

# Vivid VOCABULARY

Companion to

GRADES 1-2

CELEBRATING DIVERSITY

Mentor Sentences



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# BEST PRACTICES

The days of giving a list of vocabulary words to look up in the dictionary, write a sentence, and then take a quiz, have come and gone. Not only do the students not enjoy this process, it isn't a best practice. Research has shown that teaching new words without context (teaching just definitions) will not improve reading comprehension. One way to present vocabulary words effectively is to teach through texts you are already using for other lessons. Picture books are vital - yes, even in the upper grades - to allow students to use the images to help with context and infer meaning of words. As Irene Fountas and Gay Pinnell remind us in Guiding Readers and Writers (2001), "if you really know a word, you can: - Read it in many different contexts, understanding the meaning each time. - Use it in a decontextualized way, mapping out the different meanings that are possible given the context. - Realize the connotations that a word may have when used in a certain way (e.g., as part of irony or sarcasm). - Use of the word metaphorically if appropriate."

In order to effectively employ vocabulary instruction, it is crucial to present opportunities for students to make connections between the words and concepts, and provide repeated exposures to the words (as cited in Fountas & Pinnell, 2001). Words must be used over time or they won't "stick." Charlene Cobb and Camille Blachowicz provide support for vocabulary instruction in their book, No More Look Up The List Vocabulary Instruction (2014). One suggestion is to have a word wall- but not one that remains on the wall untouched all year. It should be used regularly, with student input. Cobb and Blachowicz (2014) also remind us of the importance of teaching students how the words work, building word relationships and using them in writing and speaking.

# BEST PRACTICES

Bringing Words to Life by Isabel Beck, Margaret McKeown, and Linda Kucan (2013) provides suggestions on how to introduce word meanings. It is not necessary to always “preview” words before reading a text, because the students don’t understand the context. This is essentially no different than providing a list with definitions. Beck, McKeown, and Kucan advise the best time to introduce the meaning of a word is when it is encountered in the text. This can also be done after reading the entire text by referring back to the pages where the word is found. Like Cobb and Blachowicz (2014), they also recommend “frequent and varied encounters” with the words in order to “engage students in deep processing.” Robert Marzano is yet another significant vocabulary expert. His six step process is on the next page.

In this Vivid Vocabulary pack, I have provided activities for use with mentor texts. Every “set” includes the “What Do You Think?” page for context application and the “Show What You Know” page to formatively assess students. The other activities vary based on the text and the vocabulary words. There are open-ended activities and ideas provided that can be used with any words, and I encourage you to incorporate past words in with the current words using these formats for frequent repetition. Also, make sure to point out when words are featured again in another text (for example, patted is taught with My Name Is Yoon but is also found in Chocolate Milk, Por Favor! Blessing is taught in I Love My Hair! and is also found in A Bike Like Sergio's). You should also show them how to make connections between words over the course of the year. For example, after teaching “village” in Same, Same But Different, discuss the different villages in Crow Boy. See the “Ongoing Activities” for more ideas.

# BEST PRACTICES

## Marzano's Six Step Process For Teaching Vocabulary

1. Provide a description, explanation, or example of the new term.  
(Tell a story that integrates the term or show a picture of the term)
2. Ask students to restate the description, explanation, or example in their own words. (Correct misunderstandings)
3. Ask students to construct a picture, symbol, or graphic representing the word. (Draw your own example, too)
4. Engage students periodically in activities that help them add to their knowledge of the terms. (Identify prefixes, suffixes, synonyms, antonyms, analogies, reminders of confusion)
5. Ask students to discuss the terms with one another.  
(Compare drawings and descriptions)
6. Play games periodically that allow them to play with terms.  
(Pictionary, Jeopardy, Charades, Headbands)

(Marzano, 2004)

Use the Word Work activity on the next page with these steps for front-loading!

word:

picture or symbol:

PREVIEW

synonyms:

---

---

---

explain in your own words:

PREVIEW

---

---

word:

picture or symbol:

PREVIEW

synonyms:

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---

---

explain in your own words:

PREVIEW

---

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# ONGOING ACTIVITIES

## INTERACTIVE WORD WALL (as mentioned in best practices)

- Sort the words on the wall/board by parts of speech.
- Mark prefixes/suffixes in the words that denote meaning.
- Leave room under the words to allow for lists of synonyms.
- Create new words with prefixes/suffixes using the vocabulary words of the week.
- Allow students to create illustrations to be displayed with the words.

## MARZANO'S WORD WORK (half sheet activity)

- This should be used as a front-loading activity, if you wish to use it.

## WHAT DO YOU THINK? activity page

- Model for students how to infer the meaning of the words by using pictures in the book, as well as reading through the sentence and around the sentence to look for clues.
- Model for students how to determine the function, or part of speech, of the word by looking at suffixes (-ed and -ing often show verb tense, or -ly often indicates an adverb...) and ways it is used in the sentence (replace the word with another verb or noun, for example).

# ONGOING ACTIVITIES

## DIFFERENTIATE FOR STYLES OF LEARNING

- “Warm up” the students by discussing a topic the words fall under when applicable (for example, if the book is about bats... ask, “What do you know about bats?” Show the vocabulary words and allow them to share what they know about how the words relate to bats.)
- Allow students to act out vocabulary words (old and new) by asking them, “What does it look like when you...?”
- Write the word on a strip of paper long enough to go around their head, stapled (like a crown) - students should not see the word on their head. Students should ask questions about their word to others to help them guess the word that is on their crown.

## CENTERS/WORD WORK STATIONS

- The independent activities could go in a center, or use the multiple intelligences tic-tac-toe board. (Suggestion: give graph paper for the crossword- it comes out cleaner!)
- Create TWO sets of each of the word cards included for each mentor text: one for the wall and one for the centers (some of the activities include using the word cards).



# Tic-Tac-Toe

Write a short story using all of the vocabulary words from the week.

Create word art for at least three of the week's vocabulary words.

Draw a cartoon strip that uses all of the week's vocabulary words.

Work with a partner to create a commercial that uses the vocabulary words of the week.

## FREE CHOICE

choose any of the boxes to complete

Create a crossword puzzle with the week's vocabulary words.

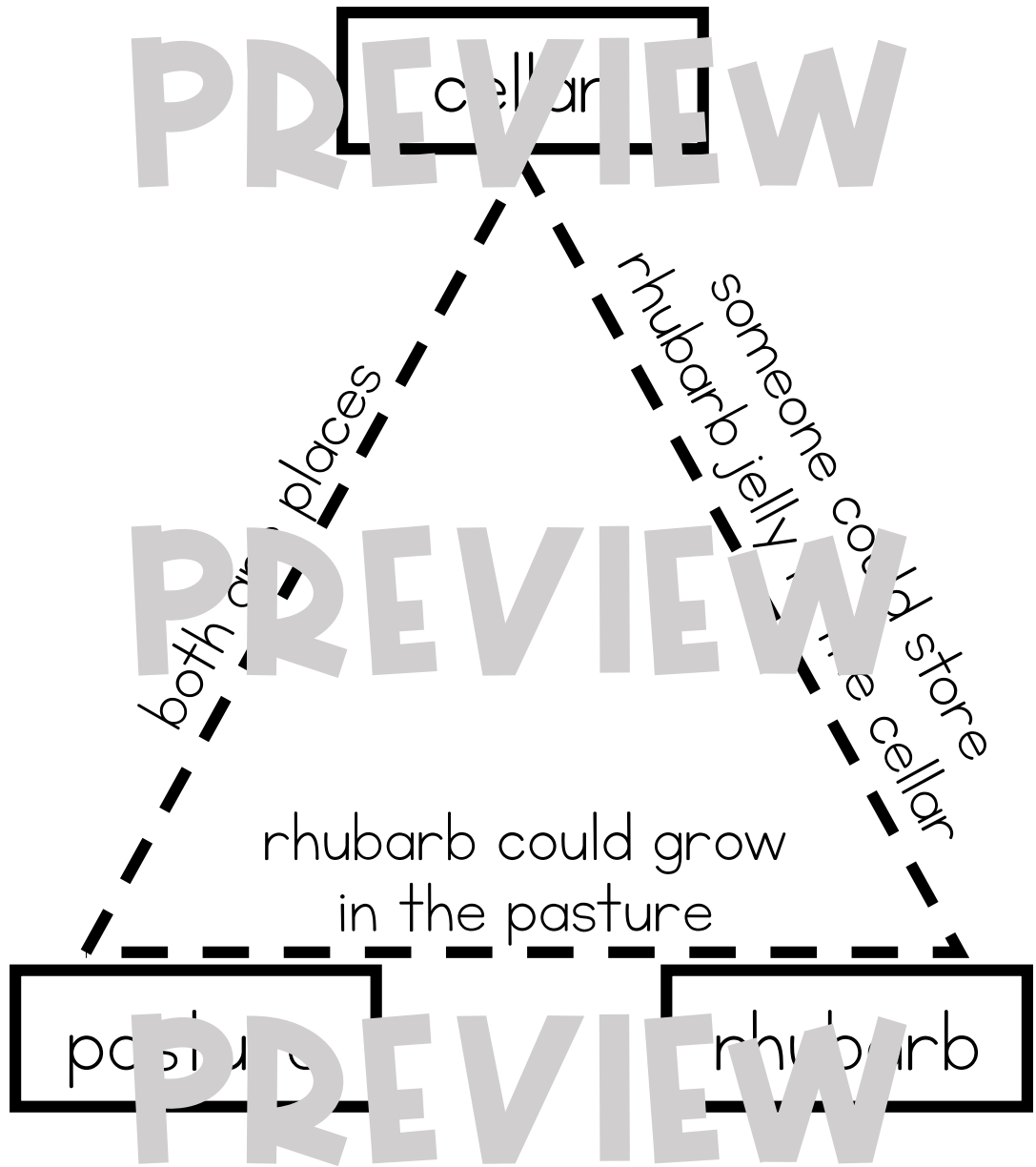
Write a song or poem using at least four of the vocabulary words from the week.

Choose ten of the ongoing vocabulary words and sort them in two different ways.

Choose two of the weekly words and share a way you can relate to the word in your life.

# Make Connections

Choose three vocabulary words. Write one in each box, and then make a connection along the line by thinking of a way the two words are related. Write the connection on the line.



Make CONNECTIONS



PREVIEW

PREVIEW

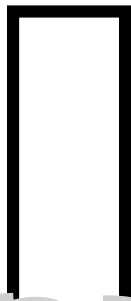


PREVIEW

Make Connections

PREVIEW

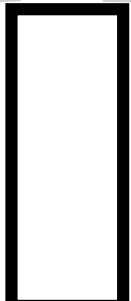
PREVIEW

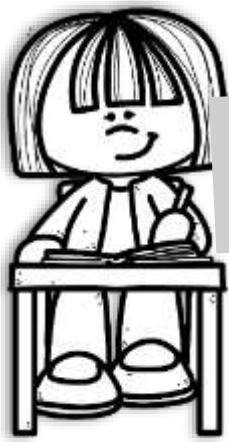


Make Connections

PREVIEW

PREVIEW





# PREVIEW

My Name Is Yoon  
by Helen Recorvits

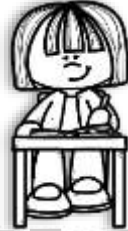
PREVIEW

print



© jivey

patted



© jivey

PREVIEW

patient



© jivey

proud



© jivey

PREVIEW

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# WHAT DO YOU THINK?



Use the text and picture clues to help you infer the meaning of these words.

WORD	PART OF SPEECH	BOOK CLUES	YOUR DEFINITION
print			
patted			
patient			
proud			

Name: **ANSWER KEY**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**WHAT DO YOU THINK?**

Use the text and picture clues to help you infer the meaning of these words.

WORD	PART OF SPEECH	BOOK CLUES	YOUR DEFINITION
print	verb	She needed to learn to write the name in English	write letters without connecting them
patted	verb	She wanted to show how the dress was red like the bird	touched or tapped
patient	adjective	Yoon's mother told her she would make friends soon	able to wait without being annoyed
proud	adjective	Her mom was happy she had a friend who sang in English	pleased

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# PREVIEW

## WHAT'S THE SCENE?



Use the vocabulary words to describe these scenes.



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# PREVIEW



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# PREVIEW



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# PREVIEW



Name: **ANSWER KEY**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**WHAT'S THE SCENE?**

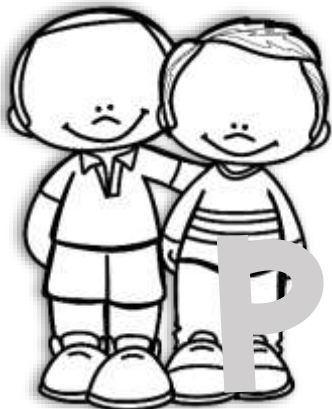
Use the vocabulary words to describe these scenes.



Students could say he is  
printing his work.

**PREVIEW**

Students could explain why  
the girl is proud of winning  
the trophy.

**PREVIEW**

Students could explain that  
the one boy is patting the  
other on the back.

**PREVIEW**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# MULTIPLE MEANINGS



Some words have different meanings based on how they are used in a sentence.  
Circle the number of the meaning for each sentence using the definitions below.

## patient

1. (adjective) able to wait without being annoyed
2. (noun) a person receiving medical treatment

## print

1. (verb) write letters without connecting them
2. (noun) a pattern or design
3. (verb) produce copies with a machine, such as books

The doctor gave his patient medicine.    1    2

Jefferson learned how to print the capital letters.    2    3

You must be patient while the cookies bake.    1    2

Scotty wore a flannel print shirt.    1    2    3

Scholastic is a company that prints books.    1    2    3

Name: **ANSWER KEY**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**MULTIPLE MEANINGS**

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Circle the number of the meaning for each sentence using the definitions below.

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2. (noun) a person receiving medical treatment

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The doctor gave his patient medicine. 1 **2**

Jefferson learned how to prin the capital. **1** 2 3

You must be patient while the cookies bake. **1** 2

Scotty wore a flannel print shirt. 1 **2** 3

Scholastic is a company that prints books. 1 2 **3**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# PREVIEW

## SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW



1. Which word has the same meaning as patted?

- a. copied                      b. tapped                      c. slapped

2. Which sentence uses the word correctly?

- a. Bella can alphabet her print.
- b. Bella her alphabet can print.
- c. Bella can print her alphabet.

3. Which child looks proud?



4. Tell about a time when you had to wait and be patient.

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# PREVIEW

Name: **ANSWER KEY**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW**

1. Which word has the same meaning as patted?

a. copied

 b. tapped

c. slapped

2. Which sentence uses the word correctly?

 a. Bella can alphabet her print.

 b. Bella her alphabet can print.

 c. Bella can print her alphabet.

3. Which child looks proud?

a.



4. Tell about a time when you had to wait and be patient.

**Answers will vary- students should**

**describe waiting without being annoyed,**

**probably for a long time.**



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