The Vocabulary of Narratives
- The nature and quantity of the “unique” words of narratives (i.e., the words beyond the core vocabulary)

- The semantic clusters of words in narratives & strategies for teaching these words
  - In relation to stories
  - As part of everyday events

- The role of extensive reading
  - Including keeping records of important words learned

- The role of read-alouds
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Stranger</th>
<th>Adelina’s Whales</th>
<th>How Night Came from the Sea</th>
<th>Eyes of the Storm</th>
<th>The Great Kapok Tree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>parlor</td>
<td>rumbling</td>
<td>massive</td>
<td>forecasts</td>
<td>dangle</td>
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<tr>
<td>draft</td>
<td>tropical</td>
<td>coward</td>
<td>inland</td>
<td>pollinate</td>
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<td>frost</td>
<td>biologist</td>
<td>gleamed</td>
<td>expected</td>
<td>wondrous</td>
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<tr>
<td>terror</td>
<td>bluff</td>
<td>chorus</td>
<td>shatter</td>
<td>fragrant</td>
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<tr>
<td>fascinated</td>
<td>lagoon</td>
<td>shimmering</td>
<td>destruction</td>
<td>pollen</td>
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<tr>
<td>quaint</td>
<td></td>
<td>brilliant</td>
<td>surge</td>
<td>canopy</td>
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<tr>
<td>timid</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>dappled</td>
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<tr>
<td>etched</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>slithered</td>
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<tr>
<td>Story Word</td>
<td>Mega/Super/Minicluster</td>
<td>Size</td>
<td>Words in Minicluster (Beyond Story)</td>
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<td>------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>amazed</td>
<td>Emotions/Feelings/&quot;Happy&quot; Excitement</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>surprised jubilant ecstatic dumbfounded</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fascinated</td>
<td>Emotions/Feelings/&quot;Happy&quot; Excitement</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marveled</td>
<td>Emotions/Feelings/&quot;Happy&quot; Excitement</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baffled</td>
<td>Communication/Mental Actions/Confused</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>confused bewildered mystified perplexed confounded</td>
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<tr>
<td>bewildered</td>
<td>Communication/Mental Actions/Confused</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stumped</td>
<td>Communication/Mental Actions/Confused</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>humble</td>
<td>Traits/Shyness/Meek</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>reluctant retiring self-effacing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timid</td>
<td>Traits/Shyness/Meek</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How the Night Came to the Sea

Motion
- swirling
drooping
squeezed
tremble
calmed
hushed
soothed
leaps/lept
surging
swirling
wading
awoke

Ways of being
- faithful
coward*
terrified
rested
suffering
longing
- reigns
dwell/dwelt
celebrate
baking
- kinship

Communication (sounds)
- cried
- listened
- begged
- commanded
- hum
- chorus*
- decided
- warn
- announce
- screeching
- stared
- greet
- praying

PEOPLE/ANIMALS/OBJECTS/EVENTS
- alligators
- beasts
- bullfrog
- rooster
- goddess
- watchman
- lemanja (African name)
- cocoa
- coconuts
- sugarcane
- jewels
- perfume
- petals
- razor
- reefs
- festivals
- starlight
- moonlight
- moonbeams
- sunrise
- dusk
- sunset
- sunlight
- madragada (early morning: Portuguese)
- flickered
- gleamed
- shimmering*
- glittering
- gleamed*
- glittering
- sparkling
- brilliant*
- brightness
gingerly

tentatively: hesitantly uncertainly timidly shyly sheepishly

delicately: precisely skillfully dexterously deftly adroitly

gently: quietly softly lightly kindly smoothly soothingly tenderly

cautiously: guardedly watchfully vigilantly warily with care

carefully: suspiciously charily circumspectly
went
stomped
marched
ran
strolled
rolled
rode
drove
drove
swam
cartwheeled

went
hurried
skipped
walked
raced

good
fun

wonderful
fantastic

marvelous
terrific

fabulous
exciting

excellent
great

lovely
adjective
sweltering
tepid
warm
sultry
lukewarm
torrid
scorching
steaming
scalding
Instead of "said"

- oohed
- gasped
- sputtered
- exhaled
- ragged
- commanded
- responded
- yelled
- exclaimed
- whispered
- cried
- begged
- creaked
- choked
Part I: Opportunities for scaffolded silent reading
That include forms of vocabulary logs

Word: courage
(noun)

courage

Definition: do something
- scary
- to help someone

Sentence: The fireman showed courage by putting the fire out.
Part II. Rich language by teachers through read-alouds

- "The House in the Night" by Susan Marie Swanson, pictures by Beth Krommes
- "Wangari's Trees of Peace: A True Story from Africa"
- "Me and My Bike" by Ander
- "Planting the Trees of Kenya: The Story of Wangari Maathai" by Claire A. Nivola
Rich Teacher Talk in Everyday Events

www.textproject.org
Learn

**EXCEPTIONAL EXPRESSIONS FOR EVERYDAY EVENTS:**
Schools are about learning—from teachers as well as peers. Students learn academic content such as about the planets in the solar system. They learn about social relationships and life skills such as the need for perseverance to successfully complete tasks.

To learn something is to gain knowledge about that idea or topic. Learning can occur in formal contexts such as a set of experiences around photopathosis or informally as students talk with one another about favorite books.

There are many synonyms for the verb to learn, including numerous idioms and common phrases. There should be many ways to integrate these synonyms and attend to the idioms and common phrases in everyday classroom and school events.

**FOLLOW-UPS:**
- Can a person apprentice to become a carpenter? Writer? Actor? Surfer?
- How is absorbing information different than acquiring information?
- When people say that they have mastered something, does it mean that they have learned everything there is to know about that subject?

**THE SPANISH CONNECTION:**
Some of the words related to learning have clear Spanish cognates, among them: study/estudio and acquire/adquirir. The word aprender in Spanish is not a cognate for learn. But it does have an English cognate—apprehend. Both Spanish and English words come from the Latin root prēhendere that means “to grasp.” The English word, apprehend has come to be associated with grasping or taking someone into custody, not “grasping ideas or thoughts.” However, a second meaning of apprehend is “quick to learn or understand.”

**WORD CHANGES:**
- Learn is only used as a verb. However some members of learn’s morphological family are nouns. For example, learning can be used as noun and a verb. As a noun, learning means years of study, or education.
- In education there are many compound words that describe a student’s learning process.
- The idioms listed show the different degrees people can learn. For example, a student who only needs to review previously learned material can brush up on the material. A student who has spent many frustrating hours working on a model plane, only to find out there are extra pieces, learned the hard way the importance of reading the instructions in its entirety before attempting to assemble model.
Learn

Derivational Endings
- learner
- leaners
- mislearn
- relearn
- unlearn

Inflected Endings
- learns
- learned
- learning

Compound words
- learn a lesson
- learn by heart
- booklearning
- learn on the fly
- live and learn

Morphological Family for Learn

1. Learn used as a verb
2. Learn used as a noun