

# 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

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| crop (n) | 1. A plant grown by farmers for use as food. |
| crop (v) | 2. To cut or trim.                           |

The farmer had to crop \_\_\_\_ the photograph of his farm to fit his website. The bar graph of his 2012 wheat crop \_\_\_\_ production was found on another web page.

## 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
	carn(i)		meat	_____
	vore		eat	_____

carnivore \_\_\_\_\_

## Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

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

carnivore ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

---

**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:  
Outside it was raining cats and dogs.

---

# 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**

bother (v)                      To annoy someone.  
 irritate (v)                    To annoy someone to the extreme over a period of time.

transition: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

## Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

**Vocabulary Words**    **Definitions**

extrovert (n)                  Someone confident and outgoing.  
 introvert (n)                  Someone who lacks confidence in public situations.



## Academic Language

**Directions:** Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

<p><b>Vocabulary Word:</b> subsequent (adj)  <b>Definition:</b> Taking place after something else.</p>	<p><b>Similar to...</b></p>
<p><b>Different than...</b></p>	<p><b>Example, Characteristics, or Picture:</b></p>

<p><b>Vocabulary Word:</b> academy (n)  <b>Definition:</b> A private secondary school.</p>	<p><b>Similar to...</b></p>
<p><b>Different than...</b></p>	<p><b>Example, Characteristics, or Picture:</b></p>

**CCV** Vocabulary Study Cards #1 and #2

---

crop	a plant grown by farmers for use as food	crop	to cut or trim
carn	meat	vore	eat
bother	to annoy someone	irritate	to annoy someone to the extreme over a period of time
extrovert	someone confident and outgoing	introvert	someone who lacks confidence in public situations
subsequent	taking place after something else	academy	a private secondary school

## **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. cás/tus

19. mág/net

20. cán/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.

<b>Base Word</b>	<b>Derivative</b>
_____ ( )	_____ ( ) <b>Part of Speech / Sentence</b>
	_____
	_____
_____ ( )	<b>Definition:</b> _____
	_____
	<b>Derivative</b>
	_____ ( ) <b>Part of Speech / Sentence</b>
	_____
	_____

<b>Base Word</b>	<b>Derivative</b>
_____ ( )	_____ ( ) <b>Part of Speech / Sentence</b>
	_____
	_____
_____ ( )	<b>Definition:</b> _____
	_____
	<b>Derivative</b>
	_____ ( ) <b>Part of Speech / Sentence</b>
	_____
	_____

## 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. <b>An area or region that is separate from others</b> |
| ___ 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. <b>Important or worthy of attention</b>                                  |
| ___ 9. di           | B. To give evidence or reasons in support of an idea                        |
| ___ 10. sect        | C. To prepare or instruct   |
| ___ 11. chisel      | D. <b>Cut</b>   |
| ___ 12. argue       | E. Two  |
| ___ 13. significant | AB. A metal tool to cut or shape  |
| ___ 14. similar     | AC. <b>Being the same or close to the same as something or someone else</b> |

**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

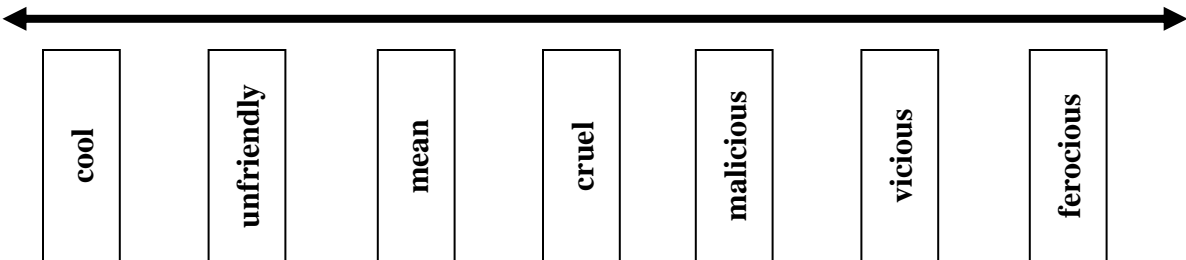
Words have both *denotative* meanings, such as the dictionary definition, and *connotative* meanings, such as the shades of meaning between similar definitions. Brainstorming the connotative meanings of words with similar definitions can help develop a deeper understanding of exactly what a word means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

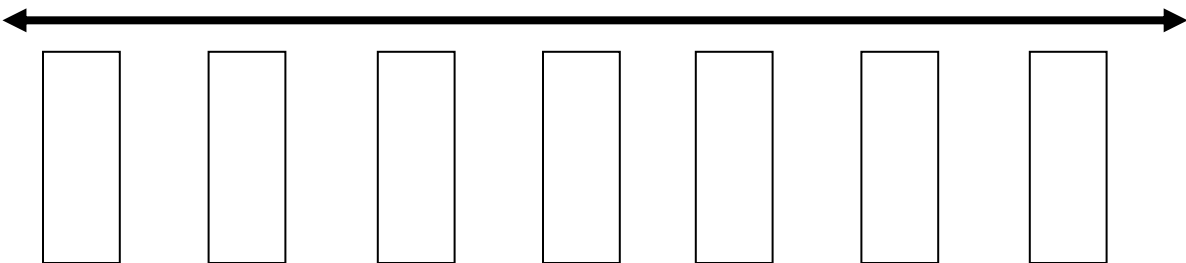


### Example: Vocabulary Word *vicious*



### Practice

Vocabulary Word \_\_\_\_\_



# CCV CCSS 8<sup>th</sup> 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	crop	carn(i)vore		Idioms Expressions		
2			Synonyms: bother irritate		extrovert introvert	subsequent academy
3	bear	hema(t)oma		Idioms Expressions		
4			Synonyms: caricature imitation		abundant scarce	alter amend
5	bass	biopsy		Idioms Expressions		
6			Antonyms: virtue vice		attractive repulsive	aware capacity
7	cool	psychopath		Similes Comparisons		
8			Antonyms: voluntary compulsory		admonish praise	challenge clause
9	offense	xenophil(e)		Metaphors Comparisons		
10			Part to Whole: vowel phonics		courageous timid	compound consult
11	proceeds	epitaph		Imagery Pictures		
12			Part to Whole: galaxy universe		brilliant dim	contact decline
13	finish	victor		Adages Expressions		
14			Degree: opinion propaganda		tranquil frantic	discrete draft
15	grave	correct		Adages Expressions		
16			Degree: frugal thrifty		inept capable	entity equivalent
17	indent	podium		Alliteration Sounds		
18			Item to Category: anguish emotion		extravagant stingy	evolve expose

# CCV CCSS 8<sup>th</sup> 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	upset	origin		Onomatopoeia Sounds		
20			Item to Category: kidney organ		vindictive forgiving	external facilitate
21	resort	announcer		Personification Comparisons		
22			Character to Location: astronomer observatory		distress cultivate	fundamental generate
23	reform	adjunct		Proverbs Expressions		
24			Character to Location: protagonist novel		blissful sullen	generation image
25	contest	affirm		Proverbs Expressions		
26			Object to its Use: scalpel surgery		obsolete outdated	liberal license
27	converse	accept		Colloquialisms Expressions		
28			Object to its Use: router network		immense miniscule	logic marginal
29	minute	pyromania		Allusions Comparisons		
30			Source and its Object: conflict friction		idle industrious	mental modify
31	resign	bellicose		Allusions Comparisons		
32			Source and its Object: mutation variation		feeble stout	monitor network
33	refuse	altitude		Consonance Sounds		

# CCV CCSS 8<sup>th</sup> 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
34			Worker to Work: tailor alteration		reckless prudent	notion objective
35	resume	pug ilist		Consonance Sounds		
36			Worker to Work: minister sermon		pliable elastic	orient perspective
37	scale	of fend		<b>*Assonance Sounds</b>		
38			Problem to Solution: imply infer		elude engage	precise prime
39	hail	chron icle		<b>*Assonance Sounds</b>		
40			Problem to Solution: infection diagnosis		clarify baffle	psychology pursue
41	chair	man age		Verbal Irony Word Play		
42			Defining Characteristic : recession unemployment		adversity prosperity	ratio reject
43	bank	il lumin(e)		Verbal Irony Word Play		
44			Defining Characteristic : verdict trial		debacle blockbuster	revenue stable
45	channel	oper ative		<b>*Situational Irony Word Play</b>		
46			Lack of to Object: poverty wealth		graceful awkward	sustain symbol
47	base	sequ el		<b>*Situational Irony Word Play</b>		

# CCV CCSS 8<sup>th</sup> 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: ignorance wisdom		polite inconsiderate	target transit
49	fine	sur viv(e)		<b>*Dramatic Irony</b>		
50			Tool to Worker: stethoscope internist		incompetent adept	trend version
51	court	proto type		<b>*Dramatic Irony</b>		
52			Tool to Worker: barometer meteorologist		chaotic systematized	welfare abstract
53	degree	prim acy		<b>*Puns Word Play</b>		
54			Cause-Effect: startle flinch		decent obscene	acknowledge aggregate
55	recover	domin ion		<b>*Puns Word Play</b>		
56			Cause-Effect: prejudice discrimination		endure desist	allocate assign

**Boldface denotes Introductory Standard for Eighth Grade Level.**