

BUILDING KNOWLEDGE THROUGH VOCABULARY ACQUISITION

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TextProject & University of California, Santa Cruz



After one
day of
school (one
penny=
500 words of
reading



After
one
week of
school



After
one
month
of
school



After
one
year of
school



Quarters
= 500
new
words
gained
through
reading



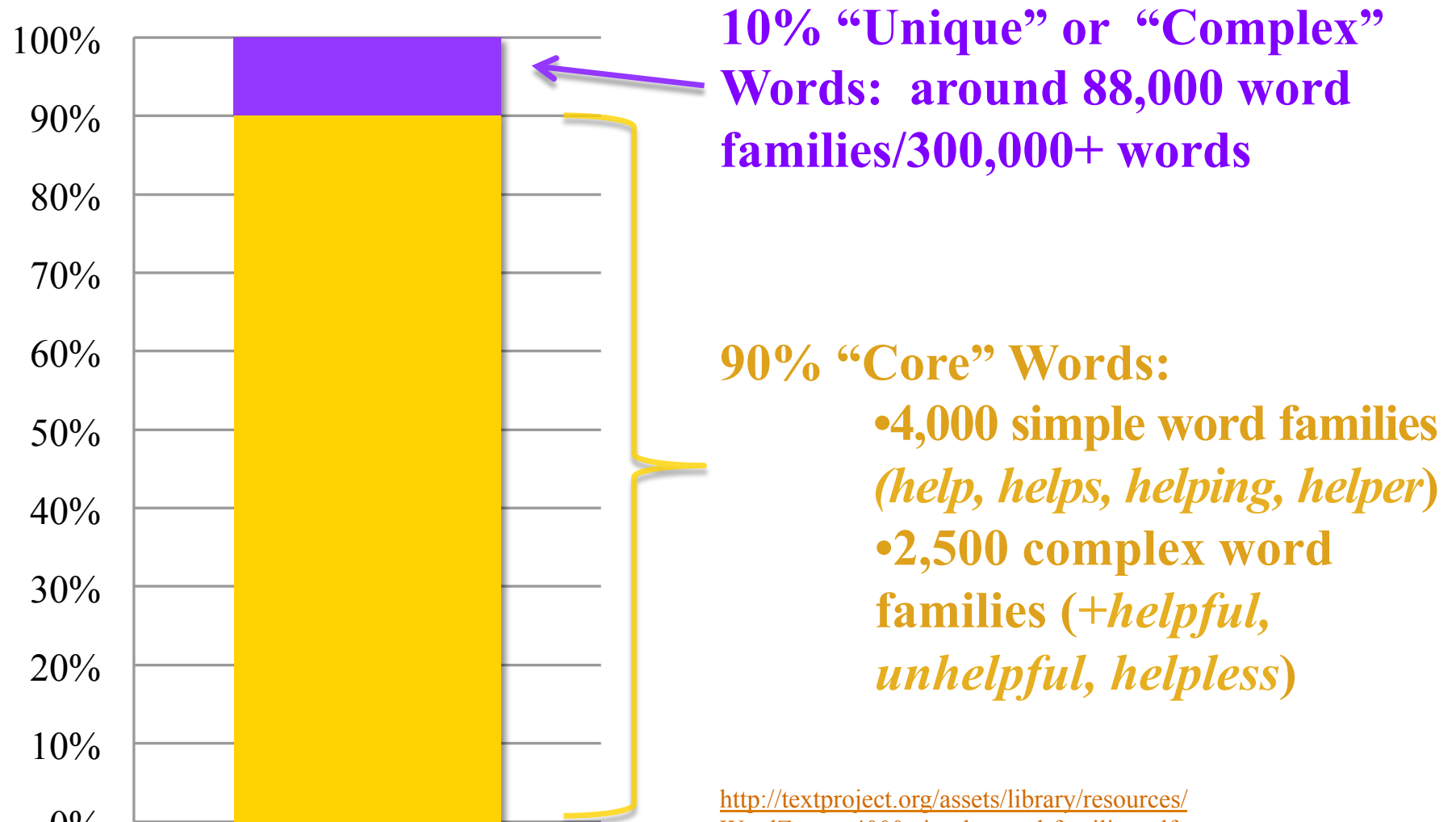
NAEP 2013 Grade 4 (Reading)



Below Basic Basic Advanced/Proficient

Idea 1: A small group of words does the heavy lifting in English. Students need to automatically recognize these words—including their multiple meanings.

The distribution of words in written English



http://textproject.org/assets/library/resources/WordZones_4000-simple-word-families.pdf

Examples of the Words in the Core Vocabulary

1st 100 words	the, by, no, through, must
101-300	long, great, put, last, family
301-1,000	power, north, story, strong, answer
1,001-1,500	valley, imagine, motion, nearby, importance
1,501-2,000	character, responsible, design, presence, trail
2001-2,500	mixture, discovery, civilization, attitude, assume

Core Vocabulary in Common Core Exemplars

Grade	Narrative	Informational
2-3	.93	.92
4-5	.92	.91
6-8	.93	.87
9-10	.89	.91
11-CCR	.89	.87

Hiebert, E.H. (July 2014). Development and application of a morphological family database in analyzing vocabulary patterns in texts. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Society for the Scientific Study of Reading. Santa Fe, NM.

In the high and far off days when men were heroes and walked with the gods, Peleus, king of the Myrmidons, took for his wife a sea nymph called Thetis, Thetis of the Silver Feet. Many guests came to their wedding feast, and among the mortal guests came all the gods of high Olympus. But as they sat feasting, one who had not been invited was suddenly in their midst: Eris, the goddess of discord, had been left out because wherever she went she took trouble with her; yet here she was, all the same, and in her blackest mood, to avenge the insult.

All she did—it seemed a small thing—was to toss down on the table a golden apple. Then she breathed upon the guests once, and vanished.

My knowledge of Canuck French derives from motion pictures usually with Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald, and it consists largely of "By gar." It's odd, but I didn't hear a single one of the potato pickers say "By gar," and they must have seen the pictures and known what is right. The women and girls wore pants usually of corduroy and thick sweaters, and they covered their heads with bright-colored scarves to protect their hair from the dust that rises from the fields with the smallest wind. Most of these people traveled in big trucks covered with dark canvas tarpaulins, but there were some trailers and a few camper tops like Rocinante. At night some slept in the trucks and trailers, but also there were tents pitched in pleasant places, and the smells that came from their cooking fires indicated that they had not lost their French genius for making soup.

from *Travels with Charley*, John Steinbeck

Chicago in 1871 was a city ready to burn. The city boasted having 59,500 buildings, many of them-such as the Courthouse and the Tribune Building-large and ornately decorated. The trouble was that about two-thirds of all these structures were made entirely of wood. Many of the remaining buildings (even the ones proclaimed to be "fireproof") looked solid, but were actually jerrybuilt affairs; the stone or brick exteriors hid wooden frames and floors, all topped with highly flammable tar or shingle roofs. It was also a common practice to disguise wood as another kind of building material. The fancy exterior decorations on just about every building were carved from wood, then painted to look like stone or marble.

"Don't **peck** at one another, children. Don't you wish we had the money Papa lost when we were little, **Jo**? Dear me! How happy and good we'd be, if we had no worries!" said Meg, who could remember better times.

"You said the other day you thought we were a deal happier than the King children, for they were fighting and **fretting** all the time, in spite of their money."

"So I did, Beth. Well, I think we are. For though we do have to work, we make fun of ourselves, and are a pretty **jolly** set, as Jo would say."

"Jo does use such **slang** words!" observed Amy, with a **reproving** look at the long figure stretched on the rug.

from Little Women, Louisa May Alcott

Narrative Texts from Code X, Grade 6

Kaddo was very pleased with himself. 'When the bricks are ready, I will build a magnificent wall around my house,' he said proudly.

But when the villagers heard his plan they stormed to his house to voice their disapproval of his plans.

'We have never heard of a man building a wall of millet around his home. Kaddo, you cannot use food in this way. So many people are hungry.'

Kaddo stared angrily at them and was very displeased.

'No one in our history has created a wall out of valuable food,' they continued, trying to reason with him.

Rage grew in Kaddo. 'This grain belongs to me and I may do with it what I want. It is my right.'

From Tale of a Wealthy Man (*Folktales from Africa* retold by Dianne Stewart)

Even with eyes protected by the green spectacles, Dorothy and her friends were at first dazzled by the brilliancy of the wonderful City. The streets were lined with beautiful houses all built of green marble and studded everywhere with sparkling emeralds. They walked over a pavement of the same green marble, and where the blocks were joined together were rows of emeralds, set closely, and glittering in the brightness of the sun. The window panes were of green glass; even the sky above the City had a green tint, and the rays of the sun were green.

From *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* (Chapter 11), Frank Baum

Instead there was some commotion that I didn't understand and the kicks stopped coming. There was a snarling growl that seemed to come from the bowels of the earth, followed by the sound of ripping cloth, screams, and then the fading slap of footsteps running away. For another minute I remained curled up, then opened my eyes to find that I was alone. But when I rolled over I saw the dog.

It was the one that had been beneath the stairs. Brindled, patches of hair gone, one ear folded over and the other standing straight and notched from fighting. He didn't seem to be any particular breed.

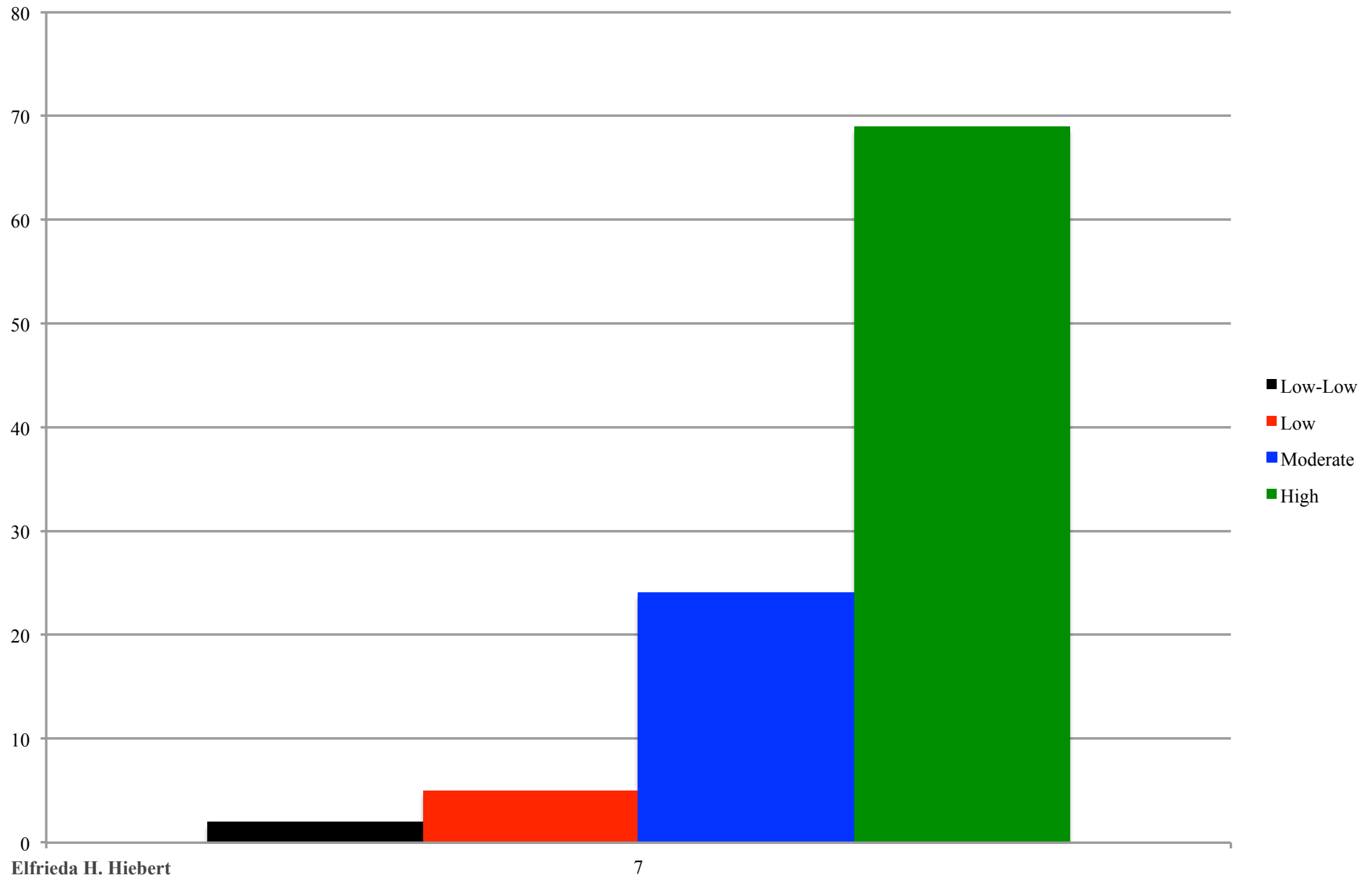
From Dirk the Protector, Gary Paulsen

How are students doing with the core vocabulary?

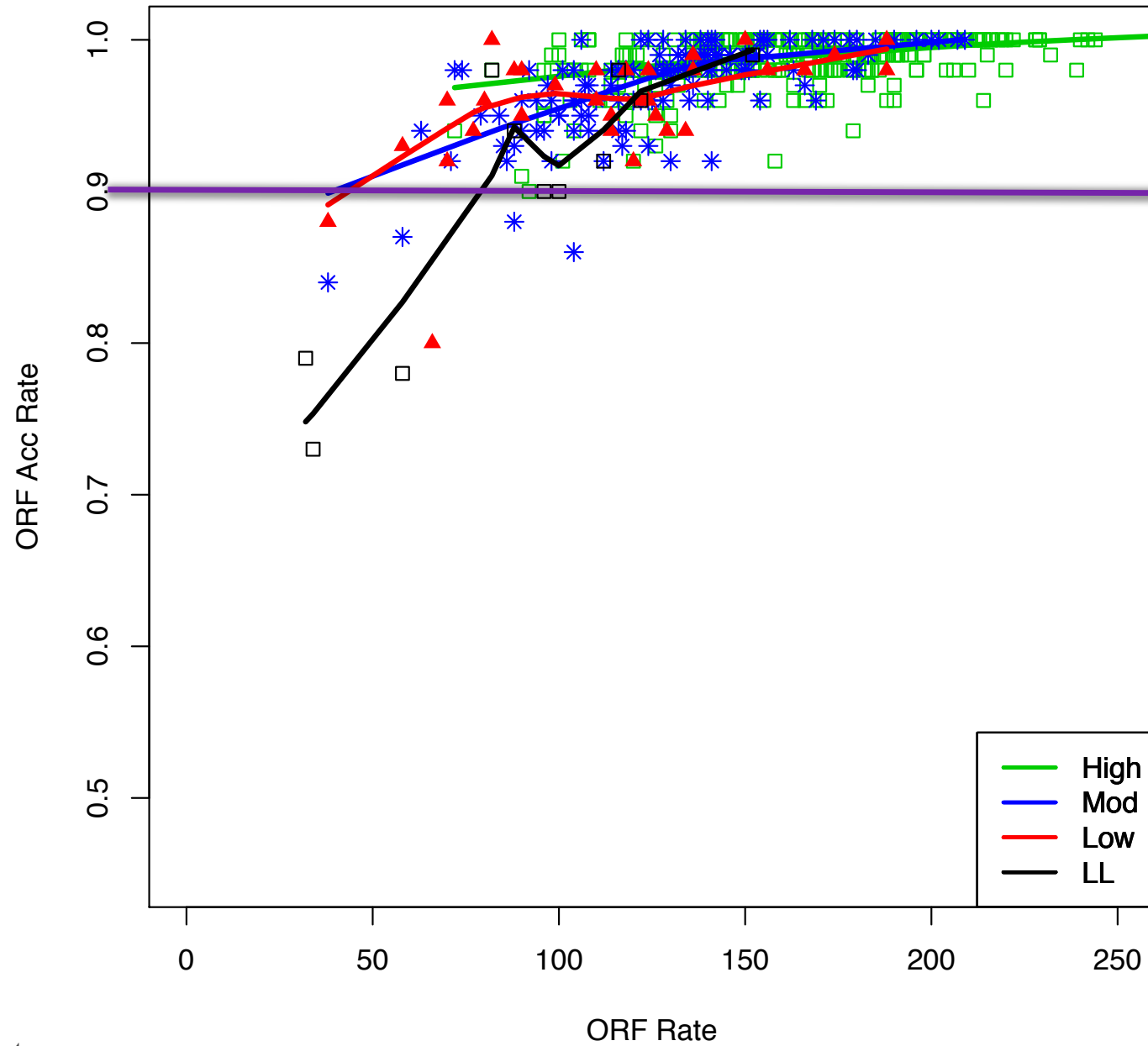


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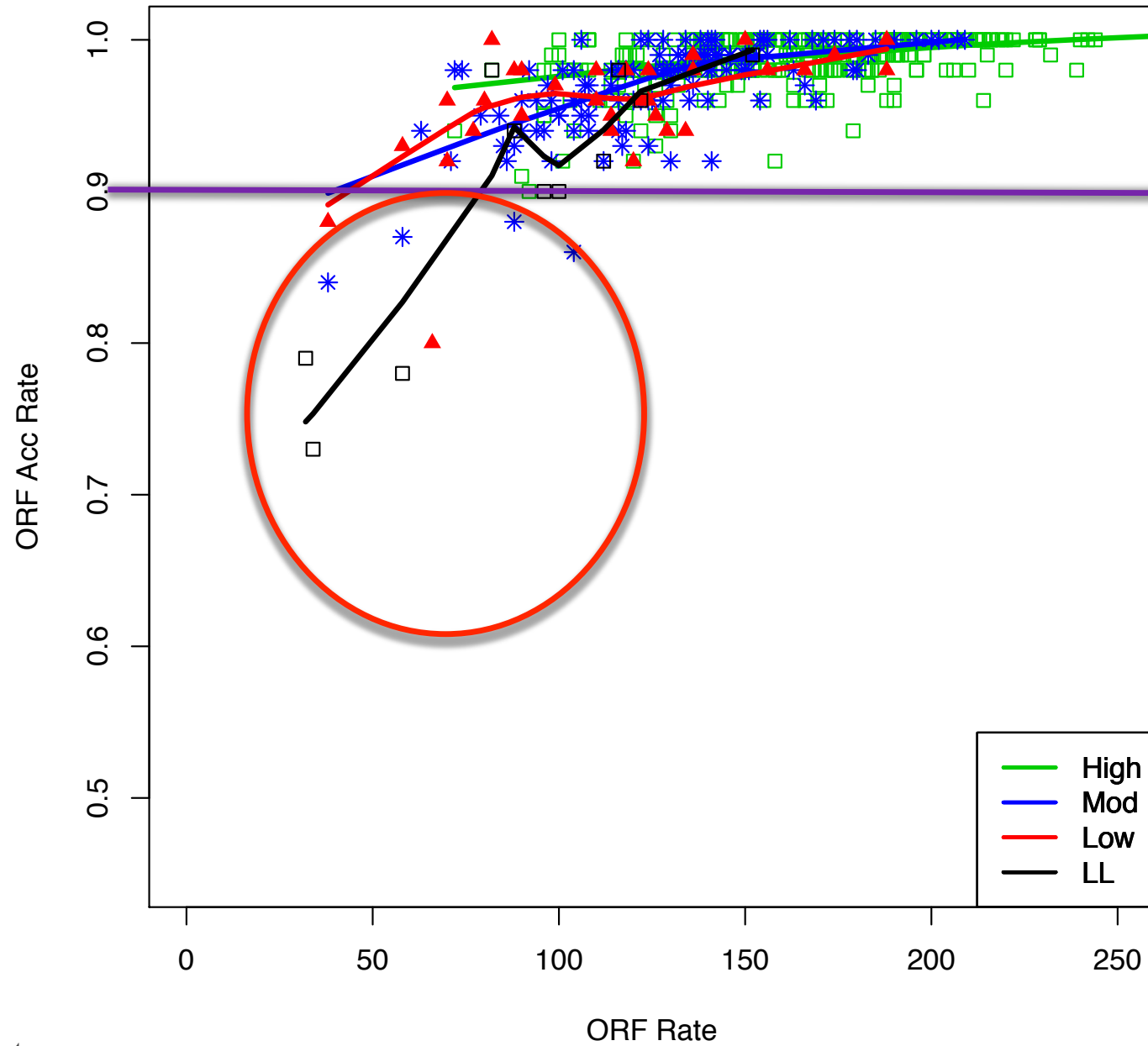
Silent Reading Proficiency



Grade = 7



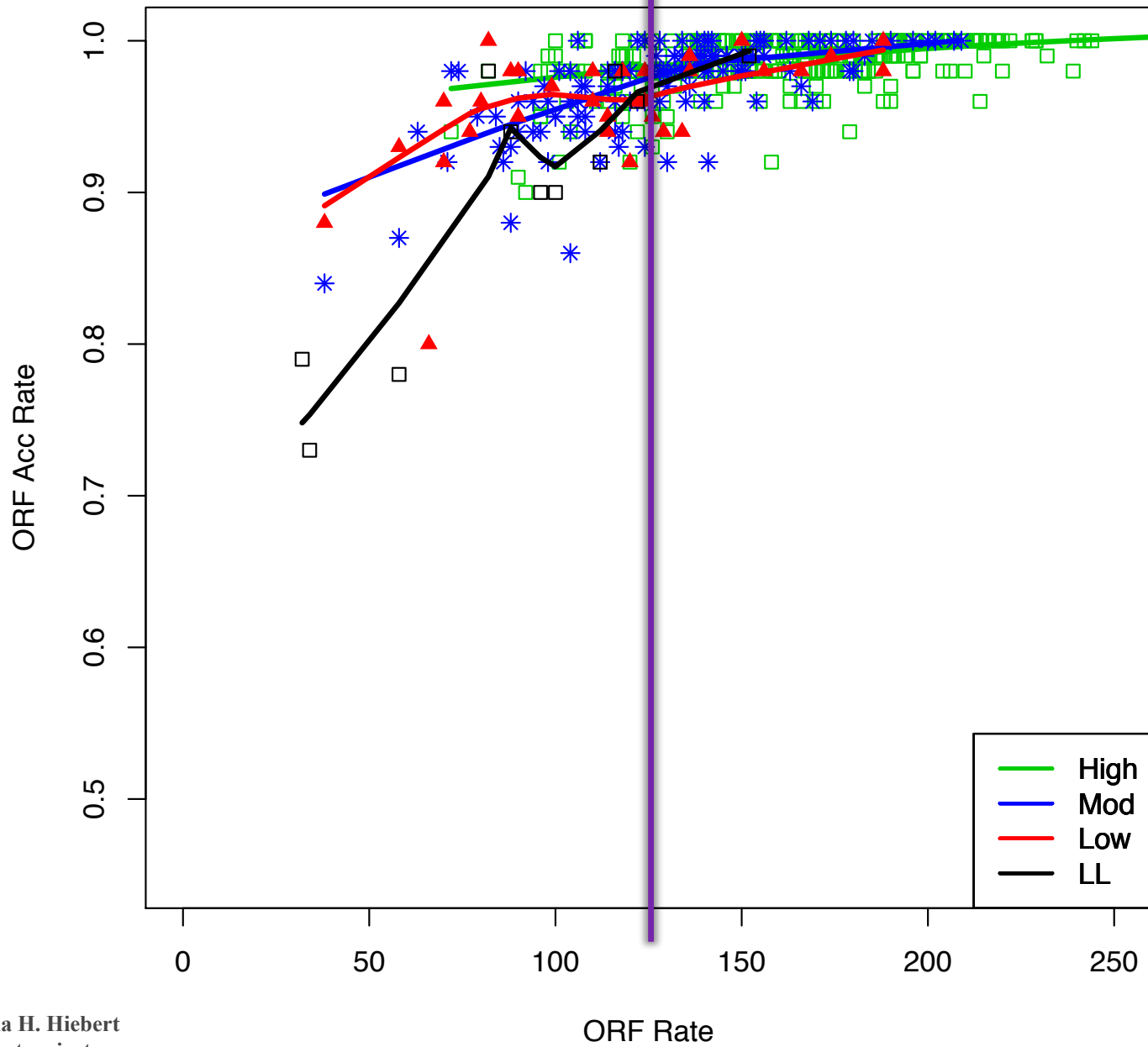
Grade = 7



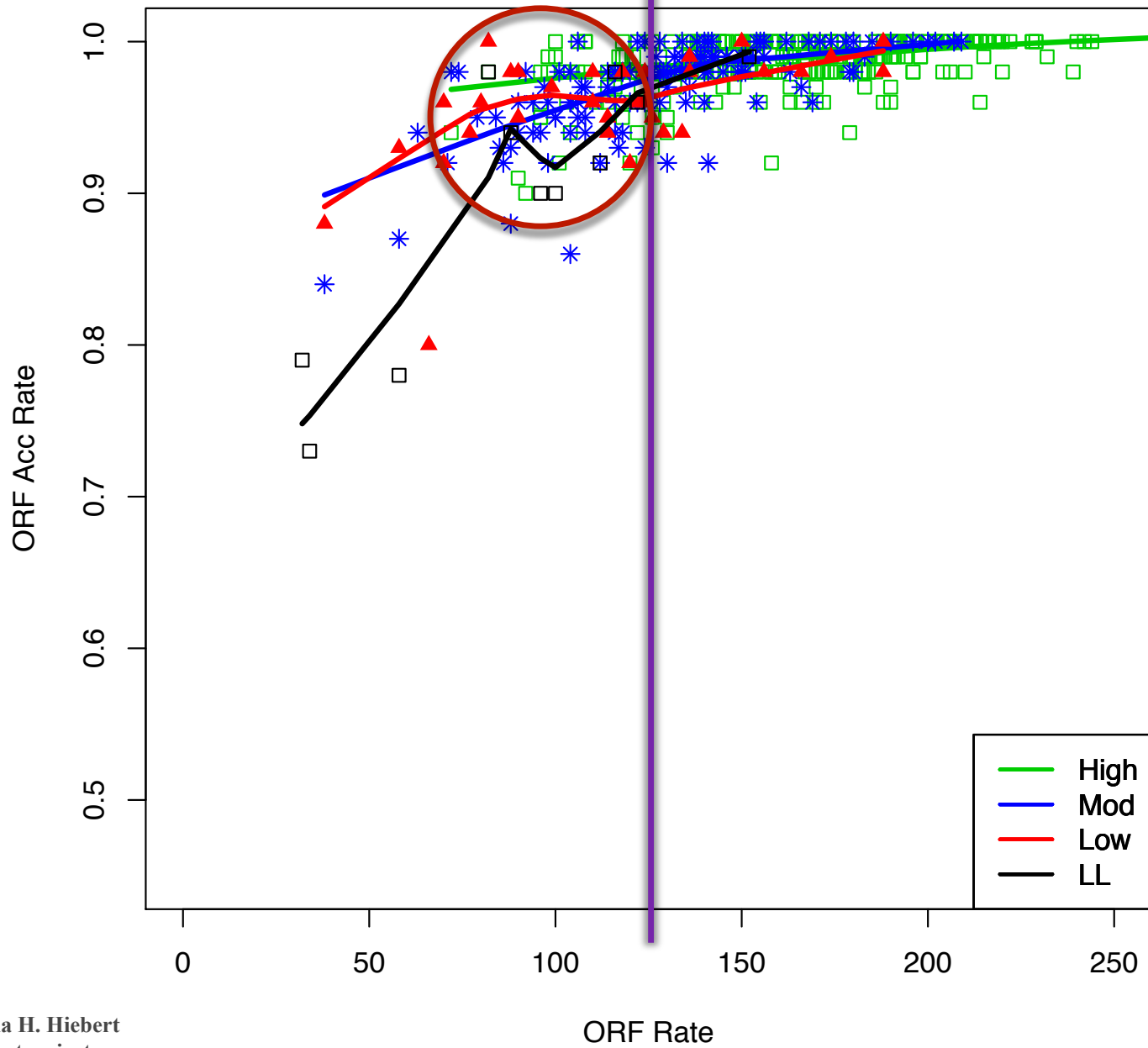
- By Grade 7, students for whom word recognition is a problem in oral reading comprise about 1% of the sample.

Summary

Grade = 7



Grade = 7



- A substantial group of students is accurate but reading slowly in the ORF task. This is often a symptom of poor automaticity.

Summary

They are versatile in:

- Meaning
- Part of speech
- Use in idioms
- Use in complex phrases

Most words are in the core vocabulary because they are versatile.

	Meanings	Compound words	Complex phrase	Collocations
battle	• Noun – a fight between two armies or groups – situation where people compete/ argue with each other – an attempt to stop something • Verb – to try hard to achieve something	• battlefield • battleship • battleground	• legal battle	• in battle • the battle for (votes) • losing battle • battle against (cancer)

	Meanings	Compound words	Complex phrase	Collocations
chain	• Noun – series of metal rings – group of stores, hotels owned by same company – series of related events – series of similar things in a line • Verb – use a chain to fasten one thing to another	•chainsaw •chain-smoke	•bicycle chain •chain of events •mountain chain •chain of command •chain reaction •chain letter •chain store	•a chain of (islands) •chained to (a fence)

- Increase the amount that students read texts and ensure that texts give opportunities to increase exposure to core vocabulary (i.e., 2,500 complex word families) as well as new rare vocabulary.

Action 1: INCREASE VOLUME OF READING

Bird Nests

volume 1
issue 1



Most birds build nests, but all nests are not alike. The most common bird nest is the kind made by robins. Robins build nests that look like cups. They make a frame of twigs and sticks and cover it with mud. When this is done, robins line their nest with fine moss, feathers, and hair they find on the ground.

Barn swallows build nests of mud.

They make them in barns, close to the roof where it is safe. Sometimes several swallows build nests near one another.

Some birds build their nests in unusual ways. All birds use their beaks to help make their nests, but Tailorbirds use their beak as a needle to sew leaves together. Tailorbirds use threads they gather from the cotton in cotton plants.

Some birds don't build nests at all. Some lay their eggs right on the ground or on a rocky cliff. Auks are birds that lay their eggs on rocky cliffs near the sea.

Auks' eggs are pointed at one end. This shape lets the eggs roll in a circle if another animal tries to move them or if the wind blows hard. Because the eggs can roll in a circle, they do not roll off the cliff.

King penguins also do not build nests. Instead, they tuck their eggs into the folds of skin on their lower belly. The eggs rest on their feet and stay warm in the cold arctic winds.

Some bird species also lay their eggs in the nests of other birds. Cuckoos get other birds to keep their eggs safe and to feed their babies.

Most birds build a new nest each year. Some use the same nest for several years but clean the nest a little each year. Eagles build huge platform nests that they use for several years. However different they are, though, birds build nests that are just right for their families.



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Putting Two Words Together

volume 3
issue 2



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A lot of sports that people play use balls. In basketball, players try to get a ball through a hoop. In baseball, players use a bat to hit a ball. In football, players throw a ball to get it close to the goal.

There are other words with “ball” that describe things that are round. But they are not balls with which you play a game. Meatballs are not used in any sport. But

they are great with spaghetti.

Eyeballs help in playing sports. But there isn’t a sport called eyeball where teams throw and catch eyeballs. You wouldn’t want to be in a game that uses fireballs. If you would ever see a fireball, you should get as far away as fast as you can. Then call 911 right away. You should also watch out if a cannonball is going to be fired. It is round but you don’t want to play with a cannonball. You especially do not want to catch a cannonball!

There are some words, though, that have ball in them but it has nothing to do with round. Ballpoint pens make

writing a lot easier. It’s easy to see how the “point” got into ballpoint pen. But why the ball? That part is in the name because of the tip of a pen is round. There are also rooms that are called ballrooms. People hold balls in ballrooms but they aren’t the round kind.

Other words with ball have nothing to do with round. In these words, the “ball” part of the word is not even said the same as ball in baseball or meatball. Ballerina is not ball with “erina.” Ballerinas are dancers and the word has nothing to do with ball. A ballot is used by people to vote but it is not round. You don’t even say “ball” when you say the word ballot.

Whenever you see ball as part of a word, look carefully. Usually, the word has something to do with games and sports. But remember eyeballs, fireballs, and cannonballs. These balls may be round but they aren’t used in sports! Ballerina and ballot show that some words with “ball” have nothing to do with being round.



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A Birthday Wish: Rachel Beckwith

volume 5
issue 1



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In the summer of 2011, Rachel Beckwith had just finished third grade. She was looking forward to riding her bike and playing games like jump rope with her friends. Rachel also liked dancing.

Then she heard someone say that there were children in Africa who did not have clean water to drink. The person was from an organization called

charitywater.org, a charity that builds wells for towns in Africa. The wells provide people with clean water. Without wells, people often have to walk many miles to find water, then carry it home in buckets. Often, the water is not clean.

Instead of presents for her ninth birthday, Rachel asked her family and friends to donate \$9 for clean water in Africa to charitywater.org. If she could raise \$300, 15 people could get clean drinking water.

By the time her birthday came, Rachel had raised \$220. That meant that 11 people could get clean water.



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She told her mom that she would try harder the next year to raise more money for the charity.

A month later, Rachel was critically injured in a car accident. On July 23, 2011, she was taken off life support. She died soon after.

When the news about Rachel's story and her birthday wish spread, people all around the world began to donate money in her name. Some gave \$9, some \$19, some more. A month later, 30,000 people had given more than \$1.2 million. Because of Rachel Beckwith, 60,000 people in more than 100 villages now have clean water to drink.

In her honor, one village put up a sign that reads, "Rachel's great dream, kindness, and vision of a better world will live with and among us forever." Clearly, one person, even a child, can make a difference.



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volume 1
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volume 3
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Young Heroes: Rachel Beckwith

volume 5
issue 1



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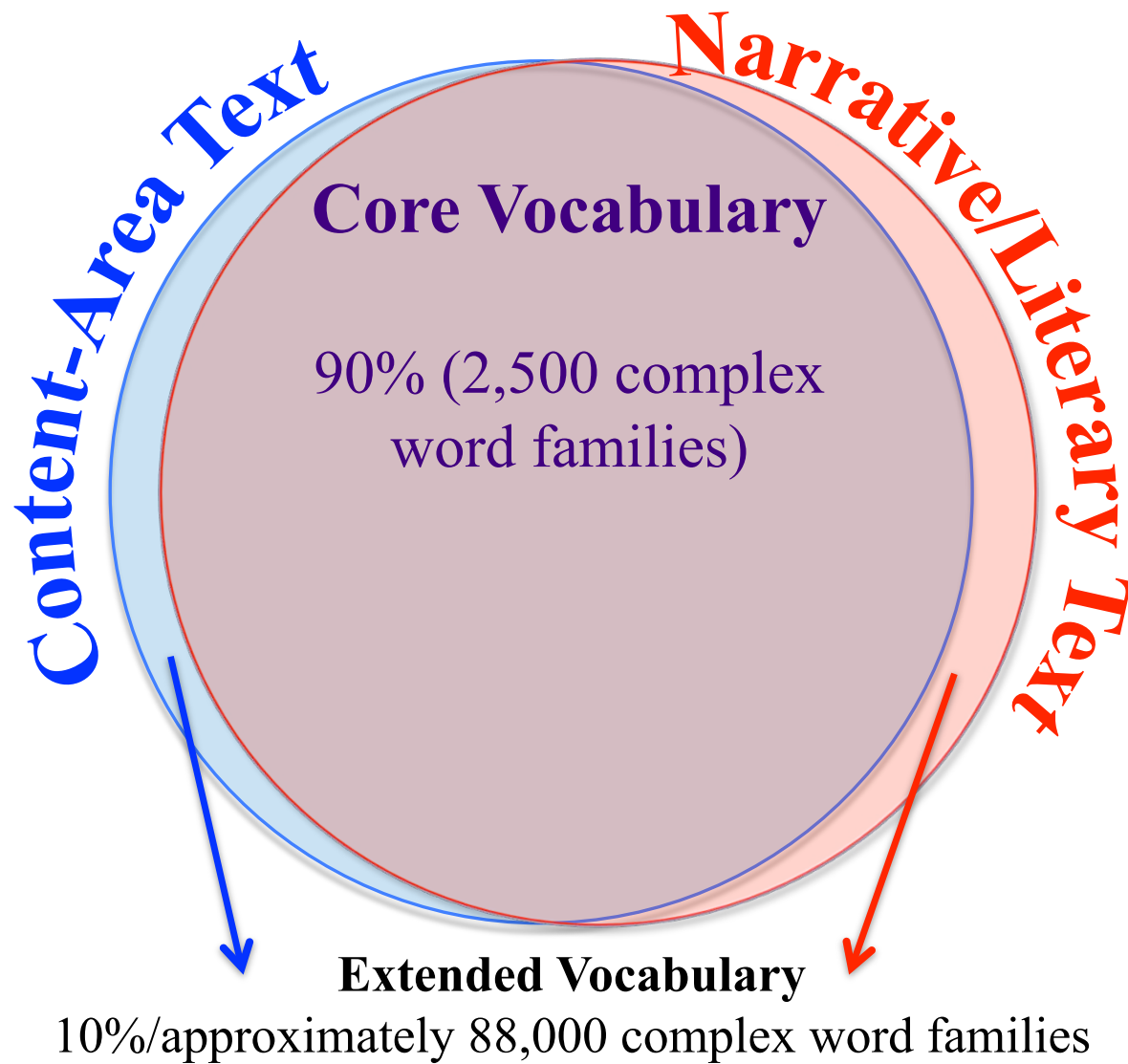


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Readworks.org has approximately
1,500 free passages for Grades 1-
early high school

Idea	Action	Open-Access Resource
1. A small group of words does the heavy lifting in English.	1. Increase volume of reading	1. •FYI for Kids •ReadWorks.org

**Idea 2: Rare words in
narrative texts come from
synonym networks.**



The month of picking heartberries went by. Little Pinch jumped off a low branch and made a huge gash just over his eye. Blood came pouring down and he seemed both proud of himself and sorry for himself, and he selfishly hogged attention for his injury to the point where Omakayas could hardly bear it. Mama was constantly preoccupied with him. Of course, that left Neewo more and more to Omakayas's hands, and she didn't mind that.

Embryological studies show that each batch of four is the result of a single fertilized egg, which divides twice. Each of the four resulting cells develops into a miniature armadillo which is born in early spring some six months after the adults have mated. All members of a young brood are of the same sex. Young armadillos have their shell covering complete, but it remains soft until they become adults, thus allowing for growth.

Narrative texts from Code X (Gr. 6)

Even with eyes protected by the green spectacles, Dorothy and her friends were at first dazzled by the brilliancy of the wonderful City. The streets were lined with beautiful houses all built of green marble and studded everywhere with sparkling emeralds. They walked over a pavement of the same green marble, and where the blocks were joined together were rows of emeralds, set closely, and glittering in the brightness of the sun. The window panes were of green glass; even the sky above the City had a green tint, and the rays of the sun were green.

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It was the one that had been beneath the stairs. Brindled, patches of hair gone, one ear folded over and the other standing straight and notched from fighting. He didn't seem to be any particular breed.

**Networks in
narratives
are
synonyms
related to
story
elements.**

Story Word	Other Possibilities
dazzled	hypnotized awed
brilliancy	effulgence luminosity
glittering	shimmering radiance

Story Word	Other Possibilities
agitated	disturbed upset
indignant	annoyed resentful
angrily	crossly heatedly
rage	fury wrath

story word	Other Possibilities
commotion	upheaval turmoil muddle welter*
brindled	dappled mottled streaked variegated
notched	nicked jagged serrated

"Zlateh the Goat" Vocabulary Words

Blanketed	Thickly covered
Blizzard	Heavy snowstorm
Cuddled	Hold someone closely in your arms
Dense	Crowded or thick
Experienced	Lived through something
Flakes	Thin, small pieces of something
Mighty	Having great strength or force
Mild	Not too harsh
Accustomed	Used to something
Bleating	Crying by a goat or a sheep
Consisted	Made up of
Frequently	often
Hesitation	To pause before doing something
Regained	Got back; recovered
Resist	Refused to accept; go against
Satisfaction	Feeling of being content
Confirm	Support or show to be correct
Involve	To include
Influence	Sway or affect in some other way
Investigate	To examine thoroughly

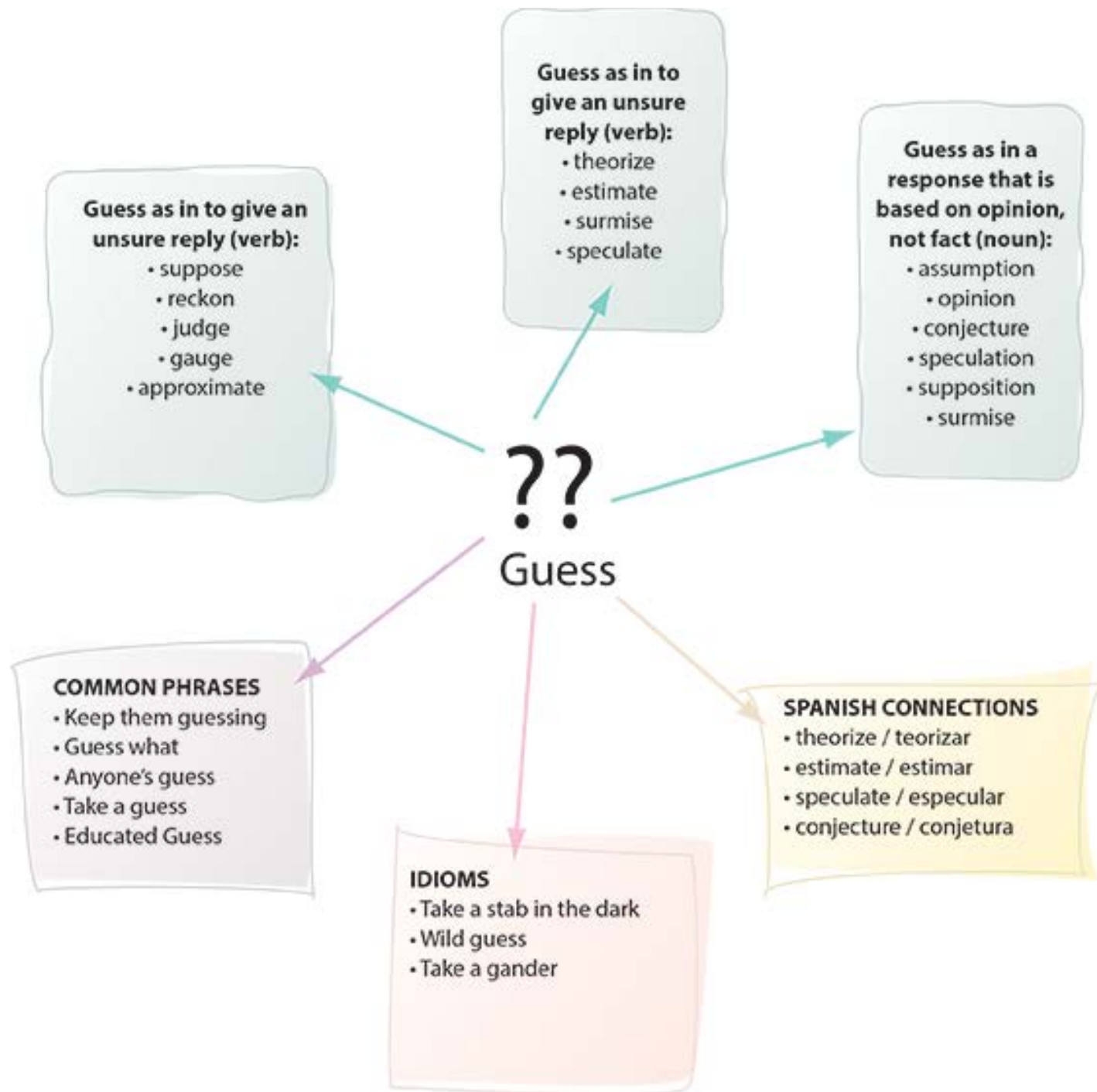
Action 2: TEACH STUDENTS PROLIFIC SYNONYM NETWORKS



Synonym Networks in Narrative Texts

Prolific Groups of Synonyms

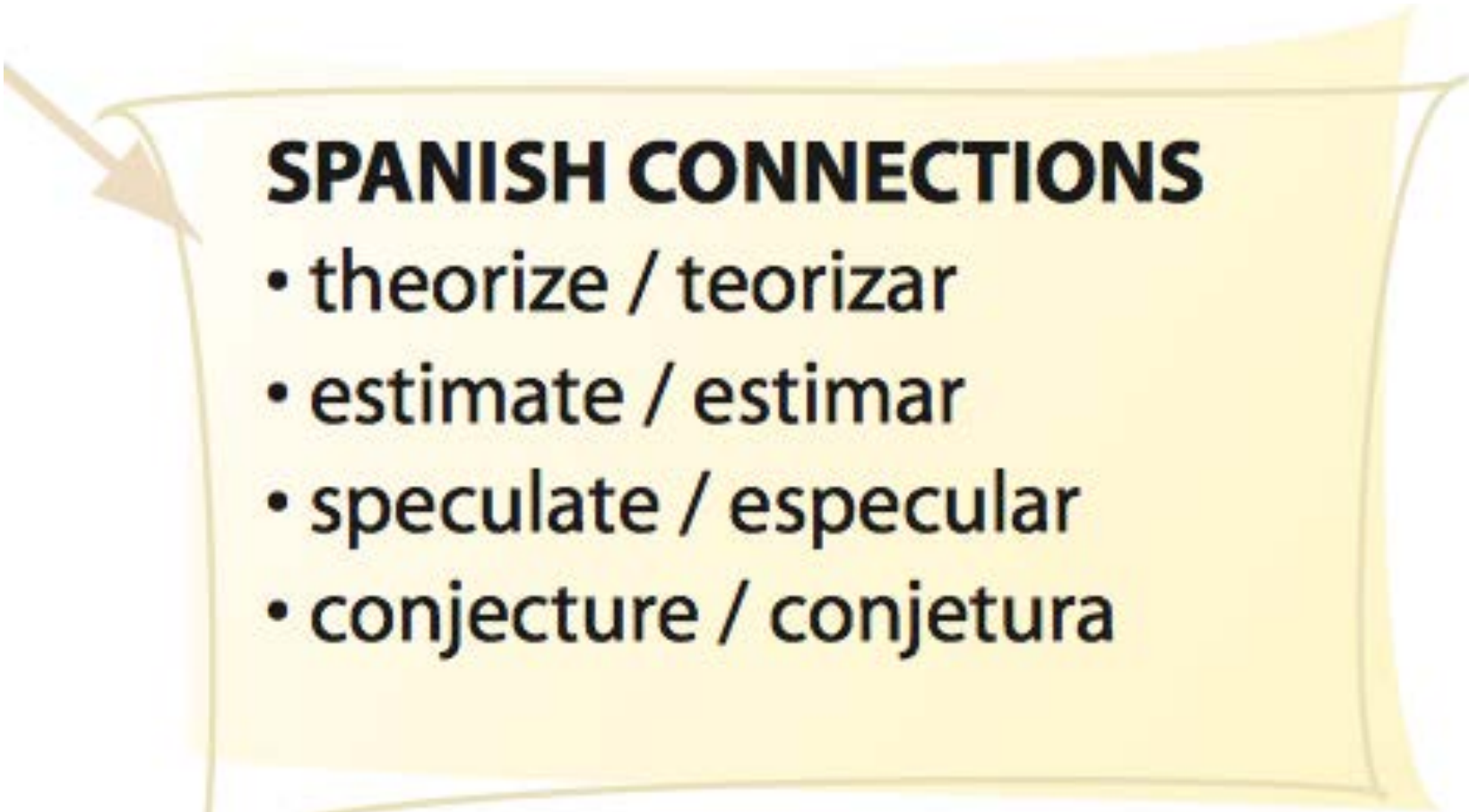
Communication /Internal Processes (verbs)	Emotions (adjectives)	Movement (verbs)	Traits (adjectives)
think	glad	go	funny
argue	sad	send	smart
observe	mad	start	brave
guess	selfish	stop	selfish
say	fear	stay	shy



**Guess as in to
give an unsure
reply (verb)**

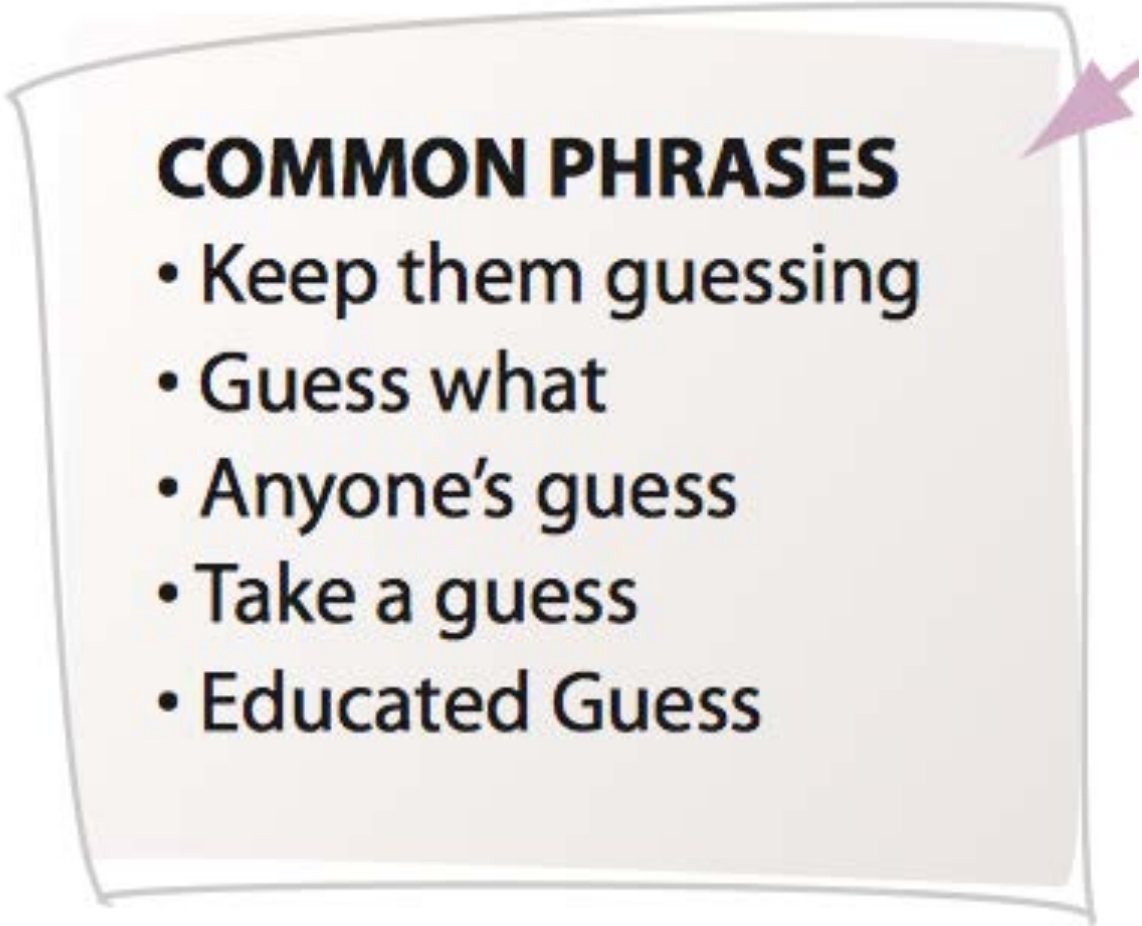
- theorize
- estimate
- surmise
- speculate





SPANISH CONNECTIONS

- theorize / teorizar
- estimate / estimar
- speculate / especular
- conjecture / conjetura

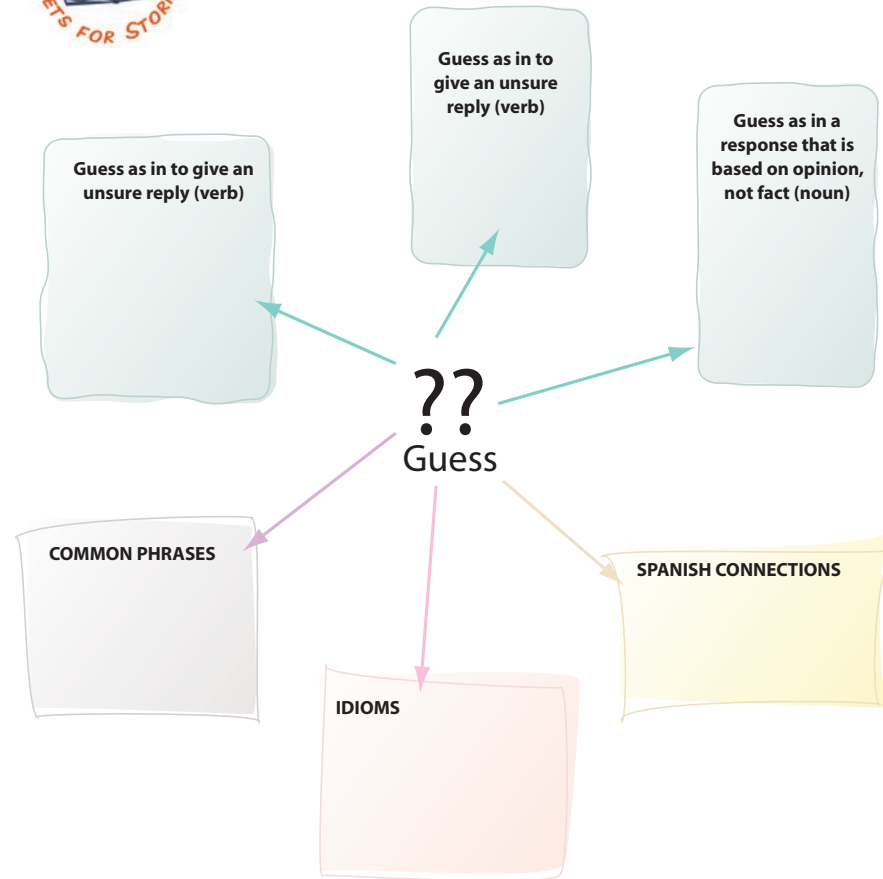


COMMON PHRASES

- Keep them guessing
- Guess what
- Anyone's guess
- Take a guess
- Educated Guess



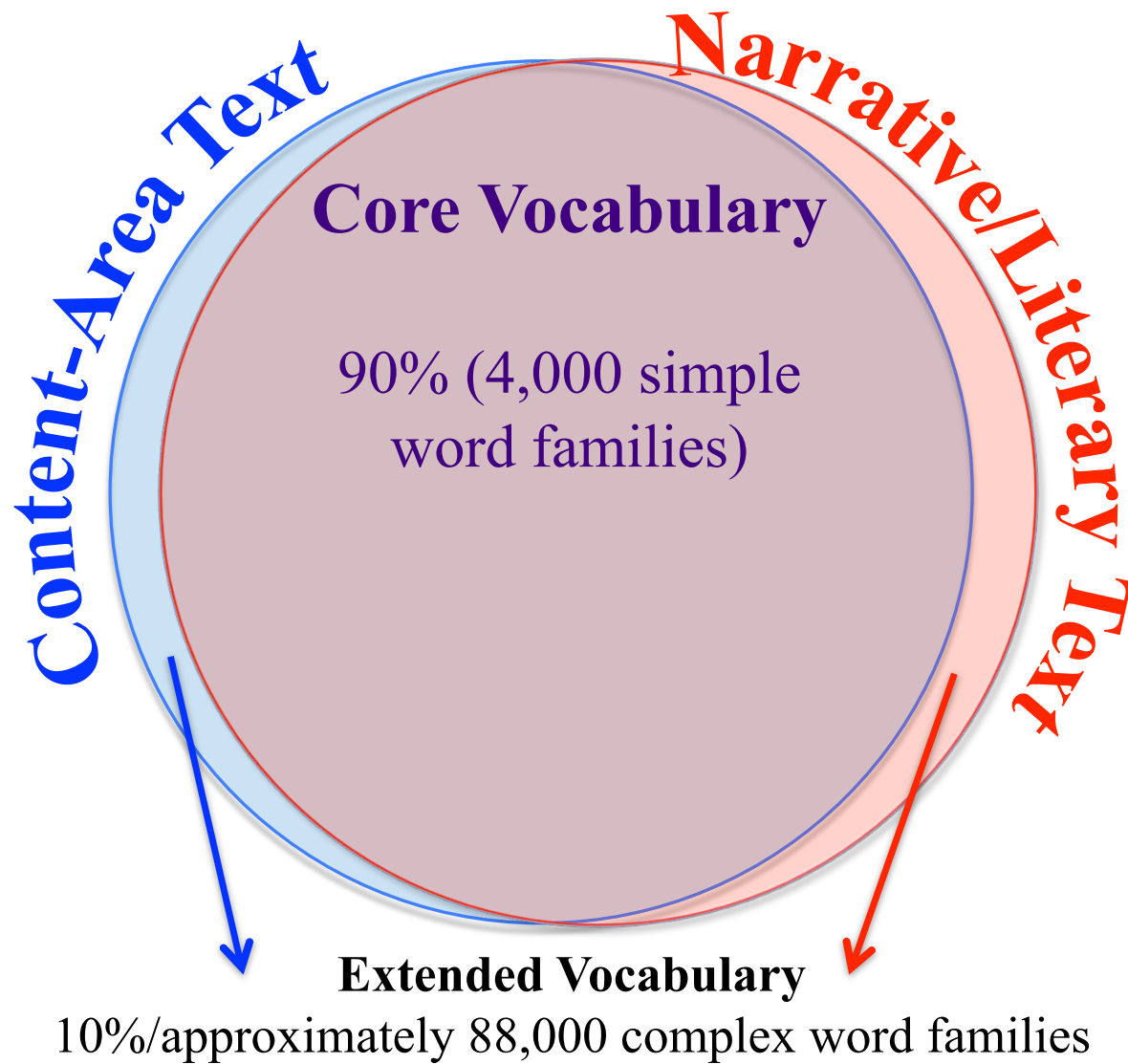
Guess^{S4-02}



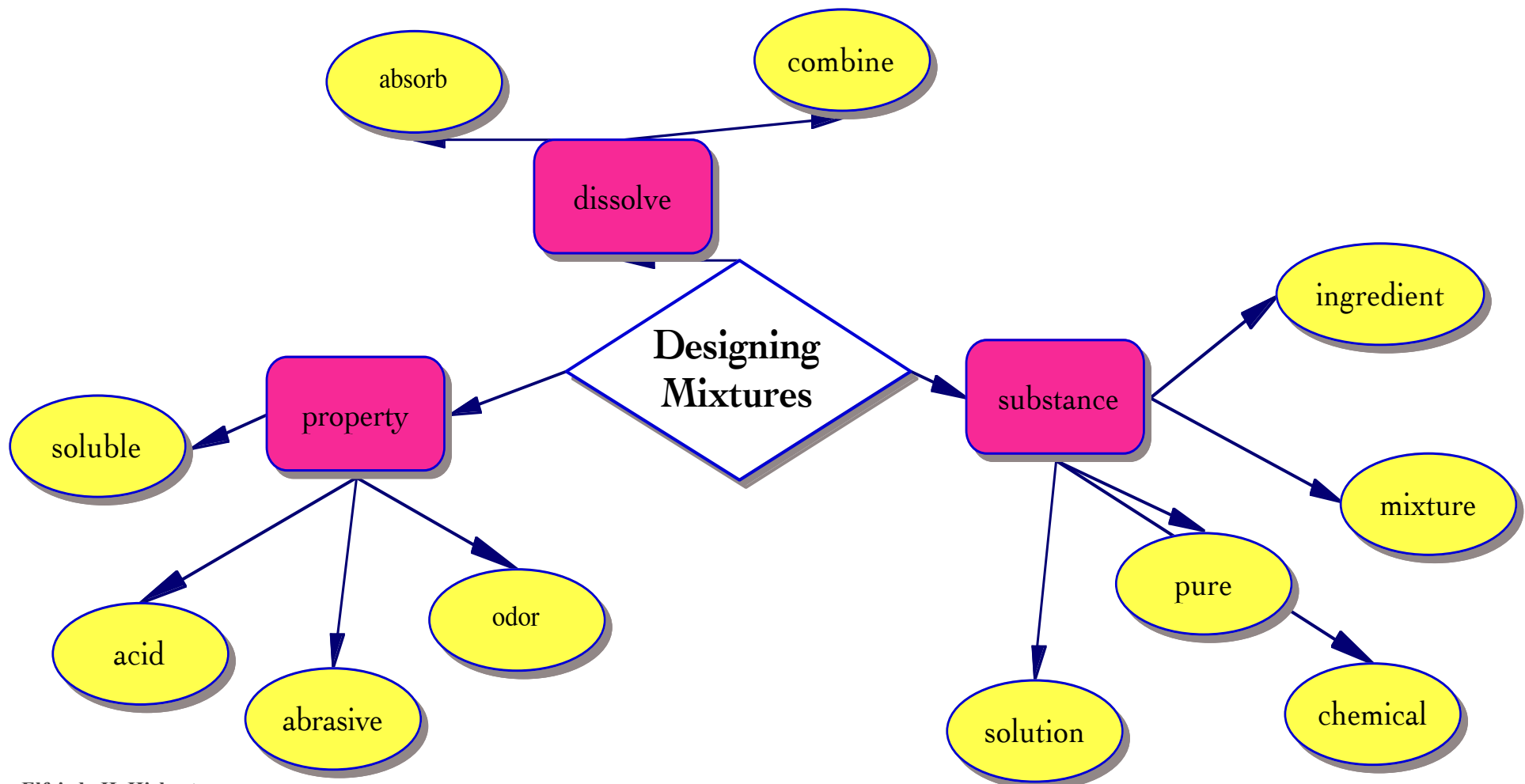
Idea	Action	Open-Access Resource
1. A small group of words does the heavy lifting in English.	1. Increase volume of reading	1. •FYI for Kids •ReadWorks.org
2. Rare words in narrative texts are from synonym networks.	2. Teach students prolific synonym networks	2. •Super Synonym Sets for Stories (S4) •Exceptional Expressions in Everyday Events (E4)

www.textproject.org

**Idea 3: The rare words in
informational texts
belong to topical
networks.**



An Example of a Topical Network



Unit 3 (Gr. 6) of Code X: World Wonders

Today, however, **neglect, misuse, and modernization** threaten the giant dragon. Although the wall once stretched nearly 4,000 miles across China's northern border, only about 1,500 miles of China's Great Wall remain. The rest has fallen apart and disappeared.

This year, the World **Monuments** Fund placed the Great Wall on its list of 100 Most **Endangered** Sites. The group hopes to protect what's left of the wall and to encourage the Chinese government and others to save the **historic** structure. According to a World Monuments Fund report, "[The wall] was built to protect China; now China must protect it."

From The Rise and Fall of China's Great Wall: the Race to Save a World Treasure, *Current Events*

PHARAOHS' TOMBS Pyramid of **Giza**, Egypt: **PROBLEM: WEATHERING**. These colossal pyramids have stood in the desert outside of **Cairo**, Egypt, for more than 4,000 years. Ancient Egyptians built the tombs to honor their Pharaohs, the kings whom they believed to be gods. The blocks they used to build the pyramids were cut out of **limestone**, a **sedimentary** rock formed when layers of soil are deposited on top of each other. The pyramids once had smooth sides, but wind-blown sand has **scoured** away most of their outer shell. This weathering has exposed **jagged** inner layers. **Archaeologists** have learned much about ancient Egyptian culture by examining the pyramids, though they still debate how builders put the heavy blocks in place. However the pyramids were created, they were built to last.

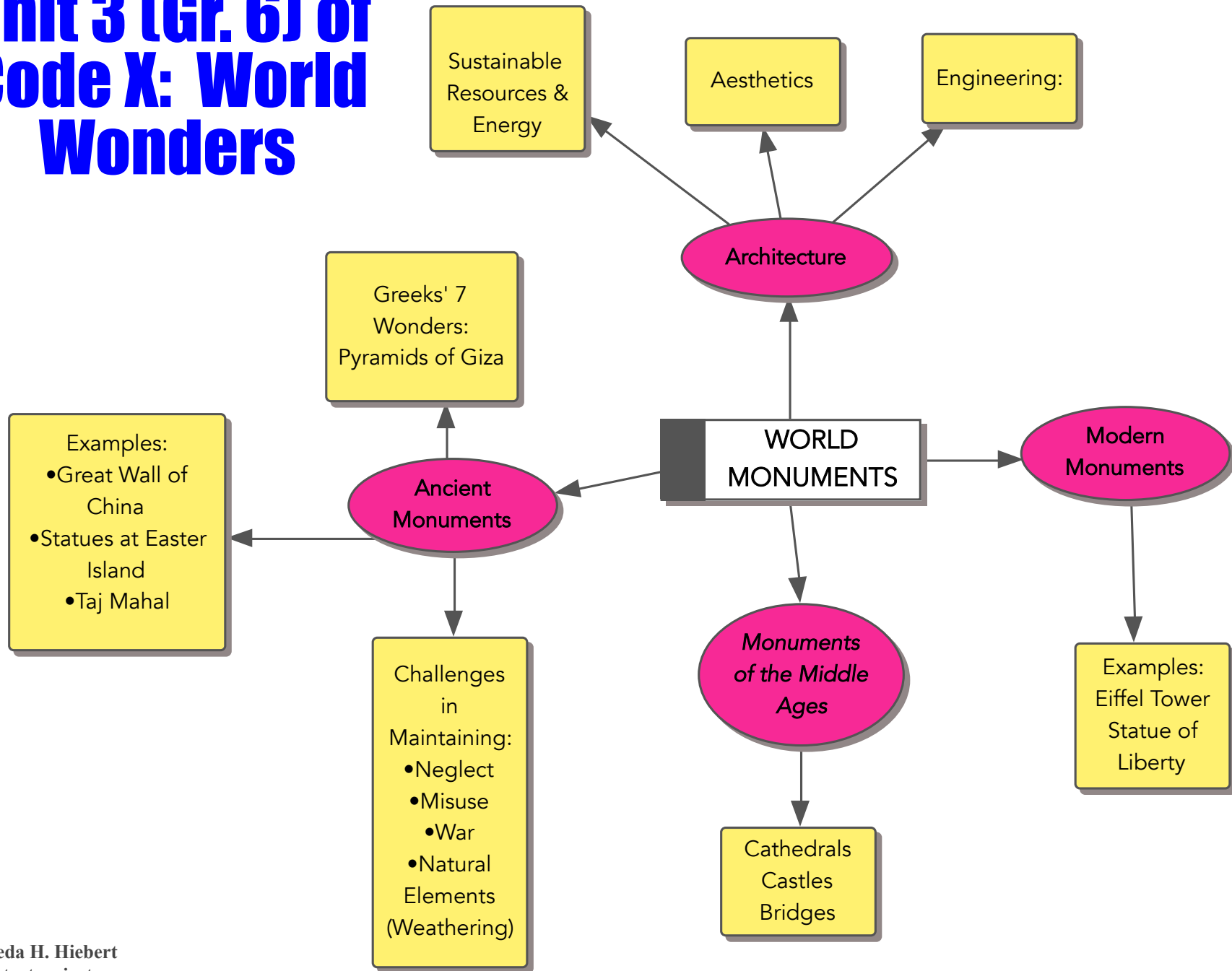
The criticisms are a measure of how important the complex is to India and the world, as a symbol of historical and cultural glory, and as an **architectural marvel**. It was constructed of brick covered with marble and **sandstone**, with elaborate **inlays** of precious and **semiprecious** stones. The designers and builders, in their **unerring** sense of form and **symmetry**, **infused** the entire 42-acre complex of buildings, gates, walls and gardens with unearthly grace. "It combines the great **rationality** of its design with an appeal to the senses," says **Ebba Koch**, author of *The Complete Taj Mahal*, a careful study of the **monument** published in 2006.

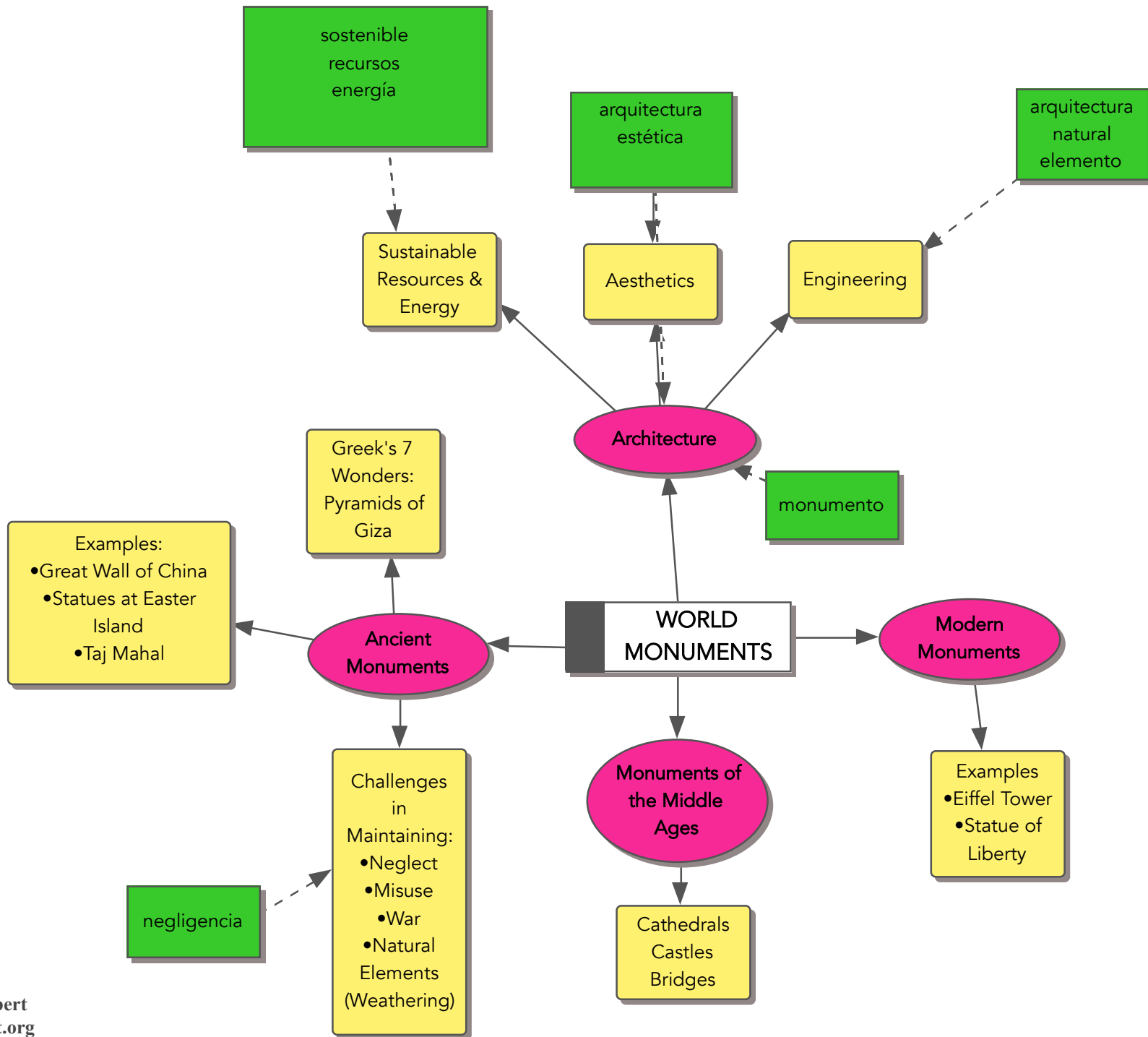
Nature has also taken its **toll**. At the wall's western end, desert **sandstorms** have worn down much of China's great wonder. **Dong Yaohui** said, "Saving the Great Wall is now the most **urgent** task facing our country. Its **splendor** must be rebuilt."

Preservationists also argue that commercial developers are destroying the **aesthetic** beauty of China's Great Wall. Developers have turned parts of the wall into a **tourist destination**. Visitors to the wall at the **Badaling** section near **Beijing** can take one of five **cable** cars to the top of the wall, **bungee-jump** off a section of the wall, paraglide along the wall, or ride a toboggan down the mountain.

Action 3: TEACH WORDS IN INFORMATIONAL TEXTS IN TOPICAL NETWORKS

Unit 3 (Gr. 6) of Code X: World Wonders





Beth found a **sponsor**, the **Bethel Presbyterian Church**. Like the rest of **Wheaton**, the church was almost all white, and from our **standpoint**, all **haftamat**, or **crazy-rich**. Bethel went to work immediately on finding us an affordable home, no small **feat** in Wheaton.

Knowing that we could get lost in the **maze** of streets and homes, we rarely left the **motel** unless we were accompanied by a World Relief **caseworker**.

One day, though, my father decided that we should brave the new country on our own. **Tweolde** and **Selamawi**, get your shoes on, he announced. We need to let the outside air beat on us.

Moving to America was both exciting and frightening, but we found great comfort in knowing that my father spoke English. Having spent years **regaling** us with stories about his graduate years in America, he had left us with the distinct impression that America was his second home. My mother and I planned to stick close to him, letting him guide us through the **exotic** American landscape that he knew so well. We counted on him not only to translate the language but also to **translate** the culture, to be a link to this most foreign of lands. He was to be our own private **Rosetta** stone.

from *Funny in Farsi* (Firoozeh Dumas)

A Times reporter described **Einstein's** arrival. A man in a faded gray **raincoat** and a **flopping** black felt hat that nearly **concealed** the gray hair that **straggled** over his ears stood on the boat deck of the **steamship Rotterdam** yesterday, **timidly** facing a **battery** of cameramen. ...

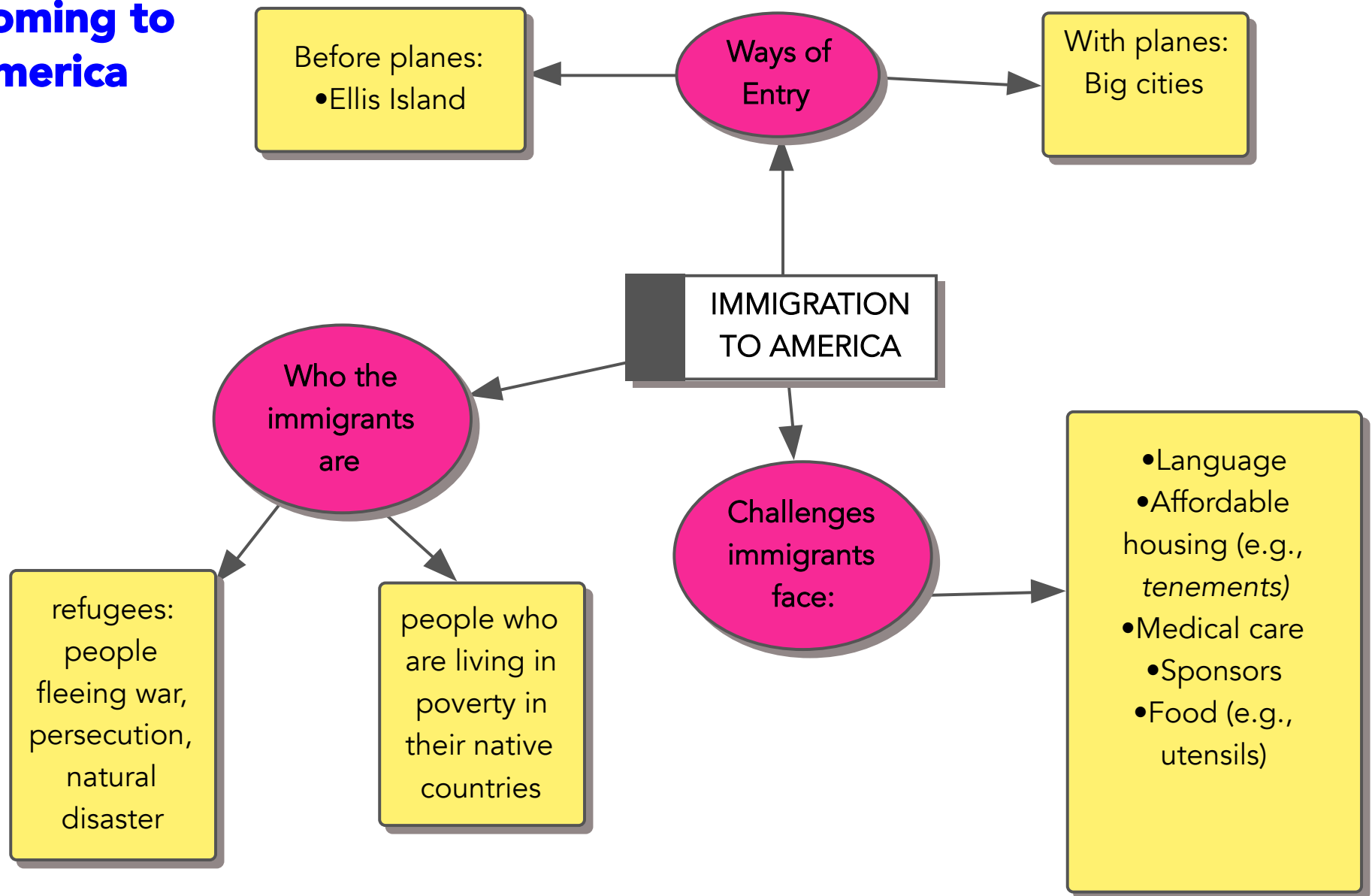
Twelve years later, the **world-famous** Einstein returned to America for good, fleeing **Nazi** Germany and its **persecution** of Jews, and settled in New Jersey to work at **Princeton University**.

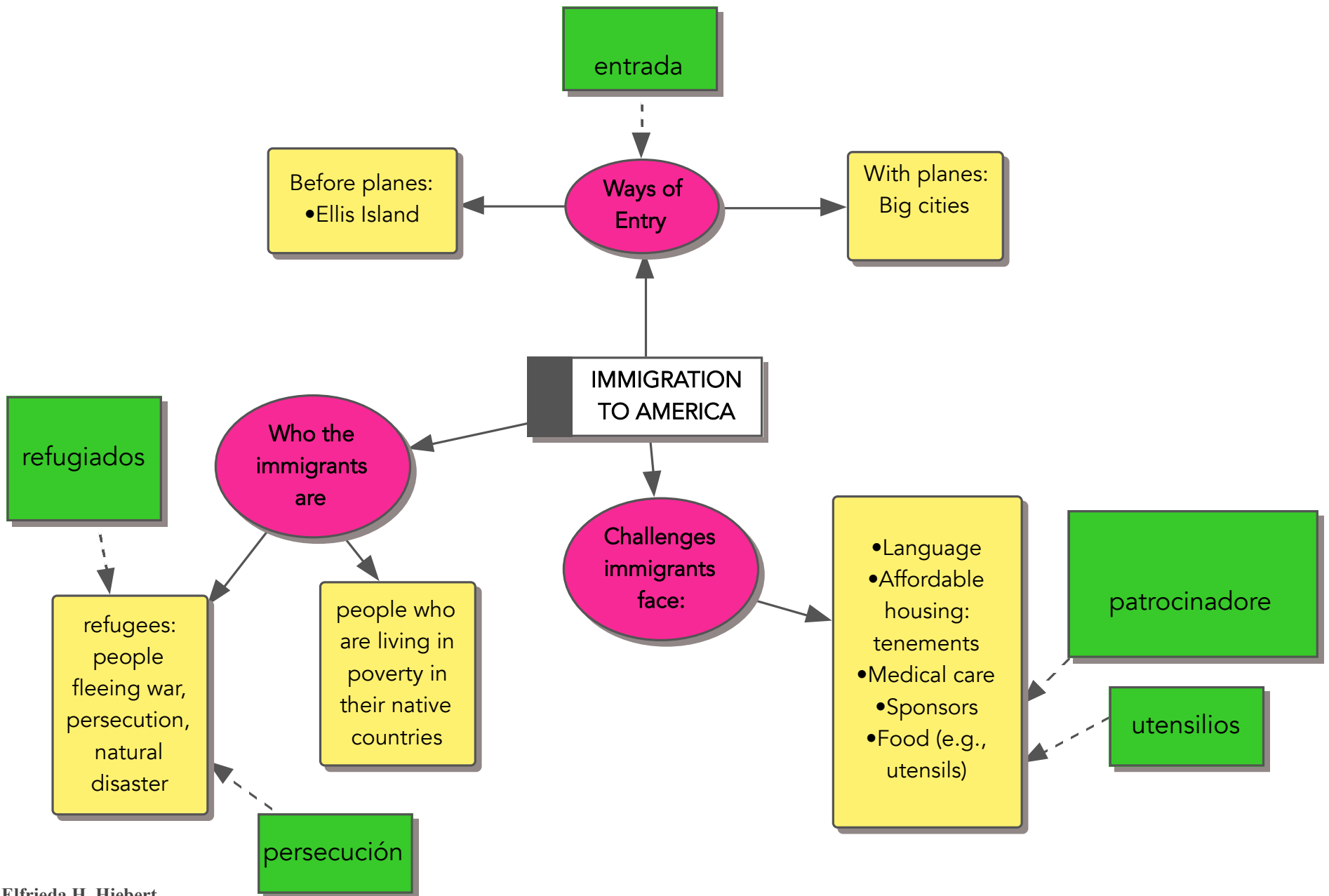
One early morning in December 1900, a **sixteen-year-old** boy left **Ellis** Island and made his way alone into New York City. Struggling with his heavy bundles, **Marcus Ravage** elbowed his way through the crowded streets of the Lower East Side....

Marcus and three other young men shared the **sofa**, sleeping with their heads on the **cushions** and feet **propped** awkwardly on chairs. Nine bodies pressed together on the floor, **huddling** like seals on a rock. In the kitchen, Mrs. Segal and one child **cuddled** on top of the **washtubs** while the rest of the children slept on the floor.

Shutting out the sky: Life in the tenements of New York
1880-1924 (Deborah Hopkinson)

UNIT 4 (Gr. 6) of CODE X: Coming to America

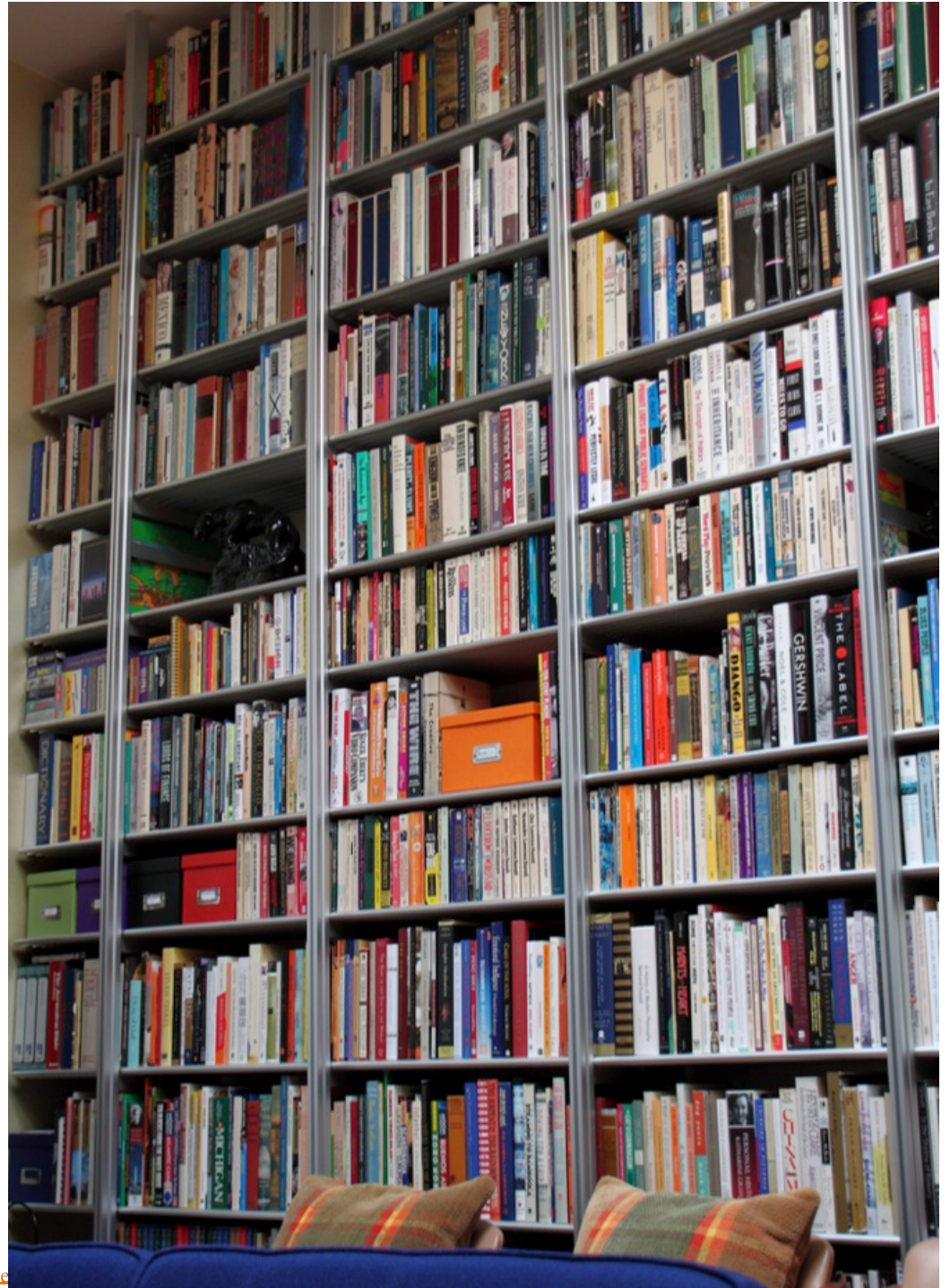




Idea	Action	Open-Access Resource
1. A small group of words does the heavy lifting in English.	1. Increase volume of reading	1. •FYI for Kids •ReadWorks.org
2. Rare words in narrative texts are from synonym networks.	2. Teach students prolific synonym networks	2. •Super Synonym Sets for Stories (S4) •Exceptional Expressions in Everyday Events (E4)
3. Rare words in informational texts belong to topical networks.	3. Teach words in informational texts in topical networks.	3. •Word Maps

Idea 4: Knowledge Matters in Proficient Reading.

**Knowledge is
“stored” in
texts and...**



Elfrieda H. Hiebert

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**texts typically
have more
rare words
than
conversations
/oral
language.**



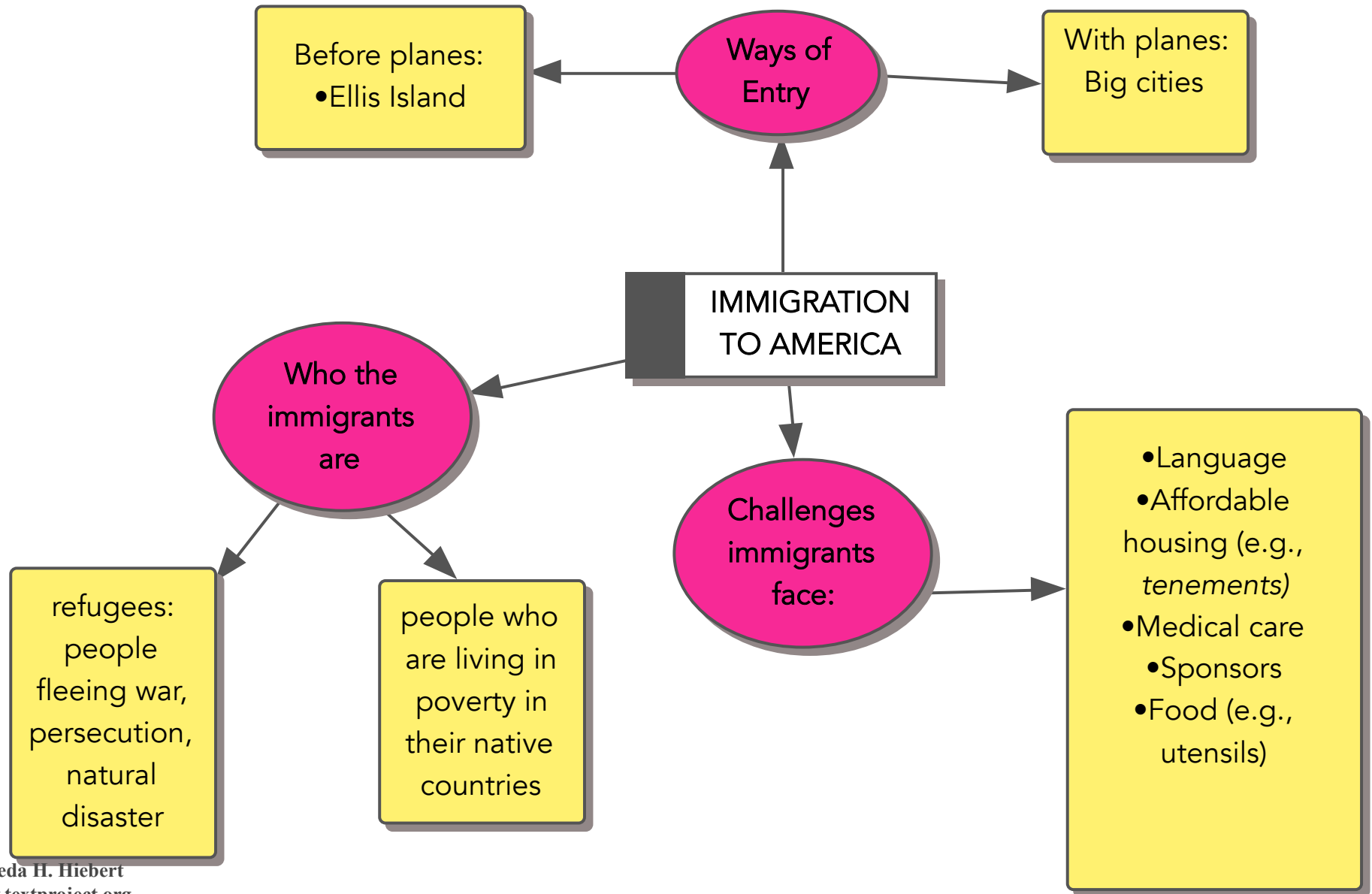
Elfrieda H. Hiebert

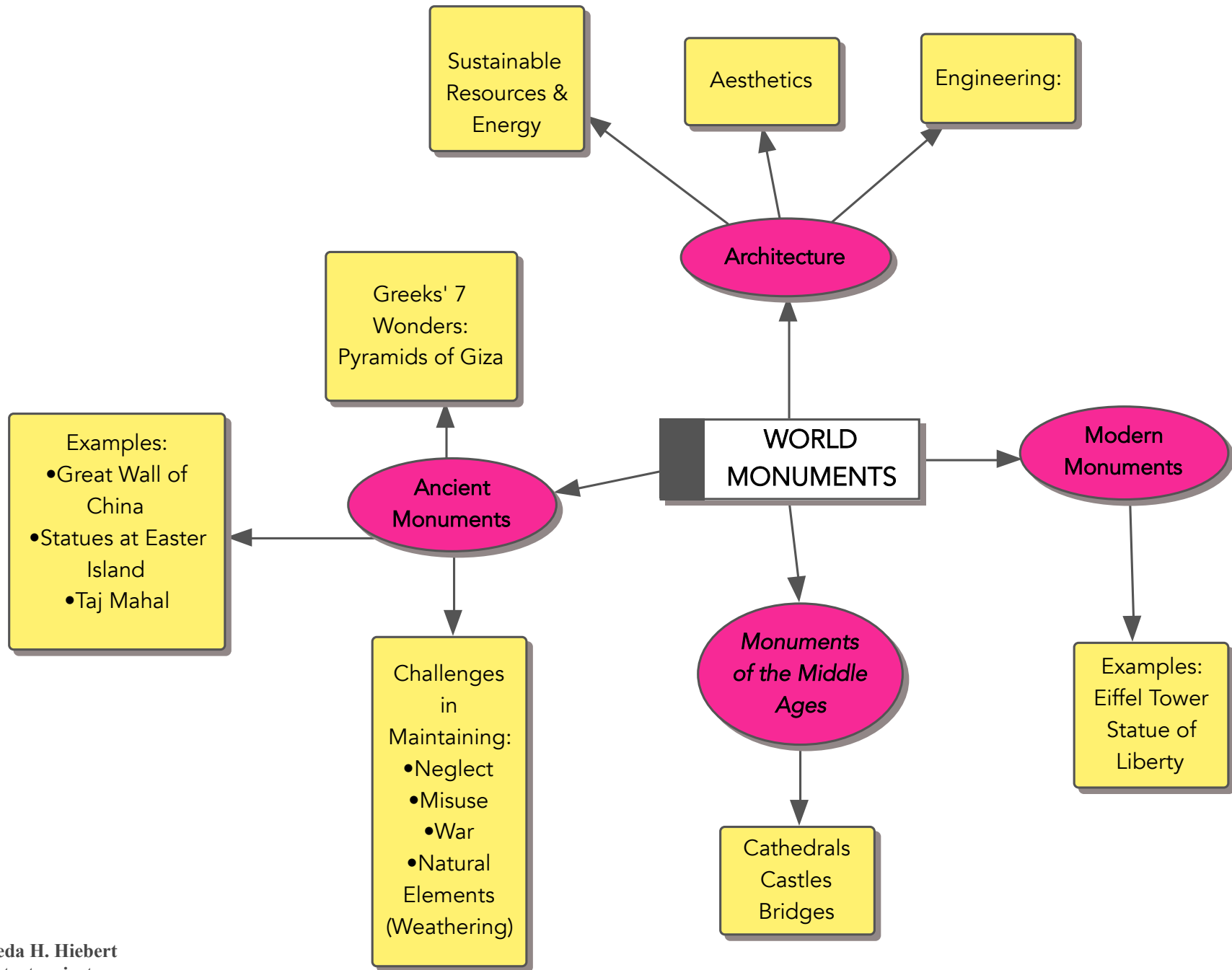
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- **Knowledge (including stories) is stored in texts.**
- **Knowledge is represented by vocabulary.**
- **Success in English/Language Arts is based on students' ability to comprehend texts with a diverse range of content.**

Action 4: Develop bodies of knowledge in English/ Language Arts instruction

1. Knowledge Maps





2. Providing *CHOICES* to go into more depth on topics



Architecture
The Parthenon

Architecture, like painting, literature, and other forms of art, reflects the ideals of the people who build it. The Parthenon is the best example of ancient Greek architecture. The structure, created between 447 B.C.E. and 432 B.C.E., tells us a lot about the Greek way of thinking.

In Greece, balance and order were important **principles**¹. The Greeks believed that everything around them happened for a reason. They wanted to find out this reason and discover the order of the world around them. Their buildings were beautiful, but they do not overflow with **frivolity**² or emotion. Instead, Greek buildings define order.

Columns are one **hallmark**³ of classical structure that we associate with Greece and Rome. The Parthenon was built with eight columns on the front and 17 on each side. The building is symmetrical and balanced. Mathematical **principles** make the design stable. Almost the entire structure is made of marble.

Principles in the text
www.textproject.org

Architecture
The Duomo



The Duomo
Florence, Italy

One building, more than any other, marks the arrival of the Renaissance to Europe. Did you know that “naissance” means “birth” in French and that the Renaissance was the rebirth of classical learning in Italy? Art and architecture took off during the Renaissance. Many new ideas influenced design. The Duomo, with its grand dome, is a perfect example of new ideas and **innovation**.

Work on the Duomo cathedral, in Florence, Italy, actually started before the Renaissance, in 1296. But the building took 140 years to complete. The **plague**² and many wars prevented construction from continuing on the building as planned. By 1420, the building was almost finished, but there was one serious problem. The plans for the building called for a huge cupola, or dome—bigger than anything built up to that point. No one knew how to build such a dome.

The Influence of the Arch

By ReadWorks



The lasting influence of ancient Rome is apparent in many areas of our contemporary society. Sophisticated elements of law, engineering, literature, philosophy, architecture, and art can all be traced back to the Roman Empire. But perhaps one of the most lasting contributions from Roman civilization is something we see nearly every day: the Roman arch.

An arch is a curved structure designed to support or strengthen a building. Arches are traditionally made of stone, brick, or concrete; some modern arches are made of steel or laminated wood. The wedge-shaped blocks that form the sides of an arch are called voussoirs, and the top center stone, called the keystone, is the last block to be inserted. During construction, the arch is supported from below before the keystone is put in. The curve of an arch may take different shapes, but it is often a rounded or pointed semicircle.

The Party's Over

Parties and **stunts** at the Great Wall of China are now against the law. A stunt is a dangerous or an unusual act that is done for attention.

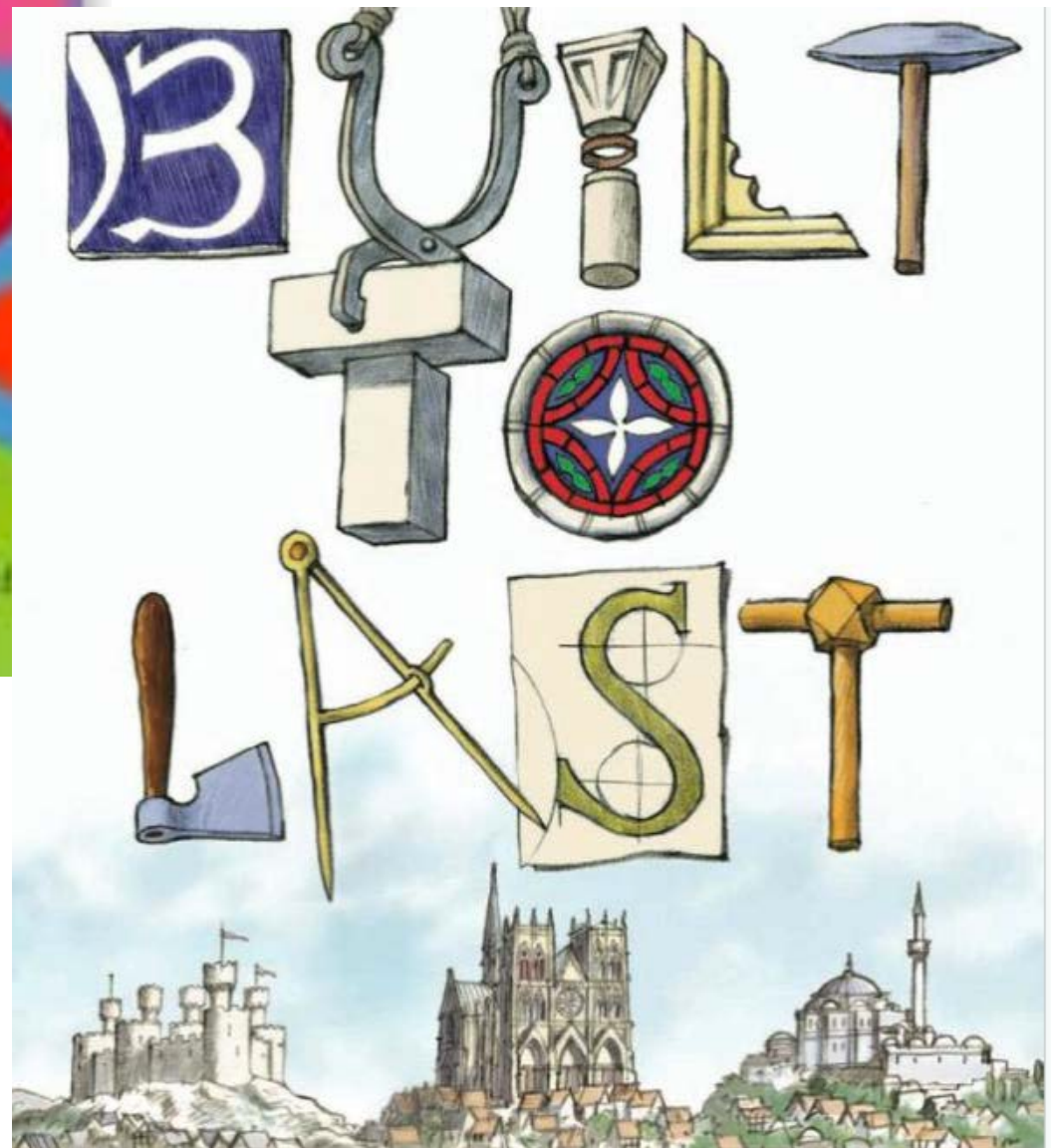
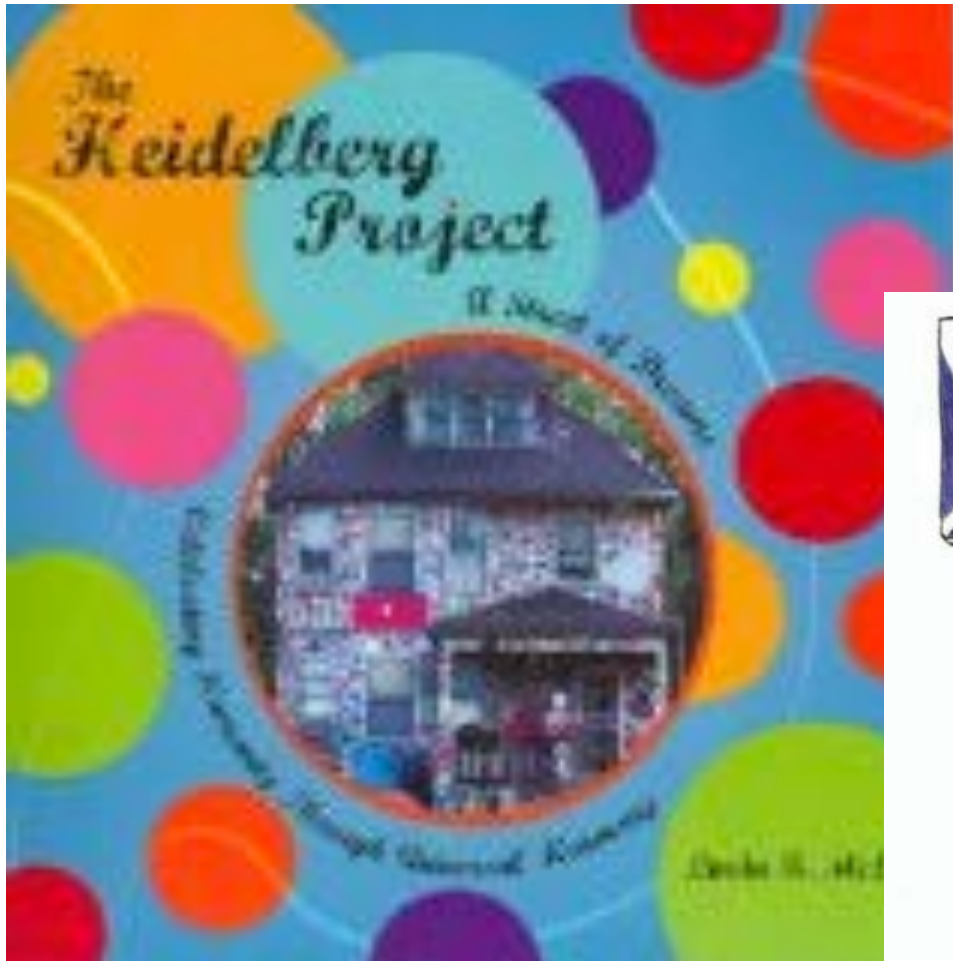


Leigh Haeger

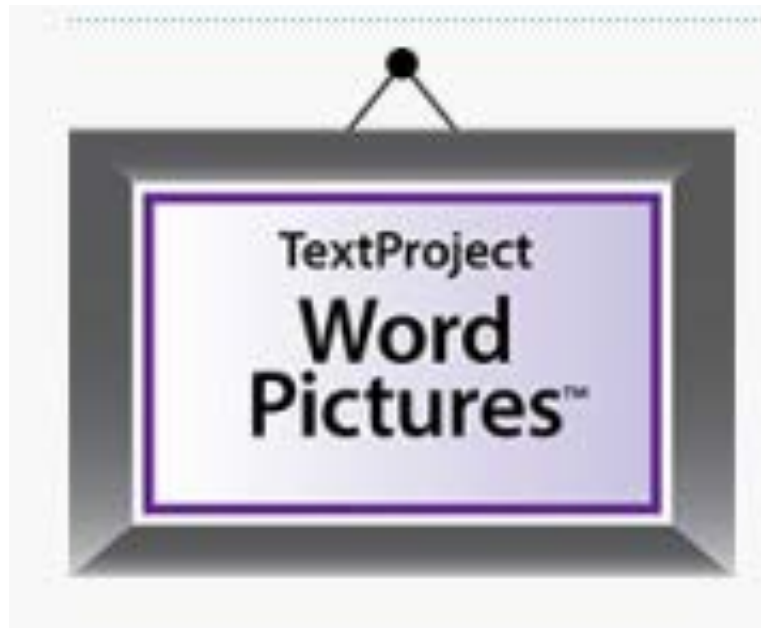
In 2005, Danny Way became the first person to jump over the Great Wall on a skateboard. Over the years, many tourists have climbed the famous wall. Others have jumped over the wall on motorcycles.

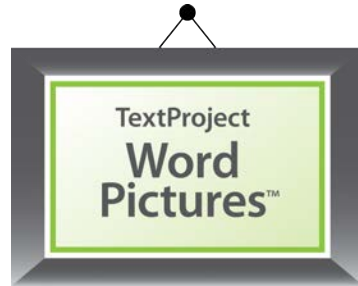
Parties and stunts have caused serious damage to the Great Wall, say officials. The Chinese government has now issued new rules to protect the famous landmark.

The Great Wall is the longest structure ever built. It twists and turns for more than 4,000 miles through China. Parts of the wall are more than 2,000 years old.



3. Build Breadth & Interest through Word Pictures





Fashion and Design—

General and Specific Fashion and Design Terms



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Ancient Egypt



Photo: Artist's sketch: Walk in the Garden; limestone; New Kingdom, 18th dynasty, c. 1335 BC. Egyptian Museum Berlin, Inv. no. 15000 (donated by James Simon in 1920). February, 2006. ©2006 by Photo: Andreas Praefcke (Own work (own photograph)) [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons
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4. Knowledge matters in proficient reading Elfrieda H. Hiebert www.textproject.org	4. Develop bodies of knowledge in ELA instruction.	4. •Word Pictures •ReadWorks Lessons



Stories of Words Native American Languages

By: Elfrieda H. Hiebert
& Lynn W. Kloss

Learning About Words

"Look at that moose! It's dripping wet, and it has a mouthful of weeds!" This person is speaking English, but moose is not an English word. Instead, it's from a Native American language that may have meant "the strips off." That's because moose eat bark they strip off trees.

The settlers from England who landed in North America in the 1500s found places, animals, and plants they'd never seen before. Sometimes, they named these things for animals, plants, or even places that looked like those in their home countries. Sometimes, they named them with words they borrowed from another language. These are two ways words enter a language.

The Native American groups in North America spoke languages that are very different from English. In addition, there may have been as many as a thousand different Native American languages. Often, Native Americans and settlers invented sign language that allowed them to communicate with each other. In that way, both languages grew and the people began to understand one another.

Stories of Words: Food

By: Elfrieda H. Hiebert
& Andrew G. Funk

Italian Noodles

The names of most pastas describe how they look. Here are some examples.

Name for Pasta	How the Pasta Looks	The Word's Meaning in Italian
farfalle	bow ties or butterflies	farfalle: butterflies
linguini	flat, narrow strips	linguini: little tongues
penne	medium-sized tubes	penne: feathers or quills
spaghetti	long, rod-like strands	spago: a thin string or cord (spaghetti: little strings or cords)
vermicelli	long, very thin strands	vermicelli: little worms



The English word noodle came from the German word *Nudel*. However, many of the noodles eaten in the United States are called by the Italian word for noodles: *pasta*. Pasta comes in many shapes, sizes, and lengths. Some pastas are smooth, while others have ridges. Some have a filling, while others are hollow or solid.





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