

Writing Monday 20th September

Essential Task

OMG!!! Exploring Slang

Learning intentions from the Reading Honeycomb

13. I can use a range of precise vocabulary to communicate meaning

10. I can deliberately use written and visual language features when appropriate to enhance my writing

Overview:

- Reflect on the slang words you use daily
- Interview a whanau member about what slang words they used and compare how they have changed
- Explore the etymologies (history) of these and other slang words
- Display your findings in a visually interesting way
- Create a class dictionary entry for your chosen slang word

Class Notes

You might be surprised to learn that all of the following words listed here were added in the March 2011 Oxford English Dictionary (O.E.D.) update:

- chillax
- I heart _____
- automagically
- OMG
- tweetup
- LBD
- couch surf
- singledom
- BFF
- interweb
- LOL

Questions to think about:

- ? What makes something “dictionary-worthy”?
- ? What does the fact that so many of these words come from technological advances say about our culture? *(For example, the text language or words which describe an action ‘selfie’)*
- ? How has language changed recently in response to events in our lives? *(For example, our COVID language such as ‘social distancing’, ‘lockdown’, ‘anti vaxer’)*
- ? Here are some examples of words which meanings have changed over time:

Nice

Silly

Awful

2. Find out what slang words your parents and grandparents used to see how the words have changed. (If you can only interview one that is fine.)

For example: to say something was awesome back when your grandma was younger she may have said “groovy”, your mum “choice” and you might say, “lit”.

You could record that as:

What are words did you use to use when you were younger to say something is cool?

Grandma: groovy

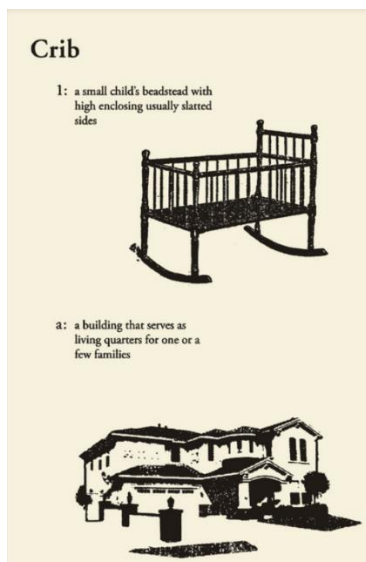
Mum: choice, primo

Me: tight, lit

WRITE YOUR QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS IN THE BOX BELOW

[Type here]

2. Create a visual entry for a dictionary to show the original meaning of the word and the more common slang meaning.



Example:

Paste yours here (be creative):

Extension task

LI: I can write a narrative about a specific topic and incorporate vocabulary that relates to the topic.

We are lucky in Aotearoa-New Zealand to have lots of wild areas full of native flora and fauna (plants and creatures!). We should take care of our natural environment, especially with the rāhui on to protect our endemic kauri, but we are still fortunate to be able to explore and discover our whenua. Tramping and camping is a big part of New Zealand life, and there are many wonderful adventures to be had.

Your task is to write a story about a camping or tramping adventure and include some specific vocabulary words – some of which are slang - from the glossary provided. If you want to, you can add some of your own! Make sure you know the meaning before you use a word! **Use one of the picture prompts below to get you started.**

You could choose to:

- a) Describe a moment in detail, or
- b) Write a narrative about something that happens to a character or characters, and how they solved a problem.

Inject as much imagination into your story as possible and select words from the glossary list below to make your story sound like you have knowledge or researched your subject well. This is something authors have to do all the time! **Scroll all the way to the end to the box for typing in your story.**



1



2



4



4

NZ Tramping Glossary – includes some slang words!

bach: (*bat-ch*) a small (or not so small) holiday home.

billy: a small pot, traditionally aluminium, for boiling water/tea in.

biv, bivvy, bivouac: a small rough shelter or a sheltered campsite.

bush: New Zealand word for a native forest or wooded area.

campsite: a location either formal or informal for pitching a tent.

cooker: New Zealand name for a tramping stove (camp stove).

Department of Conservation (DOC): Government department in charge of the outdoors in New Zealand.

dunny: slang for toilet (see also long drop).

Global Positioning System (GPS): usually a hand held device which will provide navigation information such as latitude, longitude and elevation.

kai: Te reo Māori word for food.

kai moana: 'food of the sea' or in other words seafood. Many of the coastal tracks in New Zealand allow you to access free seafood like fish, mussels, paua and crayfish straight from the ocean.

long drop: a back country toilet, consists of a basic shelter with a toilet seat and an empty hole underneath.

pit: a trumper's sleeping bag or sleeping position in a hut or tent.

Personal Locator Beacon (PLB): satellite device for summoning rescue services.

Ridge: the highest ground between two major stream catchment areas and connecting several high points.

road end: see trail head, the end of a road and start of the track.

route: a possible passage from location A to location B but not necessarily marked, potentially dangerous.

scree: loose soil or stones inclined on a slope, which can be quite dangerous to climb on!

scroggin: (*scrog-gain*) A snack mixture of nuts, dried fruit, ginger and chocolate.

scroggin thief: The villain who steals all of the chocolate from the scroggin. Don't be a scroggin thief!

plodding: walking in a manner without conviction, usually at the end of a long hot day on a uninteresting track

swing bridge: suspension bridge usually constructed from wire, rope and wood

switch back: a zig zag path up a slope.

Track (*a track/the track*): a formed walkway from one location to another.

tramp/tramping/tramper: In New Zealand we say *tramp*, and not usually hike. But they mean the same thing.

Add your story here:

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for writing a story. It occupies the majority of the page below the text prompt.