert <Return >.

- Insert as many lines as you wish. The lines which follow your insert will be renumbered automatically.

- Type .q at the beginning of the next line to quit inserting <Return>.

Save - The save command saves a new file or a corrected file onto a disk. Be sure to use this command each time you enter a new file or make any corrections on a file.

- Type .s <Return>.

- Type the name of the file <Return>.

Be sure that you do NOT duplicate a name that has been used unless you wish to replace that existing file. You may press .c or .d (depending upon your computer type) to list the existing files.

Get - The get command will load a file from a disk into the computer's memory.

- Be sure that the disk in the drive is the one containing the data file you wish to access.

- Type .g followed by the exact name of the file you wish to load.

If you are not sure of the exact name of the file, type .c (Apple) or .d (IBM, Atari, Commodore) <Return>. This will list the files on the disk.

Print - You may print out your entire file.

- Make sure that the file you want printed is the one now loaded into the computer's memory and that the printer is turned on.

- Type .p <Return>.

If you wish to stop the printer before the file has been completely printed, press <Return>.

Clear - This command clears the screen to get ready for a new file.

- Type .c <Return>.

- Be sure you have saved your data or your corrections on the disk. The editor will double check to make sure you really want to clear the screen and the memory.

Quit - This command allows you to exit the editor and return to the WORD ATTACK program.

- Type .q <Return>.

Help - This command will list all the commands and their functions on the screen.

- Type .h <Return>.

Additional Notes on the Editor

If you do not wish to use your words with all four WORD ATTACK activities, you need not enter data on all the lines as described in Step 4. The following is a list of the material needed for each WORD ATTACK activity.

Word Display	-word (line 1) meaning (line 2) sentence (lines 3,4,5)
Multiple Choice Quiz	-word (line 1) meaning (line 2)
Sentence Completion	-word (line 1) meaning (line 2) sentence (lines 6,7,8)
WORD ATTACK Game	-word (line 1) meaning (line 2)

Be sure to enter the data you need on the correct line, leaving the lines assigned to other data blank.

The first few times you use the editor, create a small data file, using only 5 to 10 words. Try using the file with the WORD ATTACK program to be sure you're on the right track. You can add more words to the file later.

Save your file every few minutes as you are working. Then if you should accidentally destroy a file in memory, you can retrieve a copy from the disk and prevent the loss of all your hard work.

Check your program for extra lines before you try to run it. Remember, the last line number should be 8 times the number of words in the word list. If you have more, use the .d command to delete the extra lines.

To delete an entire file from your data disk, follow the instructions for your computer.

APPLE - Use the DOS command **DELETE**.

IBM - Use the DOS command **erase** or **del**.

ATARI - Boot the WORD ATTACK data disk. When the DOS menu appears, remove the data disk and insert the disk which contains the file you wish to delete. Answer **N** to the format question. When the cursor appears, type **DOS** <Return>. Select **D** and follow the screen prompts.

COMMODORE - Type **OPEN15,8,15,"I"** <Return>. Then type **PRINT#15,"SØ:NAME OF FILE"** <Return>.

Having Trouble?

The following trouble-shooting procedures may help you if you are having trouble using your new file.

You cannot save your new file.

Make sure your blank disk has been formatted correctly.

You cannot access your new file.

Be sure you type the file name exactly as it is listed.

During the Sentence Completion exercise, you keep getting "Try again" even when entering the word correctly.

You may have entered a space before or after the entry word when you created your file. Access the editor, load the file, and retype the line without the space.

The Sentence Completion exercise scrolls off the screen or otherwise will not function properly.

Return to the disk and check the blanks in the sentences.

Be sure there is a blank in every sentence.

Be sure you pressed the correct key to make the blank.

Be sure that the number of spaces in the blank equals the number of spaces in the entry word.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

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Other software by the authors includes SPEED READER II, MATH BLASTER, and SPELL IT.

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NOTE TO TEACHERS

WORD ATTACK has been used extensively in our lab and in classrooms. The following ideas and suggestions have come from teachers around the country and abroad who have used WORD ATTACK successfully with students. We hope they will be useful to you.

Use the WORD ATTACK editor to enter vocabulary words from other subject areas, such as science, math and social studies. Using WORD ATTACK can make the study of these words more interesting. The editor can also be used to individualize lessons for students who require specific help. Only single entry words in lower case will work correctly in the Sentence Completion activity. However, entry words with hyphens, spaces, or even numbers may be used successfully with the Word Display, Multiple Choice Quiz, and Word Attack game.

Use the editor or one of the additional data disks at another grade level to individualize lessons for students who need enrichment or remediation. Additional data disks which include word lists for grade levels four through nine, SAT preparation, and a special roots and prefixes disk are available.

A basic way to enhance reading skills is to increase vocabulary. Some districts have entered lists of new words for each story in the reading texts, then shared them among the schools in the district. State or district mandated spelling or vocabulary lists may also be entered.

WORD ATTACK also gives students the opportunity to work together on various activities. They can pronounce the words for each other during the Word Display, as well as try to beat each other's scores in the Sentence Completion, Multiple Choice Quiz and the Word Attack game. The print feature in the Apple, IBM, and Atari versions allows students to print their scores and words missed. The printed lists can serve as study aids as well.

Teachers have found that short, frequent sessions are most beneficial when studying vocabulary words on the computer. Sessions of approximately 15-20 minutes duration make it possible for a larger number of students to review and practice their vocabulary words.

Because the sound can be turned off, students with particular needs can use WORD ATTACK in the classroom without disturbing others. Students who have missed material due to class absence can use WORD ATTACK to catch up with current assignments. Students who complete their assignments early can be rewarded with opportunities to reinforce what they have already learned.

We invite you to share any ideas regarding the use of WORD ATTACK which you feel will be of interest to other teachers.

GLOSSARY
Level One

Adjectives
abundant - more than enough
ancient - very old
attractive - pretty
bridal - related to a wedding
brilliant - very bright
coy - shy
dense - thick; crowded
dim - dark; shadowy
dour - unfriendly
fragile - not strong; delicate
hale - healthy
hasty - done in a hurry
idle - lazy
loyal - devoted
manageable - easily controlled or handled
nimble - quick moving
odd - strange
ominous - suggesting danger
rigid - stiff and firm
sly - tricky
stern - strict
urban - having to do with cities
vast - very large
weary - very tired
wee - tiny

Nouns
antlers - branched horns
arbor - a covered garden
armor - a protective covering
aroma - a pleasant smell
baggage - suitcases
blast - a strong rush of air
bouquet - a bunch of flowers
brawl - a noisy fight
brood - group of children
combat - a battle

debt - something owed to someone else
dwelling - a home
gallop - a horse's fastest speed
garment - a piece of clothing
hint - an indirect suggestion
hue - shade of a color
knoll - a little hill
merchant - a person who sells things
outlaw - a lawbreaker
peer - an equal
prank - a playful trick
role - an actor's part
salary - money paid to a worker
summit - the top
voyage - a long journey

Verbs
absorb - to soak up
admire - to like
alight - to step down
attack - to begin a fight
avoid - to keep away from
banish - to send away
caress - to touch lovingly
cling - to hold on tightly
compel - to force
conceal - to hide
declare - to say openly
decorate - to make pretty
dread - to fear greatly
fade - to become less bright
gape - to stare with open mouth
hoard - to hide secretly away
mar - to damage
obtain - to get; to achieve
overcome - to defeat
pursue - to chase after
recline - to lie back
seize - to take by force
singe - to burn slightly
vow - to promise seriously
yearn - to desire something very much

Level Two

Adjectives

advisable - wise or proper
anxious - worried
ambitious - eager; desiring strongly
brutal - cruel
carefree - without worry
enjoyable - pleasant
eternal - lasting forever
flexible - easily bent
forbidden - not allowed
fragrant - having a sweet or pleasant smell
furious - very angry
greedy - wanting too much
modern - current; up-to-date
nasty - unpleasant
noticeable - obvious
outstanding - remarkable; noticeably better
powerless - weak
rude - not polite
similar - alike
sorrowful - sad
unfamiliar - not well-known
unsafe - dangerous
unsatisfying - not fulfilling needs, expectations
victorious - having won
visual - having to do with sight

Nouns

account - a business record
advice - helpful guidance
ambition - a desire for success
blunder - a stupid mistake
boldness - courage
captivity - being held against one's will
clatter - confused noise
column - a pillar or post
complexion - appearance of the skin
confederation - states joined together
cruelty - unkind treatment

deadline - a time limit
distress - trouble
effort - an attempt to achieve
forgiveness - being excused
grief - sorrow
luxury - an unneeded comfort
motto - a saying
opinion - a belief
pace - a rate
penalty - a punishment
replacement - a substitute
suggestion - a possible idea
threat - possible harm
zone - a definite area or space

Verbs
accomplish - to finish
amuse - to make smile
bleach - to make whiter
combine - to join together
complicate - to make more difficult
compress - to squeeze together
consult - to ask advice
defend - to guard against attack
discourage - to lessen hope
dramatize - to act out
equip - to supply
escort - to go along with
expand - to make larger
identify - to recognize
navigate - to guide a ship
notice - to see
paralyze - to make powerless
pledge - to promise
postpone - to put off until later
quiver - to shake
recall - to remember
reexamine - to test again
simplify - to make easier
transfer - to change over
vanish - to disappear

Level Three

Adjectives
advantageous - helpful
audacious - daring
august - dignified
bland - mild
constant - not changing
drastic - harsh or extreme
exhausted - tired out
humid - damp
industrious - hard-working
ingrained - not easily changed
laborious - difficult and slow
lenient - not strict
luscious - delicious
meddlesome - interfering
melancholy - sad and gloomy
perplexed - puzzled
portable - easily carried
repulsive - very unpleasant
ruddy - red and healthy-looking
savage - untamed
serene - calm and peaceful
severe - harsh
supreme - highest
urgent - demanding immediate attention
valiant - full of courage

Nouns
adage - a wise saying
blueprint - a building plan
boars - male pigs
brine - salt water
cascade - a small waterfall
dinghy - a small rowboat
drake - a male duck
dungeon - an underground prison
fracture - a break or crack
gong - a saucer-shaped bell
halo - a ring of light

incinerator - a waste burner
kindling - firewood
landscape - scenery
pact - an agreement
plywood - a board made of thin layers
radar - a radio wave locater
regatta - a boat race
scallions - green onions
slogan - a motto; catchy phrase
solution - an answer
spigot - a faucet
task - a job
thump - a dull sound
vicinity - a region nearby

Verbs
adjourn - to end
benefit - to help
clarify - to explain
combat - to fight
confide - to tell as a secret
dally - to wait around
deserve - to be worthy of
document - to furnish written proof
embrace - to hug
endorse - to approve
err - to make a mistake
exclude - to leave out
hoist - to lift
hurl - to throw forcefully
insert - to put in
migrate - to move to another place
persuade - to win over
quibble - to argue pointlessly
rectify - to correct
resume - to continue
shatter - to break into pieces
tamper - to meddle improperly
tolerate - to put up with
vary - to change
wither - to dry up; to shrivel

Level Four

Adjectives
abnormal - unusual
adaptable - able to adjust
ample - plenty
anonymous - unknown
antiseptic - germ-killing
audible - able to be heard
decent - proper
dismal - gloomy and miserable
emaciated - extremely thin
explicit - clear and detailed
hallowed - holy
improbable - not likely
ineffective - not productive
inseparable - unable to be parted
inviting - tempting
magnificence - splendor
metropolitan - belonging to large cities
observable - noticeable
opaque - not transparent
recent - new
toxic - poisonous
translucent - letting light pass through
ungrateful - not appreciative
unruly - hard to control
vivid - bright

Nouns
assassin - killer of a political leader
autobiography - story of one's own life
botanist - one who studies plants
cluster - a bunch
devilment - mischief
dismissal - a sending away
drudgery - hard, tedious work
examination - an investigation
fillet - a lean piece of meat or fish
handicap - an added hindrance
hubbub - a loud, confused noise

humbleness - modesty
javelin - a hand spear
lawsuit - a court case
lock - an enclosed part of a canal
magnificence - splendor
manor - a large estate
mongrel - mixed breed
mutiny - rebellion
omelet - beaten eggs, cooked and folded over
parade - a procession
percentage - a given part of a hundred
rations - food issued
tempo - a rate of speed
volume - a quantity or amount

Verbs
advance - to move ahead
apprehend - to catch
balk - to stubbornly refuse
besiege - to surround to capture
bicker - to quarrel
calculate - to figure out
coddle - to treat tenderly
congregate - to assemble
decrease - to become less
depose - to put out of office
discipline - to punish
duplicate - to copy
establish - to set up
forfeit - to lose as a penalty
ignite - to set on fire
inoculate - to vaccinate
necessitate - to cause to be needed
portion - to divide into shares
react - to respond to
reserve - to keep back
retrieve - to get back
salvage - to save from loss
transmit - to send over
violate - to break a law
weld - to join together

Level Five

Adjectives
belated - delayed
blissful - joyful
bounteous - plentiful
eminent - distinguished
hostile - unfriendly
impish - mischievous
inedible - unfit to eat
ineligible - not qualified
injurious - harmful
legible - easy to read
listless - too tired to care
lucid - clear
misshapen - deformed
mournful - sorrowful
mulish - stubborn
operative - in working order
pessimistic - gloomy
rash - hasty; reckless
ruthless - without pity
scrupulous - careful; conscientious
sober - serious
superlative - above all others
undaunted - not discouraged
universal - existing everywhere
variable - changeable

Nouns
adaptation - a change
aptitude - an ability
contraption - a gadget
convulsions - violent muscle spasms
decagon - a ten-sided figure
fiancee - an engaged woman
gabardine - a kind of cloth
gale - a strong wind
hoodoo - bad luck
hypocrite - one who pretends virtue
illusion - a false idea

indictment - a legal accusation
memento - a souvenir
morale - a mental attitude
obituary - a death notice
passion - a strong feeling
plane - a flat surface
realm - a kingdom
surplus - an extra quantity
tariff - a tax on imports
tributary - an emptying stream
utility - usefulmess
vagabond - a wanderer
wretch - a bad person
zoology - the study of animals

Verbs
administer - to manage
disable - to restrict, limit or incapacitate
endorse - to sign the back of a check
engulf - to swallow up
execute - to carry out
falter - to hesitate
flounder - to struggle awkwardly
imperil - to put in danger
intensify - to make stronger
monopolize - to control exclusively
mutilate - to disfigure
offend - to hurt the feelings of
originate - to cause to be
petrify - to turn into stone
progress - to go ahead
purify - to make clean
ramble - to wander
rustle - to make a whispering sound
smolder - to burn slowly
supplement - to add to
sympathize - to share another's feelings
testify - to give evidence
venture - to dare
veto - to reject
warrant - to justify

Level Six

Adjectives
accommodating - helpful
affluent - wealthy
autonomous - independent
biannual - semi-annual; twice a year
bizarre - very strange; odd
courtly - polite
diligent - hard-working
distinctive - having a special quality
dubious - doubtful
exquisite - very lovely
fervent - very earnest
genteel - polite and well bred
inebriated - drunk
manual - by hand
negligent - careless
nutritious - valuable as food
obsolete - out-of-date
pliable - easily bent
pungent - sharp, biting taste or smell
scandalous - disgraceful
scraggly - ragged
sonic - having to do with sound
tawdry - showy and cheap; gaudy
unavoidable - inevitable
unsung - not honored

Nouns
alto - singing voice lower than soprano
artisan - a skilled workman
blazer - a sport jacket
boycott - a refusal to buy
brocade - a fabric woven with raised designs
chasm - a deep gap
cochlea - part of the inner ear
descendant - an offspring
diversity - a variety
eloquence - fine speaking
exploit - a daring deed

foundling - a deserted child
glucose - a kind of sugar
hypochondriac - person with imaginary illnesses
magistrate - a judge
narrative - a story
priority - something which comes first
receptacle - a container
remnant - a part left over
rigamarole - nonsense
sanctuary - a place of safety
sequence - a connected series
slander - a false statement
trek - a journey
vanity - pride

Verbs
abhor - to detest
acclimate - to become accustomed
articulate - to speak distinctly
avert - to turn aside; to prevent
capsize - to overturn
concentrate - to bring together; to intensify
contradict - to assert the opposite
crescendo - to increase in loudness
devise - to invent
dissuade - to persuade not to do
emancipate - to free
enliven - to make cheerful
excavate - to dig out
gesticulate - to make gestures
harass - to torment
infuriate - to make angry
mystify - to bewilder
procrastinate - to put off; to delay
reimburse - to pay back
replenish - to resupply
ruffle - to annoy
sanction - to authorize
sojourn - to visit briefly
survey - to examine
yield - to surrender

Level Seven

Adjectives
acidulous - slightly sour
amorous - loving
aquiline - hooked
baleful - very evil
copious - plentiful
demented - mentally ill
edifying - morally uplifting
exorbitant - much too high
guttural - throaty
hackneyed - used too often
heterodox - differing from the norm
impassive - without emotion
inhospitable - uninviting
jovial - full of fun
latent - concealed; hidden
miscreant - bad; evil
nebulous - indistinct; unclear
omniscient - all-knowing
preferable - more desirable
pugnacious - fond of fighting
rangy - fit to move about
resurgent - rising again
squeamish - easily shocked
turgid - swollen
uncouth - crude

Nouns
abstinence - refraining from indulgence
antipodes - direct opposites
buffoon - a clown
caries - bone and tissue decay
conifer - a tree that bears cones
delta - a deposit of earth and sand
dregs - the remains
elocution - the art of public speaking
ennui - boredom
factotum - a handyman
farrier - a blacksmith who shoes horses

grotto - a cave
idolatry - idol worship
lineament - outline of a facial feature
malingerer - one who avoids work
ordnance - military arms
plaudit - an expression of approval
portcullis - a strong gate of iron
restitution - reimbursement; restoration
sanctum - a sacred place
sepulcher - a grave; a vault
triad - a group of three
vigilante - a self-appointed law enforcer
wraith - a ghost
yokel - a country fellow

Verbs
abet - to help one do something wrong
bandy - to throw back and forth
beguile - to trick
chastise - to punish
cull - to sort out; to select
demean - to humble
dilate - to expand
efface - to rub out
eschew - to avoid
flay - to whip
gird - to belt
inter - to bury
minimize - to reduce
oust - to force out
pervade - to spread throughout
prate - to talk a lot
profess - to lay claim to
remit - to send back
repudiate - to reject
secede - to withdraw
stipulate - to arrange definitely
tantalize - to tempt teasingly
thwart - to hinder; to frustrate
transpose - to interchange
undulate - to move in a wavelike manner

Level Eight

Adjectives
absurd - ridiculous
adroit - skillful
archaic - out-of-date; antiquated
bovine - cow-like
cardinal - main
chic - stylish
comprehensive - including much
defunct - dead; extinct
diaphanous - sheer
exotic - strange
futile - useless
goatish - goatlike; coarse
harrowing - disturbing; tormenting
luxurious - rich and comfortable
mournful - full of sorrow
nondescript - not easily classified or described
omnipotent - all-powerful
petite - little
primeval - ancient
rational - able to think clearly
svelte - slender
tenuous - without substance
terse - free of unnecessary words
unsavory - unpleasant in taste
valiant - brave

Nouns
abyss - a deep empty space
apex - the highest point
atlas - a book of maps
avarice - greed
balm - an ointment
category - a class or division
chassis - a framework
conflagration - a fire
facade - the front of a building
fortitude - courage in facing pain or trouble
frenzy - great excitement

levy - a tax
medley - a mixture
ovation - enthusiastic applause
phobia - an excessive fear
precis - a brief summary
premonition - a forewarning
ravine - narrow gorge worn by running water
recompense - repayment
repercussion - an aftereffect
secession - a formal withdrawal
tedium - boredom
termination - the finish
witticism - a clever remark
zygote - a fertilized egg

Verbs
accrue - to come about or increase
circumvent - to go around; to avoid
congeal - to become solid
deduce - to figure out
denude - to strip
desecrate - to violate the sacredness of
devolve - to transfer duties
disseminate - to spread
dote - to be overly fond of
emote - to speak with emotion
expiate - to make amends for
intercede - to plead in behalf of another
lionize - to treat as very important
meander - to wander aimlessly
objurgate - to scold harshly
obviate - to remove; to clear out of the way
patronize - to be a regular customer of
placate - to soothe or pacify
pontificate - to speak in a pompous manner
preponderate - to be greater than something else
recant - to publicly denounce one's belief
reciprocate - to give something in return
resurrect - to bring back to life
utilize - to make use of
venerate - to regard with deep respect

Level Nine

Adjectives
bicameral - having two legislative chambers
bilingual - speaking two languages
cumulative - increasing successively
divine - godly; holy
effusive - expressive; unrestrained
exacting - demanding great effort and care
forensic - pertaining to debate
iconoclastic - attacking conventional beliefs
idyllic - pleasant; rural
indigenous - growing naturally in a region
intestate - having made no will
itinerant - traveling from place to place
kinetic - resulting from motion
mundane - commonplace
occult - hidden; mystical
passe - old-fashioned; out-of-date
perfunctory - mechanical; indifferent
permeable - allowing passage of fluids
pristine - untouched; unspoiled
redundant - excessive; unnecessary
resonant - resounding; prolonging sound
sadistic - cruel; morbid
subversive - tending to destroy or overthrow
ubiquitous - being everywhere; omnipresent
unmitigated - harsh; severe

Nouns
altercation - an angry dispute
anemia - a deficiency in the blood
bier - a coffin
cacophony - a harsh sound; dissonance
choreography - a plan for a dance
dais - a raised platform
elixir - a sweet alcoholic medication
emollient - a softener
eulogy - high praise
fauna - animals in a specific region
foible - a minor weakness

isthmus - a thin strip of connecting land
longevity - long life
machete - a large, heavy-bladed knife
mode - a way of doing something
nepotism - favoritism shown to relatives
notary - an official who certifies documents
optometrist - an eye doctor
pendant - an ornament which hangs on a chain
periphery - the outside boundary
precedent - an act which justifies a later one
prelate - a high ranking church figure
recipient - one who receives something
repertoire - a group of songs
tenet - a doctrine; dogma

Verbs
abase - to humiliate
atrophy - to waste away
caulk - to make watertight
coagulate - to thicken and clot
dissipate - to scatter wastefully
elucidate - to make clear; to explain
equivocate - to purposely mislead
extemporize - to speak without preparation
fell - to knock down; to cut down
genuflect - to kneel
gyrate - to move in a circle
immunize - to protect against disease
ingratiate - to work into favor with another
inhibit - to check or restrain
laud - to praise
mince - to cut up into small pieces
ostracize - to exclude
perorate - to speak at length
peruse - to read carefully
ratify - to approve
resuscitate - to revive
simulate - to falsely give the appearance of
suture - to stitch a wound together
underwrite - to agree to finance
yaw - to change course or direction