Vocab Week 2

English 9 Honors

For each of the following words, we will look them up together in class and you will take notes on their definitions. You need to know all the definitions that we talk about in class and all the possible variations of the word. You must take notes on the words because I will not post the notes online. On occasion, I will also collect and grade the notes that you take.

1. Prodigy
2. Dainty
3. Obedient
4. Clamor
5. Indignity
6. Listlessly
7. Remarkable
8. Mesmerizing
9. Discordant
10. Squabbling
11. Inevitable
12. Lamented
13. Fiasco
14. Nonchalant
15. Asserting

*Using all 15 words, write a paragraph telling me about your earliest memory. Your paragraph should be 15 sentences long. This is graded on your editing and your ability to use each of the vocab words correctly in context. The assignment is worth 20 points, but you will lose one point for every editing mistake and for using the words incorrectly. Use 5 simple, 5 compound and 5 complex sentences. If you cannot remember what these kinds of sentences are, then read the following description or search online for more description. Here is a good grammar website: https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/573/02/*

1. *Simple: A simple sentence contains a subject (the noun doing the action) and a predicate (a verb that describes the action). It is an independent clause (i.e. it can stand on its own and is a complete idea).* 
   1. *Finn ate dinner.*
2. *Compound: A compound sentence consists of two independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction (for, and not, but or, yet, so- FANBOYS) or a semi-colon. Use a comma every time you use a “but”. For the others, you only need a comma if the sentence is long and you need to take a breath.* 
   1. *Finn ate dinner, but was still hungry for desert.*
3. *Complex: A sentence that has both an independent and a dependent clause (one that is incomplete and cannot stand on its own) joined by a subordinating conjunction. If the dependent clause comes first, you need a comma between the two.*

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| after  although  as  as if  as long as  as though  because  before  even if  even though | if  if only  in order that  now that  once  rather than  since  so that  than  that | though  till  unless  until  when  whenever  where  whereas  wherever  while |

Even though Finn ate dinner (dependent clause) , he was still hungry for desert (independent clause).