

## HOW TO DO A

# VOCABULARY WEB

### Word Families

Does your word have a noun form?

Does it have a verb form?

Does it have an adjective form?

Does it have an adverb form?

Put all the different forms you find **HERE**.

### Synonyms

Is your word a noun? **ALL** your synonyms have to be nouns too.

Is your word a verb? **ALL** your synonyms have to be verbs too.

Is your word an adjective? **ALL** your synonyms have to be adjectives too.

Is your word an adverb? **ALL** your synonyms have to be adverbs too.

### Antonyms

Is your word a noun? **ALL** your antonyms have to be nouns too.

Is your word a verb? **ALL** your antonyms have to be verbs too.

Is your word an adjective? **ALL** your antonyms have to be adjectives too.

Is your word an adverb? **ALL** your antonyms have to be adverbs too.

### Analysis

### Dictionary Definition

Use the print dictionaries in the room as well as [dictionary.com](http://dictionary.com).

### Part of Speech

## WORD

### Sentence in Text

Find the sentence in the book. Copy it exactly, word for word, *spelled correctly*. Put quotation marks around it. Add the page number in parentheses at the end. **THEN** put the end period.

“Brevity is the Soul of Wit” (67).

### Stems

What is the root word?

What are the affixes (the prefixes and suffixes)?

### Origin

What language (or languages) did the word come from?

How was it spelled in the original language (s)?

### Student Example

As always, your sentence **MUST** demonstrate that you understand the meaning of the word. If I can substitute in other, random words, you have not written a good enough sentence.

**BAD**—Joe’s speech was a model of brevity.

**BETTER**—Just three minutes long, Joe’s speech was a model of brevity.

**BEST**—Just three minutes long, Joe’s speech with its concise bullet points was a model of brevity.

Sample

# VOCABULARY WEB

<p>Word Families</p>	<p>Synonyms</p>	<p>Antonyms</p>
<p>Analysis</p>	<p>Dictionary Definition</p>	
<p>Part of Speech</p>	<p><b>FAMISHED</b></p>	<p>Sentence in Text</p>
<p>Stems</p>	<p>Origin</p>	
<p>Student Example</p>		

Sample—Everything on this page I got from going to *dictionary.com*.

## VOCABULARY WEB

<b>Word Families</b> half-famished	<b>Synonyms</b>	<b>Antonyms</b>
<b>Analysis</b>	<b>Dictionary Definition</b> extremely hungry	
<b>Part of Speech</b> adjective	<b>FAMISHED</b>	<b>Sentence in Text</b>
<b>Stems</b> famish -ed	<b>Origin</b> late Middle English word dating back to 1375-1425  from <i>famisshe</i> , equivalent to <i>famen</i> to starve	
<b>Student Example</b>		

Sample—*Synonyms and Antonyms* I got from going to *thesaurus.com*.

## VOCABULARY WEB

<p><b>Word Families</b></p> <p>half-famished</p>	<p><b>Synonyms</b></p> <p>empty hollow hungering ravening starved</p>	<p><b>Antonyms</b></p> <p>full sated satiated satisfied</p>
<p><b>Analysis</b></p>	<p><b>Dictionary Definition</b></p> <p>extremely hungry</p>	
<p><b>Part of Speech</b> adjective</p>	<p><b>FAMISHED</b></p>	<p><b>Sentence in Text</b></p>
<p><b>Stems</b></p> <p>famish -ed</p>	<p><b>Origin</b></p> <p>late Middle English word dating back to 1375-1425</p> <p>from <i>famisshe</i>, equivalent to <i>famen</i> to starve</p>	
<p><b>Student Example</b></p>		

Sample—The *Sentence in Text* I got from the book and the *Student Example* I made up. Obviously.

## VOCABULARY WEB

<b>Word Families</b>  half-famished	<b>Synonyms</b>  empty hollow hungering ravening starved	<b>Antonyms</b>  full sated satiated satisfied
<b>Analysis</b>	<b>Dictionary Definition</b>  extremely hungry	
<b>Part of Speech</b> adjective	<b>FAMISHED</b>	<b>Sentence in Text</b>  “‘Be quick about it,’ suggested the Spelling Bee. ‘I’m famished—f-a-m-i-s-h-e-d’” (82).
<b>Stems</b>  famish  -ed	<b>Origin</b>  late Middle English word dating back to 1375-1425  from <i>famisse</i> , equivalent to <i>famen</i> to starve	
<b>Student Example</b>  I missed breakfast <i>and</i> lunch. By dinnertime I was <i>famished</i> .		