

Vocabulary

Fox's texts: (West 2,000)

Many persons who “talk” with their hands are blunk. They have doubts about what they are saying, so they try to cover up by drolling a false parn of excitement and urgency. These same people are usually very gruk and may be over-talkative and speak too loudly. Hurbish feelings are belaved by the person who tries to keep all leeds to a monton; such a person is nep, porded, and lacking in self-ruck. Slussion is frequently trunded by a veeling wurd, zornish eye, and an inability to face other people directly. Brankness and codision are shown in a number of leeds. A man may run his hand through his hair or over the top of his head if he is dork; a man or a woman may frung the back of the neck. They are trying to tell themselves to galump. Jalup is belaved by a rantid loercion with one's modical abdurance. The woman or man who nardles with hair or keeps polluking clothing is arbushed and socially incrup. A woman may smooth out feluciary wrinkles or blum at her skirt, and a man may blum at his tie or snickle his farn.

Fox's texts: (Thorndike-Lorge 10,000)

Many persons who “talk” with their hands are insecure. They have doubts about what they are saying, so they try to cover up by creating a false atmosphere of excitement and urgency. These same people are usually very emotional and may be over-talkative and speak too loudly. Hurbish feelings are revealed by the person who tries to keep all gestures to a minimum; such a person is shy, porded, and lacking in self-esteem. Depression is frequently indicated by a slumping posture, zornish eye, and an inability to face other people directly. Tenseness and apprehension are shown in a number of gestures. A man may run his hand through his hair or over the top of his head if he is bald; a man or a woman may clasp the back of the neck. They are trying to tell themselves to relax. Distress is revealed by a constant loercion with one's physical appearance. The woman or man who fiddles with hair or keeps adjusting clothing is embarrassed and socially insecure. A woman may smooth out imaginary wrinkles or tug at her skirt, and a man may tug at his tie or finger his farn.

"Vocabulary in context"

Anna Fisher Kruse

the idea is not to just guess but to guess intelligently

1. word elements: prefixes, suffixes, and roots
2. diagrams and charts
3. clues of definition:
 - a. parentheses or footnotes - students must be taught to recognize the physical appearance of these
 - b. synonyms and antonyms - typically occur along with other clues: that is, is-clauses, explanations in parentheses, and so on.
 - (1) is and that is (X is Y; X, that is, Y) are easily recognizable signal words giving definitional clues
 - (2) appositional clause constructions sets off by commas, which, or, or dashes (X, Y; X—Y—; X, which is Y; X, or Y) are also physically recognizable clues.
4. inference clues from discourse
 - a. Example clues - often accompanied by physical clues such as i.e., e.g., and for example.
 - b. Summary clues - from the sum of the information in a sentence or paragraph, the student can understand the word
 - c. Experience clues - "the reader can get a meaning from a word by recalling a similar situation he has experienced and making the appropriate inference"
5. general aids -

often do not provide specific information, but are helpful in narrowing the options. Include the function of the word in question, i.e., noun, verb, adj. etc.

pp. 312-317. Michael H. Long and Jack C. Richards (eds.). 1987. Methodology in TESOL: a book of readings. Newbury House, Inc.

The Settlement of New Zealand

The first Maori settlers arrived in New Zealand about 1,000 years ago from a homeland known as 'Hawaiki,' believed to be somewhere in east Polynesia. Maori society is based on a hierarchical system with chiefs, elders and tohunga (priests) heading tribes and sub-tribes. The central marae or meeting place in the communal villages was the forum for elaborate, formal debate — in a system with no written language, oratory became a finely polished skill.

By the 1820s, the first Europeans began to arrive; traders in flax and timber, sealers, whalers and missionaries. By the 1840s the flow of Europeans was beginning to show. Their culture was increasingly undermined, their land bought for inadequate payment and the people decimated by European diseases such as measles or the common cold.

By the 1860s conflict was unavoidable, in spite of an agreement, the Treaty of Waitangi, signed in 1840, which ceded New Zealand to the British Crown and guaranteed certain rights to the Maoris. To this day the treaty and its intentions remain a subject of controversy.

Twenty years of bitter fighting between Maori tribes and British troops finally drew to a close in the early 1880s, and the country set about developing itself into a nation.

The Maori people took a long time to recover from the effects of a colonisation that demoralised them, alienated them from their land and undermined their culture. But a resurgence of interest and pride in a unique culture and language had gained momentum in recent years, and those interested in Maoritanga (culture) will find a vital, lively Polynesian culture in New Zealand.

Gary Hannam and Lesley McIntosh. 1985. *Travellers New Zealand*. Pacific Tourism Promotions. Auckland: Kingswood Printing Company. pp. 8-9.

Definitions given in the text:

paragraph 1, line 4: word underlined, definition in parentheses

paragraph 1, lines 5-6: word underlined, definition in following or-phrase

last paragraph, next to last line: word underlined, definition in parentheses