



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

8th  
Battle of Brooklyn

### 8C Words Defined

barter / defect / dispatch / doctrine / embargo / flustered / foreboding / formidable / fortify / gaunt / haggard / incense / inventory / overt / susceptible

Below you'll find each vocabulary word that was used in the song. Each word is followed by the part of speech, a simple definition and a meaningful sentence. Some words will also have synonyms, antonyms and other forms of the word listed.

**1. barter** (verb) to trade

At recess, the boys will often *barter* their baseball cards with one another.

**2. defect** (noun) an imperfection or fault

The toy cow was supposed to "moo" when his tail was pulled, but it had a *defect* and made no sound at all.

Other forms: *Defect* can also be a verb meaning "to leave, desert or abandon," as in: The man tried to *defect* from his country because the ruler was a harsh dictator.

**3. dispatch** (verb) to send off or away

The police will *dispatch* over a hundred volunteers to help search the nearby woods and fields for the missing child.

Other forms: A *dispatch* can also be a noun meaning "a message," as in: The soldier delivered the important *dispatch*.

**4. doctrine** (noun) a principle, position or belief system that is taught

The speech was full of religious *doctrine*, so I was bored and confused at the same time.

Synonyms: theory, belief, dogma

Other forms: If you are taught a *doctrine* until you believe it, you have been *indoctrinated* (verb).

**5. embargo** (noun) a prohibition or restriction, usually of trade

Because the government announced an *embargo* of all Cuban goods, I couldn't let the ship come in to dock.

**6. flustered** (adj) put into a state of confusion

The lawyer was so *flustered* by the judge's remarks that he accidentally knocked his glass of water on the floor.

Synonyms: distraught, rattled

Antonyms: clearheaded, composed

**7. foreboding** (adj) menacing; indicating something bad is coming

The huge waves and strong winds were a *foreboding* sign that a hurricane was brewing off the coast.

Other forms: *Foreboding* can also be a noun meaning "a prophesy." Also, clouds might *forebode* (verb) a storm if they indicate a storm is coming.



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**8. formidable** (adj) causing fear or admiration

Even though Jasper was less than five feet tall, he was a *formidable* opponent in the boxing world.  
Synonyms: impressive, mighty, daunting

**9. fortify** (verb) to make strong; to protect against an attack

Tony decided to *fortify* his sagging roof by adding two pillars.

**10. gaunt** (adj) thin and bony

The only survivor from the shipwreck looked *gaunt* after being stranded on an island with little food for three weeks.  
Synonyms: skinny, bony

**11. haggard** (adj) worn and wild-looking

The travelers had *haggard* faces after flying for more than twenty hours without sufficient leg room or a meal.  
Synonyms: fatigued, exhausted, ashen

**12. incense** (verb) to make extremely angry; infuriate

Gary was *incensed* when he received an F on his math final exam because he had studied for two solid weeks.  
Other forms: *Incense* (noun) is also the name of the perfumed sticks you can buy to make your room smell good.

**13. inventory** (noun) a supply of goods or materials

The bookstore had plenty of *inventory* – they had crates and crates of books – they just didn't have anyone to sell them to.  
Other forms: *Inventory* is also sometimes used as a verb meaning "to take stock of," as in: As a waitress, I had to *inventory* the ketchup, mustard, salt and pepper at the end of my shift.

**14. overt** (adj) open and observable; obvious

Billy made *overt* attempts to be exceptionally well behaved around the holidays.  
Antonyms: hidden, sneaky, covert

**15. susceptible** (adj) easily influenced or affected

The premature baby was *susceptible* to colds, sicknesses, and infection.  
Antonyms: resistant



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## **8D Fix the Mistake**

barter / defect / dispatch / doctrine / embargo / flustered / foreboding / formidable / fortify / gaunt / haggard / incense / inventory / overt / susceptible

*Each of the sentences below has a mistake. The wrong vocabulary words have been used, so the sentences don't make sense. Rewrite each sentence using the correct vocabulary word from this unit.*

1. The model immediately noticed the **embargo** in the evening gown, even though it was very tiny.

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2. By **dispatching** with each other for various items, the Native Americans were introduced to different types of tools, foods and musical instruments.

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3. The hostages were completely **overt** from being given only bread and water for two months straight.

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4. Only **haggard** water polo teams made it to the state championship meet.

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5. The **foreboding** babysitter was pulling her hair out because she couldn't get the triplets to stop crying.

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6. The restaurant manager ordered me to count our **doctrine** of ice cream toppings.

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7. Many homeless people are **fortified** to catching colds and the flu in the winter since they live on the streets.

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8. China placed a total **inventory** on all American-made products.

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9. It **flusters** me so much when drivers tailgate me that I often scream at them.

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10. Diana tried to keep her feelings hidden, but it was the most **susceptible** display of affection I had ever seen.

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Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

11. After the marathon, the runners looked **formidable** and in need of hot showers.

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12. Nothing is more **gaunt** to a soldier walking through a village than the sound of absolute silence.

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13. New York City was forced to **barter** all of its police officers during the riots.

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14. The small country was so isolated that it created its own unique religious **defect**.

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15. The cotton tent had been **flustered** with nylon so that it wouldn't rip.

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Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## **8G Understanding What You Read**

barter / defect / dispatch / doctrine / embargo / flustered / foreboding / formidable / fortify / gaunt / haggard / incense / inventory / overt / susceptible

*Read the passage below. Then answer the questions.*

In March of 1776, after the yearlong Siege of Boston, the British fleet set sail for Canada to regroup and reorganize. General George Washington, expecting the British to attack New York City next, marched his troops to Manhattan and Brooklyn to fortify their position by building forts.

The British did just as Washington expected, sailing for New York Harbor and unloading many of their troops on Staten Island, between New Jersey and Brooklyn. However, Washington hadn't anticipated the size of the British army. More British soldiers had sailed from England, and they had also hired German mercenary soldiers to fight. In all, the British commanded a truly formidable army: They sent some 34,000 troops to New York. Washington had his forts, but he only had 9,000 men. Many of them were farmers who had left their farms to help. Having just marched from Boston with very little food, they were already gaunt, their faces haggard with exhaustion.

Things turned bad for the Americans when a British spy discovered a weakness in the American line. At night, the British marched through the weakly guarded Jamaica pass and came up on a group of Americans from the side. Those Americans fought back, but most of the soldiers were killed. The American soldiers pulled back to forts in Brooklyn Heights, dangerously close to the East River. Washington took inventory of the situation. He realized that if the British pressed on and pinned the Americans against the river, Washington and his men might have no choice but to surrender.

Therefore, during the night of August 30th, Washington decided that he had to evacuate Brooklyn and bring his soldiers to Manhattan. But moving 9,000 soldiers across the river wouldn't be easy. After all, there was no Brooklyn Bridge in 1776. Instead, they had big rowboats. But the process did not go as quickly as Washington had hoped, and by sunrise many men were still in Brooklyn, dangerously open to enemy attack. The first rays of light coming over the horizon were as foreboding as thunderclouds to the soldiers that morning. Luckily, just as the sun came up, an unusually thick fog rolled into New York Harbor, hiding the Americans from view.

Washington did retreat, eventually allowing the British to occupy all of New York City, which they held for the rest of the war. But his move caught the British completely by surprise, and his technique earned him praise from both Americans and the British. Certainly, his luck and smarts helped the Americans win their war of independence.



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**1. Which of the following describes Washington's knowledge of what the British would do after the Siege of Boston?**

- (A) He knew where they would sail, and he realized how big the army was.
- (B) He knew where they would sail, but he didn't realize how big the army was.
- (C) He didn't know where they would sail, but he realized how big the army was.
- (D) He didn't know where they would sail, and he didn't realize how big the army was.

**2. Which of the following mottos best fits the George Washington described in this passage?**

- (A) We will shell them on the beaches...we shall never surrender.
- (B) Live and let live.
- (C) You have to know when to strike and when to retreat.
- (D) The only thing we have to fear is fear itself.

**3. When "Washington took inventory of the situation," he**

- (A) scattered his troops
- (B) created fortifications
- (C) requested back up
- (D) gathered information of his current situation

**4. According to the text, the British army was made up of**

- (A) British soldiers and hired troops from Germany
- (B) British soldiers and Americans who opposed independence
- (C) English and British soldiers
- (D) Ships and cannons, mostly

**5. Why was the sunrise described as "foreboding" in this passage?**

- (A) because sunlight makes it easier to travel by boat
- (B) because sunshine might make the British troops lazy
- (C) because the sun would expose the American forts
- (D) because the sun would let the British see the American retreat