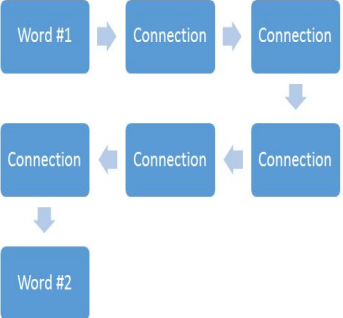
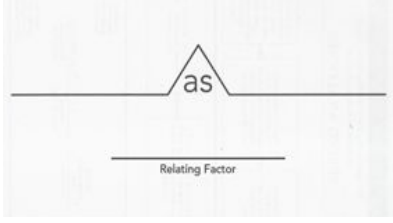
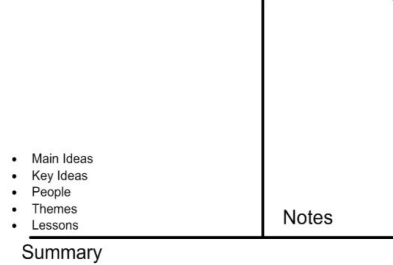
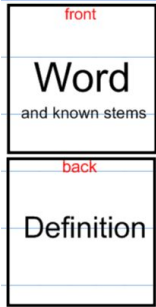
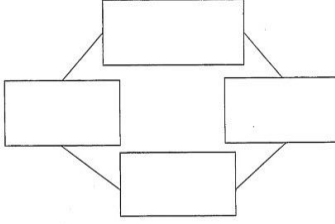


Caesar's English Choice Board

<p>Six Degrees of Separation</p>  <p>The diagram shows a sequence of boxes: Word #1, Connection, Connection, Connection, Connection, Connection, Word #2. Arrows indicate the flow from Word #1 through the six connections to Word #2.</p>	<p>Bridge Maps</p>  <p>The diagram shows a triangle with the word 'as' inside. Below the triangle is a horizontal line labeled 'Relating Factor'.</p>	<p>In the News!</p> <p>Create newspaper headlines for your words.</p> <p>Word/Definition: <u>Commotion</u>- noisy disturbance</p> <p>Headline: Escaped Elephant Causes <u>Commotion</u> at a Local Farmer's Market</p> <p>Remember, newspaper headlines should grab your attention. Be creative and think outside the box!</p>
<p>Analogies</p> <p><u>Fragile</u> : delicate :: strong : ____</p> <p>Fragile <i>is to</i> delicate <i>as</i> strong <i>is to</i> ____</p> <p>A. Flimsy B. Unbreakable C. Weak D. Frail</p> <p>*include a separate answer key</p>	<p>Caesar's Rewrites</p> <p>Search for sentences in your independent reading book where you could replace words with Caesar's English words. Rewrite the sentence using the C.E. word. Be sure the C.E. word fits in the sentence. You may need to change the tense or part of speech to make it work.</p>	<p>Cognates</p> <p>*See class sample</p>
<p>Word Sorts</p> <p>1. Define each of your words using easy to understand meanings. 2. Create categories you can use with your words. Be creative! 3. Choose at least four categories. A category must have at least 2 words in it. Write the category name down along with the vocabulary words that belong in it.</p>	<p>Vocabulary Web</p> <p>*See class sample</p>	<p>Cornell Note Taking</p>  <p>The template shows a list of categories: Main Ideas, Key Ideas, People, Themes, Lessons. Below the list is a line labeled 'Notes' and a line labeled 'Summary'.</p>
<p>Flashcards</p>  <p>The flashcard template shows a box divided into two sections. The top section is labeled 'front' and contains 'Word and known stems'. The bottom section is labeled 'back' and contains 'Definition'.</p>	<p>Think Links</p>  <p>The diagram shows a central box connected to four surrounding boxes, forming a diamond shape.</p>	<p>Caesar's Synonyms</p> <p>Find a synonym for each word in your C.E. list. Do each of the synonyms mean <i>exactly</i> the same as the words from your list? Carefully explain the differences between your C.E. words and their synonyms.</p>

Vocabulary Web

Sentence From Text:	Synonym:		
	Definition:		
	Antonym:		
Example:	Word:	Stems:	Part of Speech:
	Word Families:	Analysis	Origin:

Vocabulary Contract Activity: Cognates

Cognates are words from different languages that share similar meanings, spellings, and pronunciations because they have the same root or etymology. Studying cognates is an interesting way to find relationships between the English language and other foreign languages. Having knowledge of cognates and how they work can be useful if you are ever learning to communicate in a foreign language. While many words are cognates, not all words fit into this category.

There are four types of cognates:

∅ Words that are spelled exactly the same in any language; for example, **English:** Animal, **Spanish:** Animal, **French:** Animal

∅ Words that have similar spellings; for example, **English:** Human, **Spanish:** Humano, **French:** Humain

∅ Words that are less similar but have the same root; for example, **English:** Family, **Spanish:** Familia, **French:** Famille (all three come from the Latin root *famili*)

∅ Words that are spelled differently but have a similar sound; for example, **English:** Equal, **Spanish:** Igual, **French:** Egal

Directions: Define each of your vocabulary words by giving “user-friendly” definitions. Then recreate the graphic organizer below to complete this activity. An example has been completed for you.

Word and “user-friendly” definition	Go to Google Translate (translate.google.com) and write the Spanish and French translation of the word (spell them carefully!)	Using these translations, is your vocabulary word a cognate?	If yes, what type of cognate is it? (use the descriptions from the “four types of cognates” to help you)
<u>Example:</u> Ambush; an unexpected attack	Spanish: Emboscada French: Embuscade	Yes	Words that are spelled differently but have a similar sound
<u>Example:</u> Ponder; to think about something thoroughly	Spanish: Reflexionar French: Reflechir	No	**Leave this blank if the word is not a cognate**

Vocabulary Activity: Creating Analogies

An analogy is a comparison made between two things. Analogies show how one thing is related to another. They point out the similarities or likenesses between things that might be different in all other circumstances. Analogies are found in writing, especially poetry, metaphors, and humorous writing. Understanding how words relate to each other can help deepen your understanding of them.

There are many different relationships used to make up analogies. Here are some examples of relationships we will be using to create our own analogies.

<p>Synonym: Infant : baby :: adult : grown-up</p> <p>Antonym: Hard : soft :: wet : dry</p>	<p>Action – object: Peel : banana :: crack : nut</p> <p>Object – action: Bell : ring :: horn : honk</p>	<p>Cause – effect: Cut : bleed :: itch : scratch</p>
<p>Whole – part: Violin : string :: bicycle : wheel</p> <p>Part – whole String : violin :: wheel : bicycle</p>	<p>Thing – characteristic: Star : shiny :: water : wet</p> <p>Characteristic – thing Shiny : star :: wet : water</p>	<p>General – specific: Flower : rose :: bird : sparrow</p> <p>Specific – general: Rose : flower :: sparrow : bird</p>

How to solve analogies: The first step to solving an analogy is to look at the first pair of words and determine what relationship exists between the two words (look at the examples above to help you determine relationships). The next step is to apply the relationship to the second part of the analogy and find the missing word with a similar relationship. Remember, relationships between words are not always obvious, so you will need to be creative.

Directions: Create analogies using your vocabulary words. Give multiple choices for a partner to solve. Make sure to underline the vocabulary word(s) used in your analogy. On the back of your work or on a separate sheet of paper, include an answer key. The answer key should give a “user-friendly” definition of the word, identify the type of analogy, and include the correct answer choice. You may use more than one vocabulary word in an analogy as long as you can find a relationship between the words. When your partner finishes solving your analogies, they should self-check their work using your answer key. See the example below for assistance.

<p>Example analogy:</p> <p><u>Fragile</u> : delicate :: strong : _____</p> <p>Fragile is to delicate as strong is to _____</p> <p>A. Flimsy B. Unbreakable C. Weak D. Frail</p>	<p>Example answer key:</p> <p>Fragile- breakable or dainty (definition) Synonym (type of analogy) Answer choice: B (correct answer)</p>
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