

Vocabulary Strategies

There are many ways to introduce and teach vocabulary. You are the best judge of what will work best for your students. Included here is a vocabulary sheet that you may wish to use with your students. You may want to have them keep the handout in their work folders for the duration of this unit, but simply printing the words and having students read them will not be a true learning experience. This unit does not test the vocabulary here, nor is it suggested that the vocabulary should be tested, however, this is a great learning opportunity for students.

It is suggested that the site, www.Justreadnow.com be utilized. It offers many vocabulary-building strategies. Go to the site and under Reading Strategies, select Vocabulary Strategies.



Literary Terms

Conflict: A problem or struggle between two opposing forces in a story.

Figurative Language: Figures of speech that make your writing more interesting (simile, metaphor, personification, etc.)

Foreshadowing: Hints or clues that a writer uses to suggest what will happen next in a story.

Flashback: A technique in which a writer interrupts a story to go back and explain an earlier event.

Mood: The feeling the reader gets from a story.

Point of View: The position or angle from which a story is told.

Setting: Time and place of the action.

Resolution: Solution to the Conflict

Symbolism: When a concrete (or real) object is used to stand for an idea.

Definitions from: All Write, A Student Handbook For Writing And Learning. Kemper, Dave. Write Source, 1998.

Introduction:

Aloof: (adv) At a distance, but within view; apart

Brackish: (adj.) Having a somewhat salty taste, esp. from containing seawater

Culled: (verb) To gather; collect

Semblance: (n) 1. An outward or token appearance. 2. A copy.

Spindly: (adj.) Slender and elongated, especially in a way that suggests weakness.

Terrapin: (n) Any of various North American aquatic turtles.

Chapter One:

Benevolently: (adv) Characterized by or suggestive of doing good.

Loblolly: (n) A pine of the southeast United States having needles, cones and strong wood.

Proggng: Searching for. Foraging

Pudgy: (adj.) Short and fat; chubby.

Quaint: (adj.) Agreeably odd esp. in an old-fashioned way.

Skiff: (n) A flat bottom open boat of shallow draft, having a pointed bow and a square stern and propelled by oars, sail, or motor.

Chapter Two:

Affluent: (adj.) Prosperous or rich.

Eking: (adj.) To get with great effort or strain.

Lugubriously: (adv) Mournfully or gloomily, especially to an exaggerated degree.

Polonaise: (n) Music for a stately marchlike Polish dance.

Shrapnel: (n) Fragments from a high explosive shell, bomb or mine.

Strenuously: (adv) Requiring great effort, energy, or exertion.

Chapter three:

Discomfited: (verb) To make uneasy.

Fervent: (adj.) Having or showing great emotion

Frivolous: (adj.) Inappropriately silly.

Machinations: (n) A crafty scheme for the accomplishment of something sinister.

Petulant: (adj.) Unreasonably irritable or ill tempered.

Quibble: (v) To evade the truth of an issue with trivial objections.

Remonstrance: (n) The act of remonstrating (to say or plead in protest)

Sapped: (v) To weaken gradually.

Chapter four:

Caricature: (n) A drawing where a subject's distinctive features are exaggerated.

Immune: (adj.) Exempt

Valise: (n) A small piece of hand luggage.

Chapter five:

Improvise: (v) To invent, compose without preparation.

Kraut: (offensive slang) Used as a disparaging term for a German.

Chapter eight:

Malicious: (adj.) Deliberately harmful; spiteful

Saboteur: (n) One that commits sabotage

Sabotage: (n) Destruction of property as by enemy agents in war.

Chapter nine:

Aberrations: (n) A departure from the normal or typical.

Nocturne: (n) Dreamy instrumental composition.

Paregoric: (n) Derived from opium. Taken internally for relief of intestinal pain.

Piteous: (adj.) Compassionate; pitying.

Scrimp: (v) To economize severely.





Chapter ten:

Litany: (n) A repetitive recital.

Receded: (v) To move back or away from a point or mark.

Chapter eleven:

Capricious: (adj.) Characterized by or subject to whim.

Raucous: (adj.) Boisterous and disorderly.

Reverie: (n) A daydream.

Thwart: (v) To prevent the occurrence of.

Chapter thirteen:

Adamant: (adj.) Stubbornly unyielding

Chapter fourteen:

Culminating: (v) To come to an end.

Deprivation: (n) The condition of being deprived.

Chapter fifteen:

Contemptuously: (adv.) Feeling scornful

Chapter eighteen:

Contentious: (adj.) Quarrelsome.