VOCABULARY INSTRUCTION

What is Vocabulary Instruction?

Vocabulary refers to the words we must know to communicate effectively. Vocabulary instruction can be "taught and caught". Most vocabulary is learned indirectly, while some words are directly taught.

Vocabulary Research

Put Reading First: The Research Building Blocks for Teaching Children to Read has this to say about vocabulary instruction:

"Children learn the meanings of most words *indirectly*, through everyday experiences with oral and written language. Children can learn word meanings indirectly in three ways:

- 1) through conversations with other people, especially adults
- 2) from listening to adults read to them and through the discussion of unfamiliar words
- 3) through extensive reading on their own.

Children can be taught words *directly* in two ways:

- 1) specific word instruction
- 2) through word learning strategies."

| Vocabulary Websites | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Vocabulary | http://www.vocabulary.com | | |
| Worksheets | | | |
| Lesson Plans | http://lessonplancentral.com/lessons/Language_Arts/Vocabulary/index.htm | | |
| Online Vocabulary Development | http://www.techteachers.com/vocabulary.htm | | |

VOCABULARY ACTIVITIES

Specific Word Instruction

- ✓ Teach 8-10 specific words students will encounter *before* they read the text. The *Vocabulary Map*, *Multiple Meaning Word Map*, *Define It*, and the vocabulary cards on the following pages are good tools for this.
- ✓ Provide students with multiple opportunities to use, hear, and read the words in many contexts over several days.

Word Learning Strategies

- ✓ Teach students to use dictionaries, glossaries, and thesauruses to deepen their knowledge of words.
- ✓ Teach students common prefixes and suffixes to help them determine the meaning of new words.
- ✓ Teach students to use context clues in texts to determine the meaning of unfamiliar words. Since most new words are learned indirectly, you should teach students to look for common context clues including, definitions, restatements, examples, or descriptions.

COMMON PREFIXES

in, into,: in, il, im, ir, en, intro – infiltrate. illuminate, import, irrigate, enlist, introduce inside, within: intro, intra, endo – introspection, intravenous, endogenous to, toward, ob: ad, ac, ag, at – adjust, accommodate, aggression, attract, observe **forth, forward**: pro – proclaim **beside**, **by**: para – parallel, paraphrase between, among: inter, dia – intervene, dialogue outside: extra, extro, epi- extraterrestrial, extrovert, epidermis with, at the same time: com, con, cor, syn, sym – company, contemporary, correlate, synchronize, symphony **after**: post – postwar, posterior **before**: pre, ante, pro – precede, antebellum, prologue **down**: de – descend **under**, beneath: sub – subway **above**, **over**: super – superior, supersensitive **back, backward**: re, retro – retreat, retroactive **around, about**: circum, peri – circumference, perimeter **through, throughout**: per – perennial across: trans, dia-transport, transatlantic, diameter **beyond**: ultra, extra – ultrasonic, ultraconservative, extraordinary, extrapolate **apart**: se – secular, separate from, away from: ab, abs – absolve, abstain off, away: dis, di- dismiss, divert **out, out of:** ex, ec – exit, expel, exorcist, eccentric **not**: un, in, il, im, ir, dis, non, a – unpleasant, indecisive, illogical, impolite, irrelevant, disapprove, nonviolent, atypical; reversal: un, de, dis, counter – unsettle, deregulate, disarm, countermand one, single, alone: mono, mon, uni- monorail, monocular, uniform two, twice: di, bi, bin- dioxide, bicycle, binocular **three**: tri – triangle, tricycle **four**: tetr, quadr – tetrahedron, quadrangle five: pent, quintus – pentathlon, quintuplet six: hexa, hex, sex – hexagon, sextet seven: help, sept, septem – heptagon, September eight: oct – octet, October **nine**: nove – November, novena ten, tenth: centi, cent- century, cent thousand, thousandth: milli, kilo – millimeter, kilometer, kilogram many, much: poly, multi – polygon, polyester, multitude **first**: prot – proton, protagonist half: hemi, semi – hemisphere, semicircle **bad, badly**: mal, mis – malpractice, malignant, misfit, miserable wrong: mis – misspell, mistake good, well: bene – benefactor, benign common, like: homo - homogeneous, homogenized

like, same: syn – synonymous, synonyms

COMMON SUFFIXES

one who: ant,ar, ent, er, ess, or -student, servant, beggar, superintendent, teacher, waitress, actor

one who is: ard, ee- employee, drunkard, payee **one who practices**: ist – scientist, anarchist

place for or with: arium, ary, orium, ory – aquarium, solarium, library, auditorium, laboratory

art or skill of: ship – salesmanship, showmanship

state or quality of being: ance, atioin, dom, ence, hood, ion, ism, ity, ment, ness, ship, sion, th, tion, ty, ure – tolerance, repentance, starvation, freedom, violence, childhood, champion, heroism, necessity, amusement, happiness, friendship, tension, length, attention, loyalty, failure

doctrine of: ism – Marxism, capitalism **study of**: ology – psychology, biology

small: let, cle, cule, ette, - booklet, particle,,molecule, dinette, rivulet

more than one: s, a, es, e – cats, data, buildings, boxes, alumni

relating to: ial, al, ian, ic, ical – commercial, natural, urban, artificial, comical

inclined to: tive, acious, ant, ative, ent, ish, ive – combative, voracious, vigilant, demonstrative,

competent, childish, instructive

can be: able, ible – readable, lovable, visible

full of: ful, ous, ulent, y – careful, thoughtful, wondrous, turbulent, wordy

without: less – careless, thoughtless

that which was: en, ed – mistaken, baked, stolen **in what manner**: ily, ly – steadily, speedily, slowly

to what extent: ly – extremely, scarcely

to make: en – weaken, activate, strengthen, terrify, popularize

to change tense or time: ed, ed, ing – marched, talked, taken, singing

| Name | Date |
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Vocabulary Map

| Vocabulary Word | Word in Context | Definition | Draw a Quick Picture | Word Used in Your Own Sentence |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
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Multiple Meaning Word Map

Directions: Write the multiple meaning word in the circle. Write a definition for the word in each box. Below each definition, write your own sentence for the multiple meaning word with that definition.

| Definition #1: | | Definition #2: |
|----------------|------------------------|----------------|
| | | |
| | | |
| | Multiple Meaning Word: | |
| | | |
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| Definition #3: | | Definition #4: |
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| Define It | | | |
| Word: | Category: | Attribute: | |
| Definition: | | | |
| Word: | Category: | Attribute: | |
| Definition: | | | |
| Word: | Category: | Attribute: | |
| Definition: | | | |
| Word: | Category: | Attribute: | |
| Definition: | | | |

| Word: Definition: | Picture: | Word: Definition: | Picture: |
|--------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|
| Word: Definition: | Picture: | Word: Definition: | Picture: |
| Word: Definition: | Picture: | Word: Definition: | Picture: |