

# VOCABULARY AND SENTENCE BUILDING

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**CR 8.3 Use pragmatic , textual, syntactic, semantic/ lexical/ morphological, graphophonic, and other cues to construct and to confirm meaning.**

**CC 8.4 Use syntactical, semantic/lexical/morphological, graphophonic, and other cues to construct and to communicate meaning.**

A NOUN is the name of a person, place, or thing. A COMMON NOUN does NOT begin with a capital letter. A PROPER NOUN DOES begin with a capital letter.

On your recipe cards

- Write the vocabulary word on one side: ex. abode
  - Write the meaning on the other side: ex. a house
1. abode – a house
  2. alternative – a choice
  3. apparel – clothing
  4. axletree – a crossbar on a cart on which the wheels revolve
  5. barricade – a blockade
  6. chain gang – prisoners chained together to work
  7. corduroy road – a road made of logs
  8. crevice – a crack
  9. protagonist – main character
  10. Solomon Cleaver – the author of Jean Val Jean
  11. Victor Hugo – the author of Les Miserables

12. Romanticism – an era that emphasized emotions

13. arts – human creativity: drama, art

14. reverence - respect

15. humanitarian – a person who helps and cares for others

➤ Now write a list of 5 common nouns and 5 proper nouns

1.

1.

2.

2.

3.

3.

4.

4.

5.

5.

Nouns can be used as a SUBJECT in a sentence.

The noun will answer the question “who” or “what”.

The noun is the doer of the action.

On your recipe cards

➤ Write the vocabulary word on one side

➤ Write the meaning on the other side

16. secret police – ex-army officers who policed civilians harshly

17. dignitary – an official, an important person

18. vagrant – a wanderer, a person who lives by begging

19. squalor – dirty, filthy conditions

20. poverty – without money

21. malnutrition – lack of good food

22. peasant – a poor farm laborer

23. livestock – farm animals
24. residence – where you live
25. heirlooms – treasured items passed down through generations
26. sous – pennies
27. contempt – disgust, with scorn
28. knapsack – similar to a backpack
29. white lie – an untruth told to help someone
30. luxury – riches

➤ Here are 5 examples of using one of the above nouns as a subject in a sentence.

1. The secret police arrested the fugitive.
2. The dignitary spoke to the crowd.
3. Malnutrition causes poor health.
4. The peasant begged for money.
5. The knapsack fell on the ground.

➤ Now you are to choose 5 different vocabulary words from #'s 16-30 and write a sentence using the vocabulary word as the subject of the sentence.

➤ Label the SUBJECT NOUN in each sentence with an S.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Nouns can also be used as the OBJECT in a sentence.
The noun will answer the question “who” or “what”.
However the noun as an OBJECT will be the <u>receiver of the action.</u>

On your recipe cards

- Write the vocabulary word on one side
- Write the meaning on the other side

31. vengeance – to get back at

32. hurdy-gurdy – a musical instrument played by turning a crank

33. conscience - an inner voice that tells us right or wrong

34. gratitude – appreciation

35. jet – a black mineral used to make buttons or toys

36. imitation – a copy, not the real thing

37. coat tails – a tuxedo jacket with tails

38. surplus – extra, left over

39. quicksand – soft wet sand that sucks you under

40. mire – deep soft mud

- Here are 5 examples of sentences using some of the above vocabulary words as an OBJECT NOUN.

1. He played his hurdy-gurdy.

2. He dropped the jet.

3. The girl stole the imitation.

4. The graduate ripped his coat tails.

5. He didn't listen to his conscience.

➤ Now your task is to write 5 sentences using the other 5 vocabulary words from 31-40 as an OBJECT NOUN.

➤ Label the OBJECT NOUN in each sentence with an O.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Nouns can also be used as a COMPLETER in a sentence.

The COMPLETER answers "who" or "what", the same as any other noun.

However in this case the COMPLETER is the SAME AS THE NOUN and is joined to the SUBJECT NOUN with a linking verb.

The most common linking verbs are: is, are, was, were.

On your recipe cards

➤ Write the vocabulary word on one side.

➤ Write the meaning on the other side.

41. outcast – someone who is homeless and friendless

42. livery - a place to store animals for pay

43. hindrances – obstacles, something that prevents

44. physician – a doctor

45. scars –marks left from a wound or burn

46. tardiness – not being on time, late

47. credit – amount to be paid later

➤ Here are 4 examples using a noun as a COMPLETER following a LINKING VERB.

1. The lonely man is an outcast.

2. Mr. Wingate is a doctor.

3. The building across the street is the livery.

4. One reason for being late for class is tardiness.

5. The mark on his arm is a scar.

6. Being late and disorganized are hindrances to learning.

➤ Now label the above sentences S LV C. (subject-linking verb-completer).

A VERB is an action word; it is something that you can do.

A VERB answers the question “did what” or “does what”.

On your recipe cards

➤ Write the word on one side.

➤ Write the meaning of the word on the other side.

48. acknowledged – admitted or recognized

49. covet – to want

50. stooped – bent over

51. huddled – grouped together

52. eke – to barely make a living

53. sacrifice – to give up something for someone else

54. hurl – to throw

55. wound – to hurt

➤ Here are 4 examples using an ACTION VERB in a sentence.

1. The teacher acknowledged the student.

2. The boy coveted his neighbor's bike.

3. He eked out a living the best he could.

4. She sacrificed her allowance so she could help out her friend.

➤ Now your task is to write 4 more sentences using each of the 4 verbs from 48-54 that have NOT been used.

➤ Label the verb in each sentence with a V.

1.

2.

3.

4.

An ADJECTIVE is a word that DESCRIBES A NOUN!

It answers the question "which one?"

On your recipe cards

➤ Write the vocabulary word on each card.

➤ Write the meaning on the other side.

56. accustomed – used to

57. anxious – worried, nervous

58. avaricious – greedy

59. congenial – friendly

60. vacant – empty

61. palatial – resembling a palace
62. deficient – not enough
63. meager – a small amount
64. fiendish – evil, devilish
65. glum – sad
66. perplexed – confused, puzzled
67. nimble – agile, quick
68. abominable – horrible
69. heroic – brave
70. unsavoury – disagreeable, unpleasant
71. peculiar – odd, different
72. lame – unable to walk easily
73. drawn – pale, sickly
74. dumbfounded – shocked, surprised

➤ Here are 10 examples using one of the previous ADJECTIVES, #'s 56-74, in front of a noun.

- |                        |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. accustomed answer   | 6. palatial home   |
| 2. anxious woman       | 7. deficient funds |
| 3. avaricious youth    | 8. meager supplies |
| 4. congenial principal | 9. fiendish animal |
| 5. vacant lot          | 10. glum look      |



➤ Now your task is to use 10 of the previous ADJECTIVES to describe a NOUN.

- |    |     |
|----|-----|
| 1. | 6.  |
| 2. | 7.  |
| 3. | 8.  |
| 4. | 9.  |
| 5. | 10. |

An ADVERB is a word that DESCRIBES A VERB.

An ADVERB answers the questions “how”, “why”, “where”, or “when”.

Many ADVERBS end in LY. For example: kindly, sadly, unfortunately.

On your last recipe card

- Write the word on one side.
- Write the meaning on the other side.

75. stealthily – sneaking quietly

- Here are some examples of ADJECTIVES, ADVERBS, and NOUNS based on the same root word

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB	NOUN
1. avaricious	avariciously	avarice
2. glum	glumly	glumness
3. dumbfounded	dumbfoundedly	dumbfoundedness
4. lame	lamely	lameness
5. stealthy	stealthily	stealth

- Now your task is to choose 5 more words from your vocab list and write them as ADJECTIVES, ADVERBS. AND NOUNS.

ADJECTIVE

ADVERB

NOUN

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.