

CCV Vocabulary Worksheet #1

Multiple Meaning Words

Directions: Write the number of the definition that best matches the use of each vocabulary word in the sentences below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

border (n) 1. The outside edge or boundary.
border (v) 2. To be almost like another.

The actions of the two doctors border ___ on heroism as they travel across the border ___ to attend to the tornado victims.

Greek and Latin Word Parts: Prefixes, Roots, and Suffixes

Directions: For each prefix, root, or suffix, write an example word which includes the word part. Then use the word part meanings to help you write your own definition of the vocabulary word.

Prefix	Root	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
auto			self	_____
	crat		rule	_____
				autocrat _____

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

Directions: Consult a dictionary to divide the vocabulary word into syl/la/bles, mark its primary áccent, list its part of speech, and write its primary definition. Compare to your definition above.

autocrat () _____

Directions: Consult a thesaurus to write the best synonym and antonym for the vocabulary word.

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

Idioms (non-literal expressions used by a certain language group)

Directions: As used in the following sentence, interpret or explain the meaning of this idiom: "Don't hold your breath." I know he promised to return, but he often doesn't keep his promises. So don't hold your breath.

CCV Vocabulary Worksheet #2

Word Relationships: Synonyms

Directions: Consult a **SALE** (Synonym, Antonym, Logic, Example) context clues to write a sentence that shows the meaning of each vocabulary word. Connect the clauses with a transition.

Vocabulary Words **Definitions**

fate (n) Events destined to happen that are beyond a person's control.
 destiny (n) The unchangeable events of a person's future.

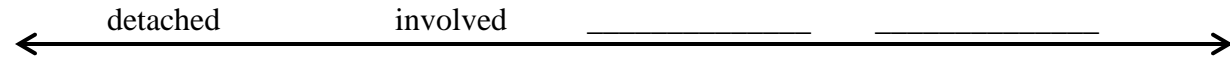
transition: _____, _____.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

Directions: Write the vocabulary words where they belong on the ←Connotation Spectrum. →

Vocabulary Words **Definitions**

enthusiastic (adj) Showing intense joy or excitement.
 fanatical (adj) Extreme support of a thing or idea.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

<p>Vocabulary Word: text (n) Definition: Printed or written words.</p>	<p>Similar to...</p>
<p>Different than...</p>	<p>Example, Characteristics, or Picture:</p>

<p>Vocabulary Word: tradition (n) Definition: Belief or custom passed from generation to generation.</p>	<p>Similar to...</p>
<p>Different than...</p>	<p>Example, Characteristics, or Picture:</p>

CCV Vocabulary Study Cards #1 and #2

border	the outside edge or boundary	border	the outside edge or boundary
auto	self	crat	rule
fate	events destined to happen that are beyond a person's control	destiny	events destined to happen that are beyond a person's control
enthusiastic	showing intense joy or excitement	fanatical	showing intense joy or excitement
text	printed or written words	tradition	belief or custom passed from generation to generation

CCV Closed Syllable Division Worksheet

1. náp/kin

2. pén/cil

3. fíd/get

4. píc/nic

5. cón/test

6. bán/dit

7. át/las

8. in/vén/ted

9. ín/sult

10. plás/tic

11. sánd/wich

12. hún/dred

13. món/ster

14. trúm/pet

15. ín/sect

16. fan/tás/tic

17. splén/did

18. cąc/tus

19. mág/net

20. cąc/yon

21. ác/tress

22. quin/tét

23. kíd/nap

24. lóc/ker

25. púmp/kin

26. sub/tráct

27. frán/tic

Closed Syllable Rule: A vowel before a syllable-ending consonant (VC) is usually short. This pattern is called a *closed syllable*. The syllable following begins with a consonant. Examples: **mas-cot**, **bas-ket**.

CCV Derivatives Worksheet

Directions: Choose two unknown Syllable Blending words and look each up in the dictionary. Search related entry words to find the base word. Write the base word in the space provided with its primary definition in your own words. Find two derivatives of this base word and list these words and their parts of speech. Then use each of these derivatives in a complete sentence.

Base Word	Derivative
_____ ()	_____ () Part of Speech / Sentence

_____ ()	Definition: _____

	Derivative
	_____ () Part of Speech / Sentence

Base Word	Derivative
_____ ()	_____ () Part of Speech / Sentence

_____ ()	Definition: _____

	Derivative
	_____ () Part of Speech / Sentence

Vocabulary Test: Lessons 49–52

Directions: Place the capital letter(s) that best matches to the left of the number.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| ___ 1. mouse | A. A tool used to move the cursor on a computer |
| ___ 2. post | B. A mix of oxygen and fuel that creates burning |
| ___ 3. pon(e) | C. A piece or part of a whole |
| ___ 4. fire | D. After |
| ___ 5. cooperate | E. An area or region that is separate from others |
| ___ 6. section | AB. To work with others to achieve a common goal |
| ___ 7. sector | AC. Put |

Directions: Place the capital letter(s) that best matches to the left of the number.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| ___ 8. train | A. Important or worthy of attention |
| ___ 9. di | B. To give evidence or reasons in support of an idea |
| ___ 10. sect | C. To prepare or instruct |
| ___ 11. chisel | D. Cut |
| ___ 12. argue | E. Two |
| ___ 13. significant | AB. A metal tool to cut or shape |
| ___ 14. similar | AC. Being the same or close to the same as something or someone else |

Directions: Write complete sentences, using context clues to show the meaning of the following.

15. Write a sentence or two showing the meaning of this proverb: “All work and no play make Jack a dull boy.” _____

16. Identify the words using onomatopoeia in the following sentence: I hear the bird chirp happily and rustle of the leaves in the tree. _____

17. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this word: “postpone.” _____

18. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this word: “dissect.” _____



Context Clues Strategies and Worksheets

Using context clues to figure out the meaning of unknown words as you read will help build your vocabulary and increase your reading comprehension. The **FP'S BAG SALE STRATEGIES** will improve your ability to use context clues.

When you come to an unknown word, first apply these steps: **FP'S BAG**.

Finish the sentence.

See how the word fits into the whole sentence.

Pronounce the word out loud.

Sometimes hearing the word will give you a clue to meaning.

Syllables—Examine each word part.

Word parts can be helpful clues to meaning.

Before—Read the sentence before the unknown word.

The sentence before can hint at what the word means.

After—Read the sentence after the unknown word.

The sentence after can define, explain, or provide an example of the word.

Grammar—Determine the part of speech.

Pay attention to where the word is placed in the sentence, the ending of the word, and its grammatical relationship to other known words for clues to meaning.

Next search for surrounding word clues which identify one of the **SALE** (Synonym, Antonym, Logic, Example) context clues categories. Knowing the category the unknown word belongs to will help you define the unknown word.

Synonym—Sometimes an unknown word is defined by the use of a word that is similar in meaning. *Synonyms may appear in apposition, in which case commas, dashes, or parentheses are used.*

Example: The **wardrobe**, or closet, was filled with clothes.

Often a sentence will have two clauses with one clause listing the word and the other clause defining it.

Example: Spaghetti is a **carbohydrate**, a rich source to provide energy.

Antonym—Sometimes an unknown word is defined by the use of word that is different or opposite in meaning. *Antonym clues will often use Transition Words e.g. however, not, but, in contrast, etc.*

Example: He signaled a **looey**, not a right turn.

Logic—Sometimes an unknown word is explained by the use of other words. *Your own knowledge about the content and text structure may provide clues to meaning.*

Example: He petted the **canine**, and then made her sit up and beg for a bone.

Example—Sometimes an unknown word is defined by example words or is used as part of list of similar examples. *Example clues will often use Transition Words e.g. for example.*

Example: Adventurous, **rowdy**, and crazy pioneers all found their way out West.

Put together the **FP'S BAG SALE** clues to guess the meaning of the unknown word.

Context Clues Worksheet Answers

Correction Note: Many times a combination of context clue categories may help readers find the meaning of unknown words. Students may wish to share why they identified a different **SALE** context clues category.

SALE Context Clues

Synonym—Sometimes an unknown word is defined by the use of a word that is similar in meaning.

Antonym—Sometimes an unknown word is defined by the use of word that is different or opposite in meaning.

Logic—Sometimes an unknown word is explained by the use of other words.

Example—Sometimes an unknown word is defined by example words or is used as part of list of similar examples.

The Laurho Dinner Party

Last **Ertoke** December, Synonym just before Christmas, I had the extreme pleasure of boarding Air Force One and flying across the Atlantic to attend an important government dinner in a distant **laurho** country Logic. What a party it was with delicious **swenjusa** food Example and festive drinks! The dining room was beautifully decorated and tinsel, lights, and bulbs hung splendidly on the twenty-foot Christmas **terraza** tree Example.

The dress was **yontuk** casual, Antonym not formal, and the ladies enjoyed wearing their floor-length **goreds** gowns Logic. After dinner a young **westy** woman, Synonym Princess Styvault, sang a wonderful medley of show tunes and folk songs, accompanied by the brilliant Monsieur Pierrot, who tinkled the ivories on the **soto** piano Example.

Semantic Spectrums

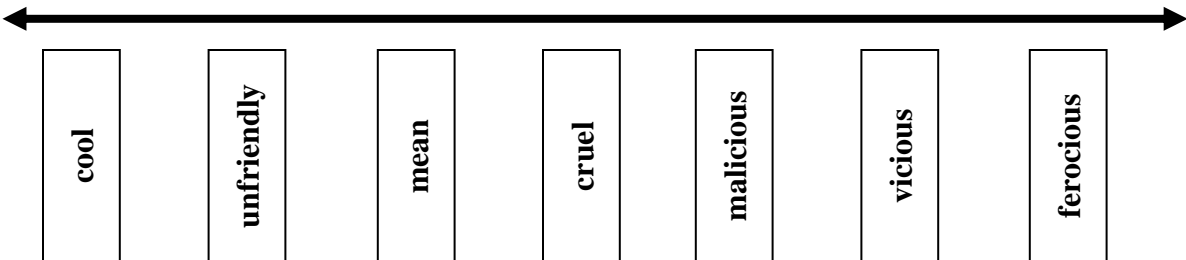
Words have both *denotative* meanings, such as the dictionary definition, and *connotative* meanings, such as the shades of meaning between similar definitions. Brainstorming the connotative meanings of words with similar definitions can help develop a deeper understanding of exactly what a word means and how it is used.

Directions: Follow the model and example below to complete the spectrum, placing the vocabulary word that is assigned by your teacher in the appropriate location. Try to keep the same parts of speech as the vocabulary word for most of your words.

Model

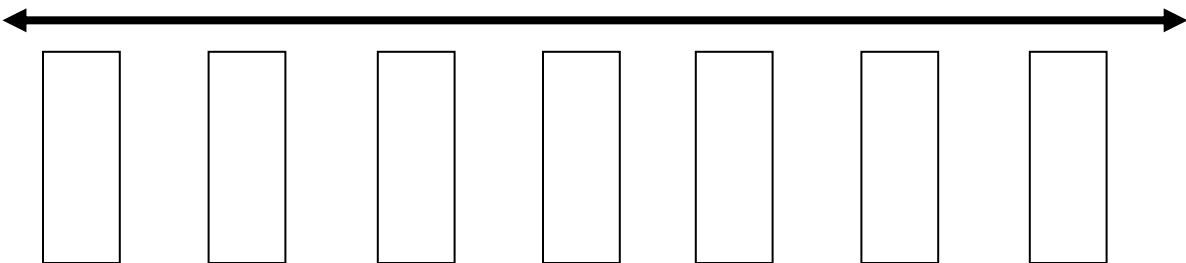


Example: Vocabulary Word *vicious*



Practice

Vocabulary Word _____



CCV CCSS 6th Grade Vocabulary Scope and Sequence

CCSS Levels	Multiple Meanings L.4.a	Greek and Latin Word Parts L.4.a.c.d.	Word Relationships L.4.a.	Figures of Speech L.5.a.	Connotations L.5.c.	Academic Language L.6.0
1	border	auto crat		Idioms Expressions		
2			Synonyms: fate destiny		enthusiastic fanatical	text tradition
3	brush	grat(e) ful		Idioms Expressions		
4			Synonyms: descendant ancestor		ordinary extraordinary	alternative circumstance
5	table	circum vent		Idioms Expressions		
6			Antonyms: employee employer		pebble boulder	comment compensate
7	staple	com mit		Idioms Expressions		
8			Antonyms: assist hinder		optimism pessimism	component consent
9	overhead	sent(i) ment		Idioms Expressions		
10			Part to Whole: emerald gem		mature juvenile	considerable constant
11	skirt	pseudo nym		Similes Comparisons		
12			Part to Whole: burglar criminal		modern ancient	constrain contribute
13	soil	civ il		Similes Comparisons		
14			Degree: peaceful tranquil		obvious mysterious	convene coordinate
15	novel	mim ic		Metaphors Comparisons		
16			Degree: goal objective		formal casual	core corporate
17	subject	mot ive		Metaphors Comparisons		
18			Item to Category: priest religion		idolize disdain	correspond criteria

CCV CCSS 6th Grade Vocabulary Scope and Sequence

CCSS Levels	Multiple Meanings L.4.a	Greek and Latin Word Parts L.4.a.c.d.	Word Relationships L.4.a.	Figures of Speech L.5.a.	Connotations L.5.c.	Academic Language L.6.0
19	object	unison		Imagery Pictures		
20			Item to Category: crochet craft		polite rude	deduce demonstrate
21	invalid	project		Imagery Pictures		
22			Character to Location: infant nursery		crucial trivial	document dominate
23	incense	homograph		Adages Expressions		
24			Character to Location: physician clinic		mansion shelter	emphasis ensure
25	implement	finite		Adages Expressions		
26			Object to its Use: calendar organize		reckless cautious	exclude framework
27	compound	dialog(ue)		Adages Expressions		
28			Object to its Use: thermometer temperature		incredible doubtful	fund illustrate
29	defect	appeal		Alliteration Sounds		
30			Source and its Object: award celebration		respect prestige	immigrate imply
31	interest	ora(t)ory		Alliteration Sounds		
32			Source and its Object: moisture humidity		wary prudent	initial instance
33	incline	pentathlon		Alliteration Sounds		

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CCSS Levels	Multiple Meanings L.4.a	Greek and Latin Word Parts L.4.a.c.d.	Word Relationships L.4.a.	Figures of Speech L.5.a.	Connotations L.5.c.	Academic Language L.6.0
34			Worker to Work: guide expedition		disaster calamity	interact justify
35	moderate	the ism		Proverbs Expressions		
36			Worker to Work: contractor construction		dedicate devote	layer link
37	blunt	reg ular		Proverbs Expressions		
38			Problem to Solution: infection antibiotic		offensive appalling	locate maximize
39	current	pot ent		Proverbs Expressions		
40			Problem to Solution: poverty employment		resentful vengeful	minor negate
41	figure	spir it		Onomatopoei a Sounds		
42			Defining Characteristic : improvise jazz		exaggerate magnify	outcome partner
43	overlook	cert (t)ain		Onomatopoei a Sounds		
44			Defining Characteristic : logic emotion		tragic distressing	philosophy physical
45	refrain	se lect		*Personification Comparisons		
46			Lack of to Object: anxious carefree		chaotic systematized	proportion public
47	stall	ambul ance		*Personification Comparisons		

CCV CCSS 6th Grade Vocabulary Scope and Sequence

CCSS Levels	Multiple Meanings L.4.a	Greek and Latin Word Parts L.4.a.c.d.	Word Relationships L.4.a.	Figures of Speech L.5.a.	Connotations L.5.c.	Academic Language L.6.0
48			Lack of to Object: trust jealously		cherish admire	react register
49	hamper	imagery		*Personification Comparisons		
50			Tool to Worker: loom weaver		despise loathe	rely remove
51	convict	except		*Colloquialisms Expressions		
52			Tool to Worker: wrench plumber		unity division	scheme sequence
53	impact	access		*Colloquialisms Expressions		
54			Cause-Effect: affect result		bitter jubilant	shift specify
55	produce	reflect		*Colloquialisms Expressions		
56			Cause-Effect: grief depression		misfortune catastrophe	sufficient task

Boldface denotes Introductory Standard for Sixth Grade Level.