

JURASSIC PARK

VOCABULARY, P. 1-80

These materials are aligned with Indiana Language Arts Standards 2000 9.1.1 and 9.1.4

1. abrasive
2. asphyxiated (asphyxiate)
3. carnivore, carnivorous
4. chaos
5. commercial, commercialize, commercialization (commerce)
6. contaminant (contaminate)
7. erode
8. fragile
9. frantic
10. herbivore, herbivorous
11. intermittent
12. legitimate
13. mauled (maul)
14. menacingly (menace)
15. poised (poise)
16. predator
17. resuscitating (resuscitate)
18. synthesize
19. turbulent, turbulence
20. unremarkable

JURASSIC PARK

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Directions: Use the best vocabulary word in the sentences that follow.

abrasive	commercial	frantic	mauled	resuscitating
asphyxiated	contaminant	herbivore	menacingly	synthesize
carnivore	erode	intermittent	poised	turbulent
chaos	fragile	legitimate	predator	unremarkable

1. After the pit bull escaped and _____ a little girl, it was put to death.
2. Natural insulin was very expensive, so scientists found a way to _____ it and make it more cheaply.
3. Because it is so _____, sandpaper feels unpleasant against the skin.
4. In his simple khakis, white shirt, and tie, Henry felt _____. No one noticed him.
5. Styrofoam "peanuts" help protect _____ products when they are shipped.
6. The lion is a _____; it preys on other animals.
7. Scientists like Benjamin Franklin explored science out of curiosity and to benefit all people. More recent scientists like Thomas Edison had a more _____ purpose: they wanted to make money.
8. The Emergency Medical Technician was successful in _____ the child who nearly drowned.
9. The gymnast was confidently _____ on the balance beam before beginning her routine.
10. The miners trapped underground waited, hoping someone could rescue them before they used up all their oxygen and _____.
11. Because dogs eat meat, they are considered _____ (s).
12. Because rabbits eat only plants, they are considered _____ (s).
13. The Internet began as an academic tool but has gained important _____ uses in the last 10 years as more and more businesses use it.
14. Some people think fluoride in drinking water is a benefit, but others think fluoride is a _____.
15. When the little boy fell into the backyard pool, the family dog barked _____ (ly) to alert the family to the danger.
16. Attending a funeral is a _____ reason to miss school; oversleeping is not.
17. Planes try to avoid thunderstorms because of the _____ winds.
18. Many statues and buildings have begun to _____ because of acid rain.
19. The _____, "start and stop" rain lasted all day.
20. My room was in such a mess that Mom said it looked like _____.
21. As the dark clouds approached _____, Lee decided to go to the basement for safety.
22. Collin was such a grouch that people said he had a(n) _____ personality.
23. Many countries have passed laws to keep DDT and other _____ (s) out of the water and food supply.

24. Some people do all their Christmas shopping in one _____ trip on Christmas Eve.
25. Charles and Maggie were always fighting, breaking up, and getting back together. People said they had a _____ relationship.

Synonyms

Indicate the synonym for the boldfaced word.

1. **asphyxiated** swam laughed suffocated studied
2. **frantic** frightened sleepy loud pleased
3. **fragile** sturdy hopeful foreign breakable
4. **turbulent** violent expensive appropriate matching
5. **chaos** organization debt confusion clean

Antonyms

Indicate the antonym for the boldfaced word.

1. **unremarkable** simple outstanding annoying chartreuse
2. **intermittent** sudden brilliant steady collapsible
3. **commercial** private understandable delicious business
4. **legitimate** honest harmonious electronic illegal
5. **menacingly** sweetly incorrectly threateningly daily

Writing

Choose five of the words from the list above. Write a sentence for each word that demonstrates the meaning in context.

Literal and Figurative Language

Identify the figure of speech in each of the following sentences.

- A. simile B. metaphor C. personification D. hyperbole

- _____ 1. The thumping of the helicopter, *like the beating of a warning drum*, told everyone at the hospital that someone was seriously hurt.
- _____ 2. Mike Bowman had hoped the trip to Costa Rica would *be the best vacation in a thousand years*.
- _____ 3. Alice Levin's faxed X-ray of a procompsognathus was *a voice from the past*, reminding the scientists to be careful of hoaxes.
- _____ 4. Genarro thought Jurassic Park would be *a money machine*.
- _____ 5. The animals *welcomed the visitors to the island* with a trumpeting call.

WORDS FROM CLASSICAL MYTHOLOGY

Chaos

by Ron Leadbetter

<http://www.pantheon.org/mythica/articles/c/chaos.html>

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Chaos is from the Greek word Khaos, meaning "gaping void". There are many explanations as to who or what Chaos is, but most theories state that it was the void from which all things developed into a distinctive entity, or in which they existed in a confused and amorphous [shapeless] shape before they were separated into [specific things]. In other words, Chaos is or was "nothingness." . . . some ancient writers thought it was the primary source of all things . . .

Chaos has been described as the great void of emptiness within the universe from which Eros [love] came and it was he who gave divine order and also perfected all things. In later times it was written that Chaos was a confused shapeless mass from which the universe was developed into a cosmos, or harmonious order. . . . Ovid the Roman writer described Chaos . . . as, "rather a crude and indigested mass, a lifeless lump, unfashioned and unframed, of jarring seeds and justly Chaos named."

Read the explanation above and answer these questions.

1. In your own words, what was the original meaning of Chaos?

2. According to one story, which deity created order from Chaos?

3. If something were described as "chaotic" today, what might it look like?

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