**Vocabulary words from Module 1, Lessons 1-6**

**(Lesson 1)**

form – the shape or structure of a story; how knowledge or information is expressed or communicated.

content – the subject matter or substance of a story; what knowledge or information is expressed or communicated.

power – being able to act in a way that works well; having a lot of sway or rule over others; being very good at manipulating or changing feelings or ways of thinking.

novel-in-verse – a novel told in verse (poems) rather than in prose.

Storytelling – a responsive way to use words and actions to skillfully illuminate the elements and thoughts of a story while also helping the person who is listening to the story to use their imagination.

**(lesson 2)**

“sense of self” – how a person defines himself or herself,

indicative mood – expresses, or indicates, a fact or opinion; adds detail or describes what happens.

imperative mood – expresses, or states, a command; subject is implied “you.”

interrogative mood – expresses, or asks, a question; inverts the subject-verb order.

**(lesson 3)**

ode – a poem in praise or celebration of something or someone, often expressing deep love or admiration in a lofty and enthusiastic style.

free verse – poetry which has no formal rhymes, stanzas, or rhythmic patterns.

hustle – to move quickly in a rough way; pushing something with force.

**(lesson 4)**

metaphor – a phrase that compares two unlike things without using *like* or *as* to show similarities.

simile – a comparison using the word *like* or *as*.

allusion – a reference made to something that is not directly mentioned.

mythical – something that is depicted, portrayed, close to being in a legend or epic tale.

confrontational – dealing with situations in an aggressive, hostile or argumentative way.

**(lesson 5)**

“sense of world” – how a person defines himself or herself related to their environment and personal relationships.

**(lesson 6)**

hyperbole – in writing or speaking when one overstates or magnifies a point in order to emphasize its importance.

**Vocabulary words from *The Crossover***

Crêpes suzette (page 4)

podiatry (page 29)

amateurs (page 61) – a person unskilled or inexperienced in a particular activity

comradery (page 80)

moony (page 89)

seed (page 113)

melee (page 155) – a confused hand to hand fight among several people

autopsy (page 225) – an examination done after death

pulchritudinous (page 55) – having great physical beauty and appeal

calamity (page 39) – an unexpected, undesirable event

churlish (page 142) – having a bad temper, and being difficult to work with

**GRAMMAR SECTION – Important things to know**

Capitalization rules

Apostrophe and comma usage

*Comma: (1) after each item in a series of three or more, but not the last item (2) after the greeting of a friendly letter, and closing of any letter*

Parts of speech: verbs

Recognize subject/verb

Sentence combining:

Sally is a smart girl.

Sally’s favorite subject is English.

Sally likes art class at school.

Prepositions: recognize them in a sentence and know which part to cross out.

Be able to unscramble prepositions

Know this rule:

A preposition begins with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and ends with a \_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Be able to recognize compound objects (hint: the subject is the OBJECT of the preposition. Sometimes there are two of them.)

NOT is an adverb. Do not underline it as part of the verb. Draw a box around the NOT.

TO + VERB is an infinitive and is not a prepositional phrase.