

Schooled

By Gordon Korman



Sample Pages
VOCABULARY AND
FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE STUDY
and Answer Keys

from
A Novel Teaching Pack
by Margaret Whisnant

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Word List with Definitions (Book Order)

in Book Order

Set One

Twenty-seven words

1 Name: **Capricorn Anderson**—6 Name: **Naomi Erlanger**
Pages 3-43

- goggled** Stared with bulging or wide-open eyes; gawked; glared. (p. 4)
- grimace** A facial expression that indicates pain or disapproval; frown; smirk; sneer. (p. 7)
- tremulous** Characterized by trembling, as from fear, nervousness, or weakness; shaking; quivering. (p. 7)
- vague** Not clear to the site or any other sense; indefinite or indistinct; dim. (p. 8)
- rile** Irritate; annoy; vex; provoke. (p. 16)
- brawny** Muscular; strong; powerful. (p. 19)
- combatants** Persons or groups engaged in a fight. (p. 19)
- furrowed** To make wrinkles in the face; made narrow grooves in the ground, especially with a plow; to have narrow grooves or trench-like impressions in any surface. (p. 20)
- grimly** Sternly; frightfully; horribly; having a harsh or forbidding air. (p. 21)
- precisely** Definitely stated or defined; being just that and no other; exactly; unmistakably. (p. 25)
- wanly** Said or done in a way that lacks forcefulness or suggests weakness or ill-health; weakly; faintly; feebly. (p. 29)
- projectile** An object thrown forwards, as a bullet from a gun, shell, rocket, grenade, arrow or spitball; a missile, especially one powered by a rocket or the rocket itself. (p. 30)
- cascading** Descending or falling; descriptive of anything resembling a waterfall, especially in seeming to fall or flow in abundance; pouring; spewing. (p. 30)
- autonomous** A community or country that is subject only to its own laws; possessing a large degree of self-government; free; self-determining. (p. 31)
- trajectory** The curved path taken by a propelled object; the path described by an object moving in air or space influenced by forces such as thrust, wind resistance, and gravity, especially the curved path of a projectile. (p. 34)
- chortled** Chuckled gleefully; giggled; snickered. (p. 35)
- heckled** Interrupted a public speaker, performer, etc. with rude or taunting questions or comments; taunted; badgered; pestered; ridiculed. (p. 36)
- constituents** People who authorize another to act on their behalf, such as the voters who elect a public official. (p. 36)
- exhilarated** Energized; invigorated; delighted; in a heightened state of cheerfulness or merriment; enlivened; (p. 36)
- convulsed** Shook violently with laughter, anger, pain, etc.; writhed. (p. 38)
- bogus** Not genuine; counterfeit; sham; fake; false; fictitious. (p. 39)
- bizarre** Unusual in appearance, style, or general character; outrageous; strange; odd; weird; freakish; grotesque. (p. 41)
- scrabbling** Scratching or scraping, as with the hands or claws; digging; ripping; scraping. (p. 41)
- shrouded** Wrapped in a cloth or sheet for burial; covered or concealed; hidden from view. (p. 42)
- solemnly** In an serious; sober, or mirthless manner; seriously; earnestly; quietly; in a dignified way; thoughtfully, intensely. (p. 42)
- facsimile** An exact copy, as of a book, painting, or manuscript; likeness; replica; reproduction; duplicate; *also called fax*: a method or device for transmitting documents, drawings, photographs, or the like, by means of radio or telephone for exact reproduction elsewhere.(p. 42)
- reverence** A feeling or attitude of deep respect; admiration; adoration; honor; veneration. (p. 42)

Dictionary Digs

Set One—Twenty-seven words

1 Name: **Capricorn Anderson**—6 Name: **Naomi Erlanger** Pages 3-43

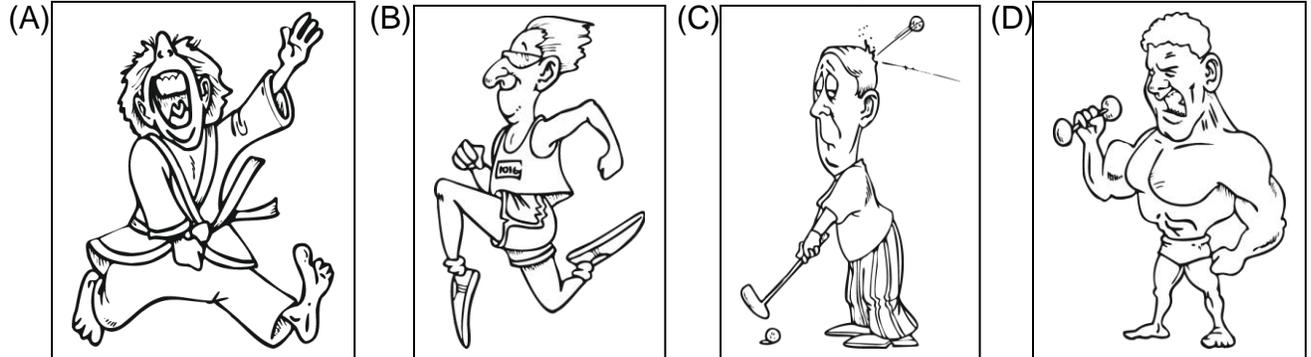
Dig into your favorite dictionary to find the correct answers to the following questions about some important words from Chapter 1 through Chapter 6. Write the **letter** of your choices in the blanks to the left.

_____ 1. Which word can be substituted for **convulsed** in the following sentence without changing its meaning?

The partygoers convulsed with laughter when several people fell into the pool.

(A) peeled, (B) shook, (C) consumed, (D) screeched

_____ 2. Which character illustrates the meaning of **brawny**?



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_____ 3. An **autonomous** group, such as a club, is one that (A) governs itself, (B) has no leader, (C) gives each member equal rights, (D) is ruled by a central committee.

_____ 4. Which of the following is **not** an example of a **projectile**?

(A) a bullet, (B) a missile, (C) a spitball, (D) a cannon.

_____ 5. The *most likely* reason for a facial expression to turn into a **grimace** is (A) fear, (B) pain, (C) surprise, (D) confusion.

_____ 6. If someone gives **bogus** advice, then the receiver has (A) the correct facts, (B) all the necessary data, (C) false information, (D) clear instructions.

_____ 7. A *synonym* for **precisely** is (A) exactly, (B) slightly, (C) randomly, (D) closely.

_____ 8. Which word can be substituted for **tremulous** in the following sentence so that it is changed to an opposite meaning?

*The witness answered the attorney's questions in a **tremulous** voice.*

(A) quivering, (B) hesitant, (C) confident, (D) timid

_____ 9. A person who is speaking **solemnly** is *not likely* to be (A) experiencing sadness, (B) very serious, (C) behaving in a dignified manner, (D) smiling.

_____ 10. An *antonym* of **grimly** is (A) forbiddingly, (B) joyfully, (C) respectfully, (D) easily.

_____ 11. An elected official's **constituents** are (A) the people who work in his/her office, (B) the people who live in the district that he/she represents, (C) the duties of the office he/she holds, (D) his/her elected colleagues.

_____ 12. The *most likely* reason for someone to give a **vague** reply is (A) a wish to hide something, (B) a lack of enthusiasm, (C) sadness, (D) desperation.

_____ 13. If Stephanie **furrowed** her brow, then she (A) smiled, (B) giggled, (C) looked surprised, (D) frowned.

Dictionary Digs

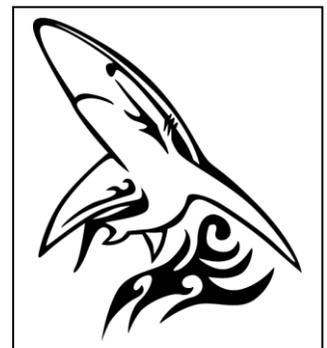
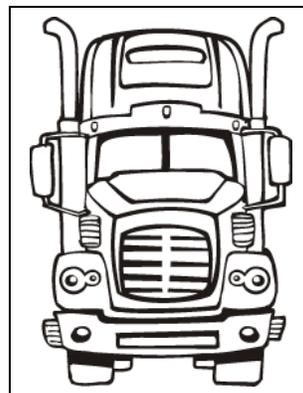
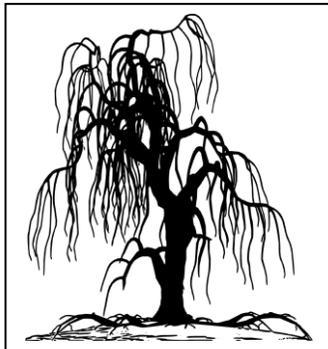
Set Three—Twenty-three words

13 Name: **Sophie Donnelly**—21 Name: **Darryl Pennyfield**

Pages 85-144

Grab your favorite dictionary and use it to answer the following questions about some challenging words from Chapters 13 through 21. Write the **letters** of the correct answers in the blanks to the left.

- _____ 1. **Cronies** are different from good friends in that they (A) are willing to be accomplices in bad or questionable behavior, (B) can't be trusted, (C) are thought of as bad influences, (D) always work as a group.
- _____ 2. A **belated** birthday gift is (A) delivered personally, (B) just what the receiver wanted, (C) given after the birthday has passed, (D) expensive.
- _____ 3. A club that has **reconvened** is (A) meeting for the first time, (B) breaking apart into smaller groups, (C) electing new leaders, (D) coming together again after a previous meeting.
- _____ 4. Which of the following is *not likely* to come in a **barrage**? (A) critical comments, (B) blows in a fight, (C) phone calls, (D) mail delivery.
- _____ 5. Which word can be substituted for **sham** in the following sentence without changing its meaning?
Mr. Ramquist's report of a burglary proved to be a sham.
(A) lie, (B) reality, (C) mistake, (D) misunderstanding
- _____ 6. A **synonym** for **glowered** is (A) agitated, (B) glowed, (C) scowled, (D) peered.
- _____ 7. Which of the following is **not** a correct definition of **bash**? (A) a lively party, (B) to strike with a crushing blow, (C) to abuse verbally, (D) a final statement.
- _____ 8. Which of the following objects is the *most likely* to be **audible** as well as visible?
- (A) (B) (C) (D)



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- _____ 9. A **crescendo** refers to a gradual, steady increase in (A) cost, (B) volume, (C) anger, (D) interest.
- _____ 10. Which of the following would probably **not** be described as **supple**? (A) a pane of glass, (B) a rubber mat, (C) a gymnast, (D) a leather coat.
- _____ 11. An **antonym** for **coax** is (A) persuade, (B) lead, (C) discourage, (D) entice.
- _____ 12. A **smirk** is a smug or offensive (A) laugh, (B) smile, (C) comment, (D) body posture.

Silly Sentences

The sentences below are just plain silly. That's because the **bold print words** are in the wrong place. They don't fit the idea being expressed. Get rid of the nonsense by writing the correct word in the blank next to the sentence where it belongs. Spelling counts!

- barrage** **contortion** **projectile** **shindig** **grimace**
- _____ 1. After the wedding, there was a big **grimace** with a special table filled with food and treats just for kids.
- _____ 2. Daniel hurled a vegetable **contortion** across the lunchroom just as the principal walked through the door.
- _____ 3. Mrs. Miller was pleased with the **shindig** of neighbors who came by to admire her beautiful gardens.
- _____ 4. Glenna practiced in front of a mirror to perfect the pained **projectile** she planned to use if her mother said no.
- _____ 5. The vines grew into a twisted **barrage** that resembled a giant hand reaching out to crush the old house.

- consoled** **invigorated** **snarled** **lamented** **queried**
- _____ 6. Dad **consoled** having sold his vintage car when he learned its true value.
- _____ 7. Scruffy **queried** at the caterpillar crawling toward his nose and then settled down to watch it circle off into the grass.
- _____ 8. The weary hikers were **lamented** by a brief rest in a shady meadow.
- _____ 9. When unexpected car repairs cancelled her week-end outing with friends, Mrs. Amundsen **snarled** herself by watching TV movies and knitting.
- _____ 10. "Why," I **invigorated**, "should I fold and put away my clean T-shirts when I will be wearing all of them within a week?"

askew **berserk** **brawny** **audible** **obnoxious**

- _____ 11. My baby brother has some really **brawny** habits, but my parents think he is just too, too cute!
- _____ 12. The speaker's words were barely **berserk** because of the faulty microphone.
- _____ 13. When the final run was scored, the fans went **askew**.
- _____ 14. A **audible** man emerged from the crowd and lifted the fallen tree limb off the car.
- _____ 15. Malory sat on his glasses and bent the frames, causing them to sit slightly **obnoxious** on the tip of his nose.



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Figuratively Speaking

1 Name: **Capricorn Anderson**—14 Name: **Capricorn Anderson** Pages 1-95

Schooled is loaded with giggle power! Author Gordon Korman is a master at entertaining and informing his readers by combining humor with *figurative* language. In addition to creating hilarious *similes* and *metaphors*, he plays with *idiomatic expressions* and *hyperboles*, taking full advantage of the differences in their **figurative** (fanciful) and **connotative** (dictionary) *meanings*.

For example, on page 15 Zach Powers said of Hugh Winkleman: *Over the years, the doofus had been on the receiving end of so many wedgies that he had elastic waistband material fused to the top of his head. . .* No, the author is not saying that Hugh Winkleman is walking around with underwear elastic melted onto his head! He wants the reader to know that Hugh has been picked on for years, and his humor-hyperbole combo gets the message across.

The *italicized portions* of the following items are story examples of Gordon Korman's skill with figurative language. Study the information and the question and then write the **letter** of the correct answer in the blank.

- _____ 1. The author used the figurative meaning of the word *nail* when he wrote that Zach Powers thought electing and tormenting the eighth grade president was *top-notch entertainment—if you nail exactly the right guy*. (p. 14) Which of the following is **not** another example of the figurative use of *nail*?
- (A) You hit the nail on the head.
 - (B) Within days, police were able to nail down the most likely suspect.
 - (C) Jonathan stood on a chair to nail the picture hanger to the wall.
 - (D) I have studied hard for this test, and I intend to nail it.
- _____ 2. Concerning the perfect candidate for eighth grade president, Zach Powers said, *“In a million years, there could not have been anyone more perfect for this job than Hugh. Or so I thought.”* (p. 15) Which phrase is the *hyperbole*?
- (A) In a million years
 - (B) could not have been
 - (C) anyone more perfect
 - (D) for this job than Hugh
- _____ 3. *He was tall and skinny as a rake*. (p. 15) What figure of speech did the author use to describe Cap?
- (A) a simile
 - (B) a metaphor
 - (C) an idiom
 - (D) a hyperbole
- _____ 4. Cap didn't feel the first spitball that flew into his hair. Hugh speculated that *Hermits could hole up in all that hair, and no two would ever meet*. (p.30) The hiding hermits phrase means that Cap's hair
- (A) was dirty and tangled.
 - (B) was long and thick.
 - (C) made him look like a hermit.
 - (D) had some sort of parasite living in it.
- _____ 5. *. . . She had the hots for Darryl, or maybe Grant Tubman, if only he'd get rid of that ridiculous tongue stud that looked like a pimple*. (p. 33) What two things are being compared in this sentence's *simile*?
- (A) Darryl and Grant Tubman
 - (B) Grant Tubman and his tongue
 - (C) a tongue and a stud
 - (D) a stud and a pimple



About Your Teaching Pack. . .

Goals

To . . .

- Offer a teaching guide with a full spectrum of learning experiences that flow from **basic knowledge to higher-level thinking skills** and align with **US Common Core State Standards** for English language arts as well as with Canadian, Australian, and other international standards.
- Provide **classroom-ready** materials that **motivate and instruct**.
- Create **novel-specific activities** that require careful reading, help develop comprehension skills, and challenge the thinking process.
- Accommodate a wide variety of student **ability and interest**.
- **Support teachers** by providing a practical teaching resource that save preparation time.

Vocabulary

Word Choices. . .

The words lifted from the novel for focused study are chosen based on one or more of the following criteria:

<i>their level of difficulty</i>	<i>their frequency of use in children's literature</i>
<i>their importance in comprehending the story</i>	<i>their value as useful composition vocabulary</i>
<i>the probability that they will be encountered across the curriculum</i>	<i>unique meanings, spellings, pronunciation, etc.</i>

Word Lists and Definitions. . .

For teacher convenience and reference, both a compiled alphabetized word list and story-order word lists with definitions are included. Page numbers for the selected vocabulary are given so that each word can be spotted easily and studied in context. For clarity, the definitions are paraphrased to match the word's tense, number, part of speech, etc. rather than cross referenced as in a standard dictionary. The major resource of this information is www.dictionary.com.

Dictionary Activities. . .

Long word lists are divided into chapter sets of workable numbers and presented as **Dictionary Digs**. Students are instructed to use a dictionary to answer a series of multiple choice questions about word meanings, usage, unique characteristics, etc. **These pages are designed to be used before reading** so that students will have a working knowledge of the words when they are encountered in reading. **CCSS skills alignments are listed in the answer keys.**

Using the Words. . .

Other activities, which pull terms from the lists in random order, lead students through a variety of word studies which include

<i>sentence usage</i>	<i>word types (acronyms, onomatopoeia, etc.)</i>
<i>word forms</i>	<i>scrambled sentences</i>
<i>synonyms and antonyms</i>	<i>analogies</i>
<i>anagrams</i>	<i>whole-class/group games</i>
<i>categories</i>	<i>etymologies</i>
<i>word-groups/connections</i>	<i>figurative language from the story</i>

Note: Some of these varieties, but not all, are found in each Teaching Pack. These pages may be introduced prior to reading or post-reading activities.

A final note from the author. . .

It is my personal wish that when the last page has been read, the last activity completed, and the last idea discussed, at least one of your students will ask, "What are we going to read next?"



Margaret Whisnant