

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 sentence below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

brief (n)

1. Short.

brief (v)

2. To inform or give a summary of information or events.

The reporter wrote a brief ____ summary of the news story to brief ____ her boss, the City Editor.

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 Word
un			not	_____
		able	to be able to	_____

unable _____

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.

un a ble () _____

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

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

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

Directions: As used in the following sentence, interpret or explain the meaning of this idiom: “a lot on my plate.” I’d like to stop and help you, but right now I’ve just got a lot on my plate.

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
conclude (v)	To end or bring to a close.
finish (v)	To add the final touches to a project.

transition: _____, _____.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

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

Vocabulary Words	Definitions
colossal (adj)	Extremely and unusually large.
enormous (adj)	Very large.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: analyze (v) Definition: To break into parts and examine each part.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: approach (v) Definition: To get close to something.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

CCV Vocabulary Study Cards #1 and #2

brief	short	brief	to inform or give a summary of information or events
un	not	able	to be able to
conclude	to end or bring to a close	finish	to add the final touches to a project
colossal	extremely and unusually large	enormous	very large
analyze	to break into parts and examine each part	approach	to get close to something

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.

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

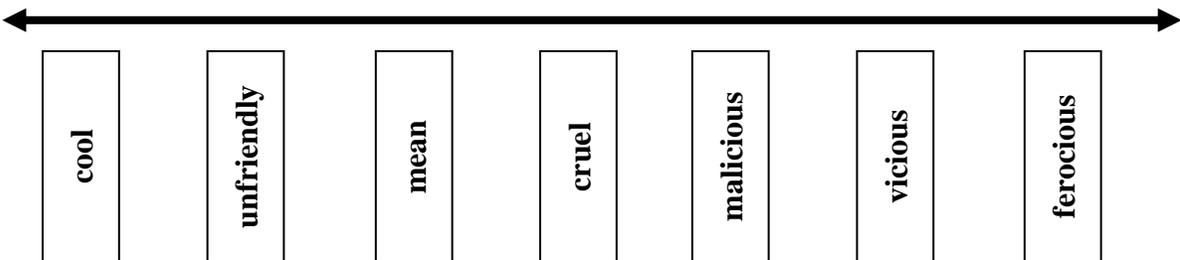
Words have both *denotative* meanings, such as the dictionary definition, and *connotative* meanings, such as the shades of meaning between similar definitions. Brainstorming the connotative meanings of words with similar definitions can help develop a deeper understanding of exactly what a word means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

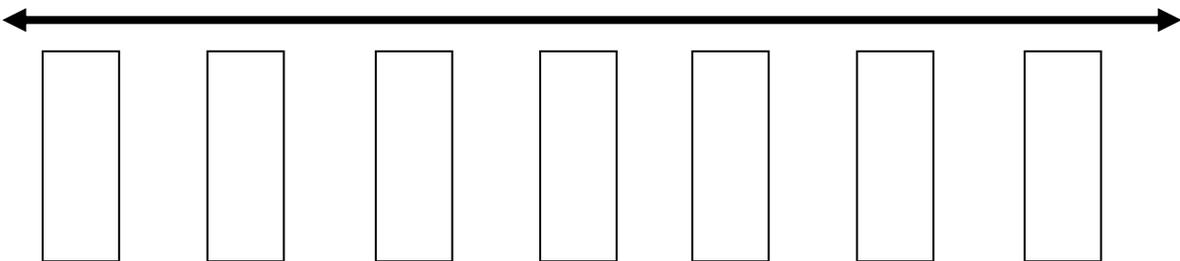


Example: Vocabulary Word *vicious*



Practice

Vocabulary Word _____



CCV CCSS 4th 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	spell	un able		Idioms		
2			Synonyms: conclude finish		colossal enormous	analyze approach
3	staff	re sent		Idioms		
4			Synonyms: gather collect		furious upset	assess assume
5	work	in san(e)		Idioms		
6			Antonyms: lazy energetic		exhausted weary	authority available
7	track	dis credit		Idioms		
8			Antonyms: selfish generous		adore admire	benefit concept
9	ruler	en dur(e)		Idioms		
10			Part to Whole: sole slipper		joyous elated	consist constitute
11	rose	at tract		Idioms		
12			Part to Whole: trunk bark		mumble whisper	context contract
13	right	in sist		Idioms		
14			Degree: worried anxious		scorching lukewarm	data derive
15	match	over act		Similes		
16			Degree: spicy mild		sniffle sob	distribute economy
17	bright	mis quot(e)		Similes		
18			Item to Category: hurricane weather		scrawny obese	environment establish

CCV CCSS 4th 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	box	suburb		Similes		
20			Item to Category: pudding dessert		dull fascinating	estimate evident
21	block	predict		Metaphors		
22			Character to Location: athlete Olympics		recommend approve	export factor
23	bark	intercept		Metaphors		
24			Character to Location: groom wedding		probable certain	finance formula
25	trip	forward		Metaphors		
26			Object to its Use: broom sweep		plead request	function identify
27	star	depend		Imagery		
28			Object to its Use: vehicle transport		master succeed	income indicate
29	roll	transport		Imagery		
30			Source and its Object: bakery scones		dawn twilight	individual interpret
31	rock	super (i)or		Imagery		
32			Source and its Object: distress panic		courageous cowardly	involve issue

CCV CCSS 4th 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
33	punch	semi annu(al)		Adages		
34			Worker to Work: captain tugboat		require demand	labor legal
35	play	anti dot(e)		Adages		
36			Worker to Work: criminal prison		deny refuse	legislate major
37	ring	mid term		Adages		
38			Problem to Solution: rude respect		encourage inspire	method occur
39	park	under stat(e)		Alliteration		
40			Problem to Solution: infection antibiotics		approximate accurate	percent period
41	mean	audi tion		Alliteration		
42			Defining Characteristic : commercial advertise		ancient modern	policy principle
43	light	tri dent		Alliteration		
44			Defining Characteristic : comedy humor		appropriate fitting	proceed process
45	fall	ex claim		Proverbs		
46			Lack of to Object: calories nutrition		gulp sip	require research

Boldface denotes Introductory Standard for Fourth Grade Level.

CCV CCSS 4th 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
47	bowl	a void		Proverbs		
48			Lack of to Object: manners courtesy		counterfeit phony	respond role
49	mouse	post pon(e)		Proverbs		
50			Tool to Worker: match fire		cooperate reject	section sector
51	train	di sect		Onomatopoeia		
52			Tool to Worker: wrench plumber		argue chat	significant similar
53	does	e merge		Onomatopoeia		
54			Cause-Effect: tragedy depression		gobble nibble	source specific
55	wind	ab rupt		Onomatopoeia		
56			Cause-Effect: misbehavior suspension		neglect notice	structure theory

Boldface denotes Introductory Standard for Fourth Grade Level.