COMMON CORE
VOCABULARY
TOOLKIT

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GRADE 8

**WORKSHEETS
SYLLABICATION
CONTEXT CLUES
ASSESSMENTS**

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 áccent, list its part of speech, and write its primary definition. Compare to your definition above.

c a r n i v o r e ( ) _____

_____

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.

_____

Vocabulary Worksheet #2

Word Relationships: Synonyms

Directions: Write one or two sentences using both vocabulary words. Use **SALE** (Synonym, Antonym, Logic, Example) context clues to show the related meanings of each word.

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

_____

_____

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.

←————— _____ social   shy _____ —————→

Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: subsequent (adj) **Definition:** Taking place after something else.	**Similar to…**
Different than…	**Example, Characteristics, or Picture:**

Vocabulary Word: academy (n) **Definition:** A private secondary school.	**Similar to…**
Different than…	**Example, Characteristics, or Picture:**

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

Vocabulary Test: Lessons 1—4

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

_____1. crop	A. A private secondary school
_____2. carn(i)	B. To annoy someone to the extreme over a period of time
_____3. vore	C. Taking place after something else
_____4. irritate	D. Eat
_____5. introvert	E. Someone who lacks confidence in public situations
_____6. subsequent	AB. To cut or trim
_____7. academy	AC. Meat

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

_____8. bear	A. Lacking or unavailable
_____9. hema(t)	B. Swelling
_____10. oma	C. A copy of someone else's actions
_____11. amend	D. To change or modify
_____12. scarce	E. Blood
_____13. alter	AB. To correct and change for the better
_____14. imitation	AC. To have as a visible characteristic

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

15. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this idiom: "raining cats and dogs." _____

_____

16. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this idiom: "burning the candle at both ends."

_____

_____

17. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this word: "carnivore." _____

_____

18. Write a sentence showing the meaning of this word: "hematoma." _____

_____

Accent Shift Syllable Division

1. moment

2. momentous

3. abstraction

4. abstract

5. biological

6. biology

7. electric

8. electricity

9. allergy

10. allergic

11. conserve

12. conservation

13. magnet

14. magnetic

15. tranquil

16. tranquility

17. photography

18. photograph

19. recede

20. recession

21. injurious

22. injury

23. democrat

24. democracy

Accent Shift Rule: Accent placements sometimes change between related words. All words have one syllable that has a primary accent on its vowel sound.
Examples: preserve and preservation

Accent Shift Syllable Division Worksheet

Directions: Print the Accent Shift Syllable Division words in the spaces provided. Carefully divide the words into syllables with / marks. Then, write the accent mark ($'$) above the primary vowel accent.

Accent Shift Rule: Accent placements sometimes change between related words. All words have one syllable that has a primary accent on its vowel sound.
Examples: preserve and preservation

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

16. _____

17. _____

18. _____

19. _____

20. _____

21. _____

22. _____

23. _____

24. _____

Accent Shift Syllable Division Answers

1. mó/ment

2. mo/mén/tous

3. ab/strác/tion

4. áb/stract

5. bi/o/lóg/i/cal

6. bi/ól/o/gy

7. e/léc/tric

8. e/lec/tríc/i/ty

9. ál/ler/gy

10. al/lér/gic

11. con/sérve

12. con/ser/vá/tion

13. mág/net

14. mag/nét/ic

15. trán/quil

16. tran/quíl/i/ty

17. pho/tóg/ra/phy

18. phó/to/graph

19. re/céde

20. re/cés/sion

21. in/júr/i/ous

22. ín/jur/y

23. dém/o/crat

24. de/mó/cra/cy

Accent Shift Rule: Accent placements sometimes change between related words. All words have one syllable that has a primary accent on its vowel sound.
Examples: preserve and preservation

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

Directions: After each unknown word, write the definition of the word in the first blank and the **SALE** context clues category which best informs your choice of the definition in the second blank. Answers are provided for the first unknown word to get you started.

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.

Take Me out to the Mofftof

"Get your ice-cold **youngol!**" _____soda_____ _____Example_____ the vendor

shouted. All 50,000 fans were lucky to have tickets and were just thrilled to be sitting in the

coratong _____ _____ for the final game of the play-offs. I was

amazed to see how well-kept the **goper** _____ _____

remained after all these years. The grass was cut evenly, the mound shaped to perfection, and

the baselines were chalked without error. Our excellent seats were right behind the third base

bonxite _____ _____ where the players watch the game.

The **hozejoy**, _____ _____ not the visiting team was

favored to win the series. With the fastest **munzer** _____ _____

in the league on the mound, the Tigers liked their chances.

The first **rockham** _____ _____ of the game hit a deep

homer into the left field grandstand. We had to leave early after only four of nine

verwasps _____ _____ because we had the baby with us.

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.

Take Me out to the Mofftof

"Get your ice-cold **youngol!**" _____soda_____ _____Example_____ the vendor

shouted. All 50,000 fans were lucky to have tickets and were just thrilled to be sitting in the

coratong _____stadium_____ _____Logic_____ for the final game of the play-offs. I was

amazed to see how well-kept the **goper** _____field_____ _____Example_____ remained

after all these years. The grass was cut evenly, the mound shaped to perfection, and the

baselines were chalked without error. Our excellent seats were right behind the third base

bonxite _____dugout_____, _____Synonym_____ where the players watch the game.

The **hozejoy**, _____visitors_____, _____Antonym_____ not the home team was

favored to win the series. With the fastest **munzer** _____pitcher_____ _____Example_____

in the league on the mound, the Tigers liked their chances.

The first **rockham** _____batter_____ _____Logic_____ of the game hit a deep

homer into the left field grandstand. We had to leave early after only four of nine

verwasps _____innings_____ _____Example_____ because we had the baby with us.

Vocabulary Review Games

These games will help your students review vocabulary words from the CCV Vocabulary Worksheets and the Greek and Latin Prefixes, Roots, and Suffixes Resource List.

Spell and Define Challenge Bowl

Divide your students into two groups and select one student as the host. Give the vocabulary review list to the host for reference. Students stand next to their desks. The host flips a coin to determine which group goes first. The host says any word part chosen at random and the first student must first spell then define the word part. If the student is unsure of either the spelling or definition, he or she may use a "lifeline" to ask another group member for assistance, but only once per game. If the student gets both the spelling and definition correct, he or she remains standing; if incorrect, the student takes a seat and the next word goes to the opposing team. The team with the last student standing wins.

Baseball

The teacher needs to assign each word or word part according to difficulty, from easy to hard, as a single, double, triple, or home run. Hint: Have many more singles cards than the others. Divide your students into two teams and establish four bases. When in the field, students sit in seats; when "up," the students stand in line waiting their turn to bat. Teacher selects a single, double, triple, or home run card. Then, the teacher announces the word part and the batter must give the definition within five seconds or the batter is out. Mix it up by giving definitions and having students come up with the matching word part. Three outs per each team per inning. Select a student to serve as scorekeeper, and have that student keep the team scores on the board.

Inventive Vocabulary Writing

Referencing the Greek and Latin prefixes, roots, and suffixes that students have already practiced, ask students to invent words that use each Greek and Latin word part in a sentence that uses context clues to show the meaning of each nonsense word. Encourage students to use "real" word parts to combine with each targeted word part to form multi-syllabic words. Award extra points for words used from prior week's words. For variety, require students to write in different genre. Examples: brief narratives, classified ads, game directions, how-to paragraphs, dialogues, journals, advice columns.
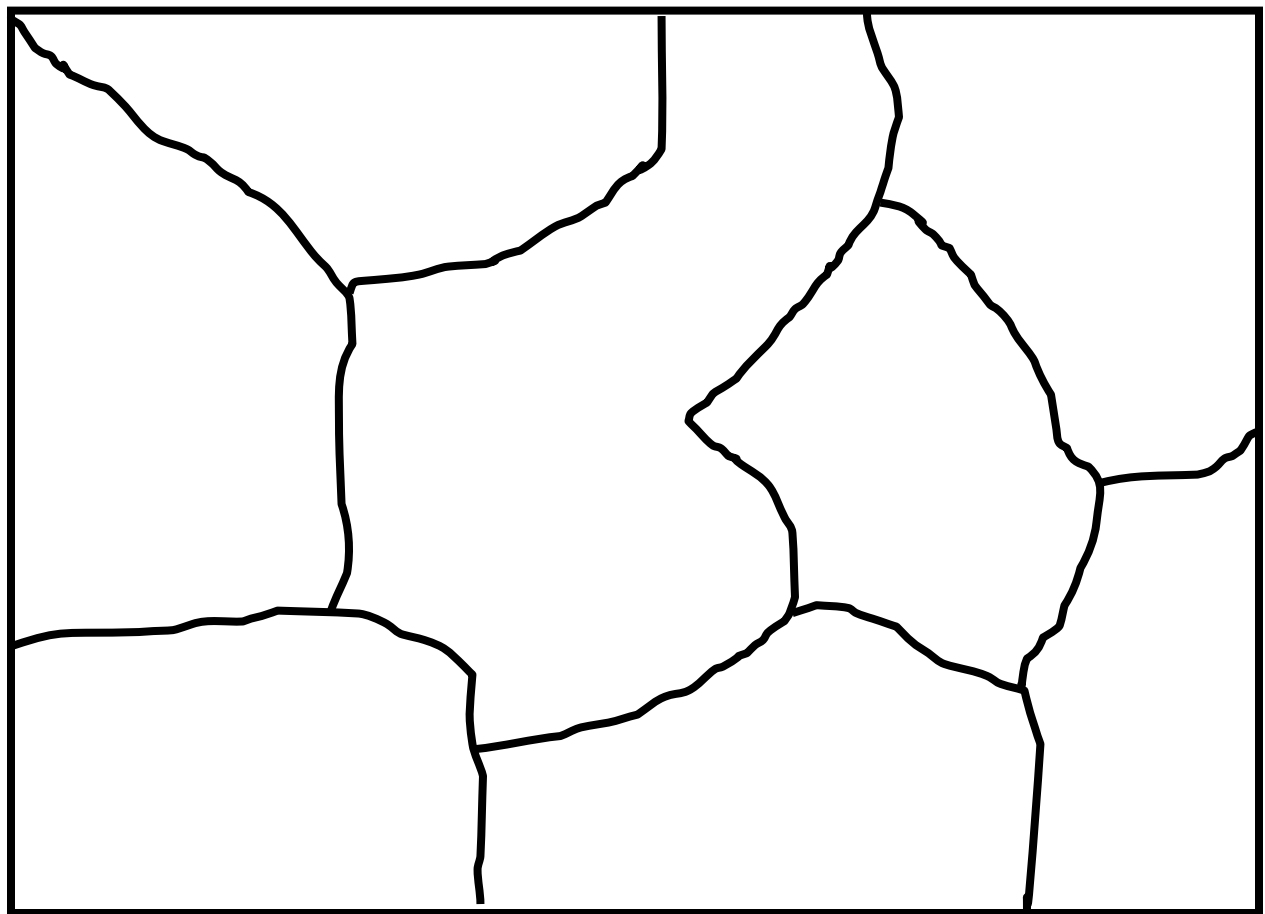
Figures of Speech Brain-teasers

Referencing the idioms learned from their CCV Vocabulary Worksheets, students use pictures, symbols, and parts of words to represent these expressions on the front of a 3 x 5 card. On the rear of the card, translate the idiomatic expression and use the expression in a context clue sentence to show its meaning.

Word Part Puzzles

Pass out construction paper, rulers, and scissors to each student. Tell your students that they will use the Greek and Latin Prefixes, Roots, and Suffixes list to make a jigsaw puzzle with word parts and their definitions.

Directions:

1. Draw jigsaw puzzle lines on one side of light color construction paper so that you can fit the word parts and their definitions. Avoid small puzzle pieces.
2. Print the word part in dark pen or pencil at the edge of one puzzle piece and its matching definition at the edge of another puzzle piece that touches it, just like the model shows. Finish labeling the puzzle.
3. Cut out the puzzle pieces and place the word parts and their matching definitions face down on your desk. Put together the puzzle.
4. Label another set of word parts and their definitions on the blank side of the puzzle. You now have created two separate Word Part Puzzles.

Vocabulary Steps

Directions: Some vocabulary words require a *basic understanding*; others require *full understanding*. Study the example to see how completing the Sentence Frames helps deepen your understanding of the Vocabulary Word. Then complete the sentence frames to define a word that your teacher assigns.

Sentence Frames   **Vocabulary Word:**   democracy

                                                                 full understanding

                 It's important   it's what our levels of

                 because…   government practice

        It's different than   a republic because a

        ____ because…   republic has a Constitution

      It's the same as   a republic because both have citizens

       _____ because…   who are allowed to vote

      Examples of it   direct democracy like a club, representative

      would be…   democracy like Student Council

    It's an example of the   ways decisions are made in governments and

    following…   organizations.

    basic understanding

Sentence Frames   **Vocabulary Word:** _____

                                                                 full understanding

       It's important   _____

       because…   _____

      It's different than   _____

      ____ because…   _____

    It's the same as   _____

     _____ because…   _____

    Examples of it   _____

    would be…   _____

  It's an example of the   _____

  following…   _____

  basic understanding
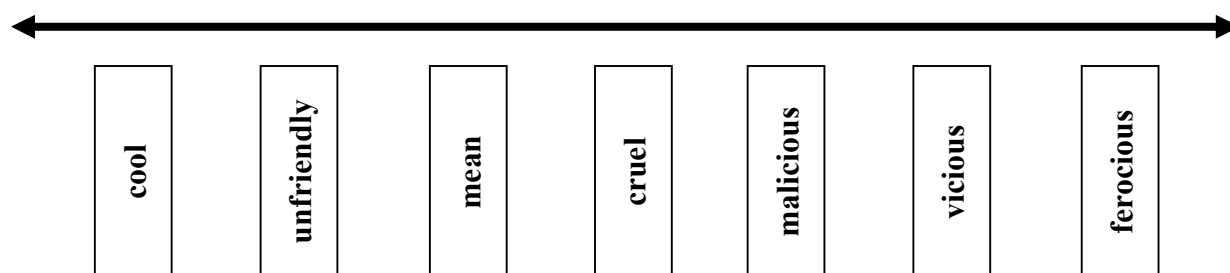
Semantic Spectrums

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
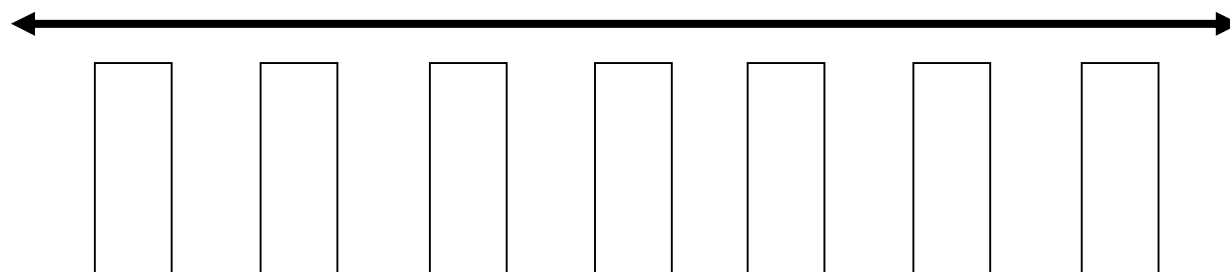
One Extreme	One Extreme

Example: Vocabulary Word *vicious*

cool	unfriendly	mean	cruel	malicious	vicious	ferocious

Practice

Vocabulary Word _____

CCSS 8th 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	bi opsy		Idioms Expressions		
6			Antonyms: virtue vice		attractive repulsive	aware capacity
7	cool	psycho path		Similes Comparisons		
8			Antonyms: voluntary compulsory		admonish praise	challenge clause
9	offense	xeno phil(e)		Metaphors Comparisons		
10			Part to Whole: vowel phonics		courageous timid	compound consult
11	proceeds	epi taph		Imagery Pictures		
12			Part to Whole: galaxy universe		brilliant dim	contact decline
13	finish	vict or		Adages Expressions		
14			Degree: opinion propaganda		tranquil frantic	discrete draft
15	grave	cor rect		Adages Expressions		
16			Degree: frugal thrifty		inept capable	entity equivalent
17	indent	pod ium		Alliteration Sounds		
18			Item to Category: anguish emotion		extravagant stingy	evolve expose

CCSS 8th 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	orig in		Onomatopoeia Sounds		
20			Item to Category: kidney organ		vindictive forgiving	external facilitate
21	resort	an nounce		Personific- ation Comparisons		
22			Character to Location: astronomer observatory		distress cultivate	fundamental generate
23	reform	ad junct		Proverbs Expressions		
24			Character to Location: protagonist novel		blissful sullen	generation image
25	contest	af firm		Proverbs Expressions		
26			Object to its Use: scalpel surgery		obsolete outdated	liberal license
27	converse	ac cept		Colloquial- isms Expressions		
28			Object to its Use: router network		immense miniscule	logic marginal
29	minute	pyro mania		Allusions Comparisons		
30			Source and its Object: conflict friction		idle industrious	mental modify
31	resign	belli (c)ose		Allusions Comparisons		
32			Source and its Object: mutation variation		feeble stout	monitor network
33	refuse	alt(i) tude		Consonance Sounds		

CCSS 8th 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		***Assonance Sounds**		
38			Problem to Solution: imply infer		elude engage	precise prime
39	hail	chron icle		***Assonance Sounds**		
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		***Situational Irony Word Play**		
46			Lack of to Object: poverty wealth		graceful awkward	sustain symbol
47	base	sequ el		***Situational Irony Word Play**		

CCSS 8ᵗʰ 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)		***Dramatic Irony**		
50			Tool to Worker: stethoscope internist		incompetent adept	trend version
51	court	proto type		***Dramatic Irony**		
52			Tool to Worker: barometer meteorologist		chaotic systematized	welfare abstract
53	degree	prim acy		***Puns Word Play**		
54			Cause-Effect: startle flinch		decent obscene	acknowledge aggregate
55	recover	domin ion		***Puns Word Play**		
56			Cause-Effect: prejudice discrimination		endure desist	allocate assign

Boldface denotes Introductory Standard for Eighth Grade Level.