

**C.S. Lewis' *The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe*
Vocabulary**

Directions: Find the following words in the appropriate chapter in the book. Below the word, copy out the sentence (or at least part of the sentence) in which the word appears. Next, find each word in the dictionary and write the definition. Some of the words have more than one meaning: write the dictionary definition that is closest to the meaning of the word as it is used in the book. On a separate sheet of paper, create sentences that use the words correctly.

Chapter 1

1. **INQUISITIVE:**
sentence from the book:

definition:

2. **ROW**
sentence from the book:

definition:

Chapter 2

1. **SORROWFULLY**
sentence from the book:

definition:

2. **WRETCHED**
sentence from the book:

definition:

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Chapter 3

1. BATTY

sentence from the book:

definition:

2. RAPPED

sentence from the book:

definition:

3. HOAX

sentence from the book:

definition:

4. SPITEFUL

sentence from the book:

definition:

5. SULKING

sentence from the book:

definition:

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Chapter 4

1. DOMINIONS

sentence from the book:

definition:

2. FLUSHED

sentence from the book:

definition:

Chapter 5

1. JEERING

sentence from the book:

definition:

2. CONSIDERATION

sentence from the book:

definition:

3. INCLINED

sentence from the book:

definition:

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Chapter 6

1. WRENCHED

sentence from the book:

definition:

2. ALIGHTED

sentence from the book:

definition:

Chapter 7

1. BETRAY

sentence from the book:

definition:

2. TOKEN

sentence from the book:

definition:

3. MODEST

sentence from the book:

definition:

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Chapter 8

1. STRATAGEM

sentence from the book:

definition:

2. LONGING

sentence from the book:

definition:

3. HATCHET

sentence from the book:

definition:

4. PROPHECY

sentence from the book:

definition:

5. TREACHEROUS

sentence from the book:

definition:

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Chapter 9

1. MERE

sentence from the book:

definition:

2. GLOATING

sentence from the book:

definition:

3. EERIE

sentence from the book:

definition:

Chapter 10

1. CORDIAL

sentence from the book:

definition:

2. GRAVE

sentence from the book:

definition:

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Chapter 11

1. REPULSIVE

sentence from the book:

definition:

2. GAIETY

sentence from the book:

definition:

3. VERMIN

sentence from the book:

definition:

4. GLUTTONY

sentence from the book:

definition:

5. VICIOUS

sentence from the book:

definition:

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Chapter 12

1. GRIM

sentence from the book:

definition:

2. OVERWHELMING

sentence from the book:

definition:

Chapter 13

1. SCORNFULLY

sentence from the book:

definition:

2. OFFENSE

sentence from the book:

definition:

3. RENOUNCED

sentence from the book:

definition:

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Chapter 14

1. DREADFUL

sentence from the book:

definition:

2. ENRAGE

sentence from the book:

definition:

3. HOIST

sentence from the book:

definition:

Chapter 15

1. MUZZLE

sentence from the book:

definition:

2. SLACKING

sentence from the book:

definition:

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Chapter 16

1. RANSACKING

sentence from the book:

definition:

2. LIBERATED

sentence from the book:

definition:

3. DIN

sentence from the book:

definition:

Chapter 17

1. REMNANTS

sentence from the book:

definition:

2. FOREBODING

sentence from the book:

definition:

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Chapter One

Vocabulary words: Inquisitive, Row.

Lucy felt a little frightened, but she felt very inquisitive and excited as well.

“Inquisitive” used here means interested, curious, or questioning.

“There’s sure to be a row if we’re heard talking here.”

“Row” used here means a fuss, an argument, or a dispute.

Chapter Two

Vocabulary words: Sorrowfully, wretched.

“It’s no good now, you know,” said the Faun, laying down its flute and shaking its head at her very sorrowfully.”

“Sorrowfully” used here means sadly, unhappily, or miserably.

“And she’ll have my tail cut off, and my horns sawn off, and my beard plucked out, and she’ll wave her wand over my beautiful cloven hoofs and turn them into horrid solid hoofs like a wretched horse’s.”

“Wretched” used here means worthless, shameful, or inferior.

Chapter Three

Vocabulary words: Batty, rapped, hoax, spiteful, sulking.

“Batty!” said Edmund, tapping his head. “Quite batty.”

“Batty” used here means crazy.

Peter went in and rapped his knuckles on it to make sure that it was solid.

“Rapped” used here means knocked or tapped.

“A jolly good hoax, Lu,” he said as he came out again; “you really have taken us in, I must admit.”

“Hoax” used here means a trick, a joke, or a prank.

The two elder ones did this without meaning to do it, but Edmund could be spiteful, and on this occasion he was spiteful.

“Spiteful” used here means mean, nasty, hurtful, or unkind.

“Just like a girl,” said Edmund to himself, “sulking somewhere, and won’t accept an apology.”

“Sulking” used here means pouting, moping, or feeling sorry for oneself.

Chapter Four

Vocabulary words: Dominions, flushed.

“And how, pray, did you come to enter my dominions?”

“Please, your Majesty, I came in through a wardrobe.”

“If I’d known you had got in I’d have waited for you,” said Lucy, who was too happy and excited to notice how snappishly Edmund spoke or how flushed and strange his face was.

“Flushed” used here means reddened, blushed, or rosy.

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Chapter Five

Vocabulary words: Jeering, consideration, inclined

“Lu was perfectly all right when we left home, but since we’ve been down here she seems to be either going queer in the head or else turning into a most frightful liar. But whichever it is, what good do you think you’ll do by jeering and nagging at her one day and encouraging her the next?” or: Peter saw to it that Edmund stopped jeering at her, and neither she nor anyone else felt inclined to talk about the wardrobe at all.

“Jeering” used here means teasing, ridiculing, or making fun of.

“That is a point,” said the Professor,” which certainly deserves consideration; very careful consideration.”

“Consideration” used here means thought, thinking, or reflection.

Peter saw to it that Edmund stopped jeering at her, and neither she nor anyone else felt inclined to talk about the wardrobe at all.

“Inclined” used here means feeling like, ready, or wanting to.

Chapter Six

Vocabulary words: Wrenched, alighted

The door had been wrenched off its hinges and broken to bits.

“Wrenched” used here means pulled or yanked.

Wherever the Robin alighted a little shower of snow would fall off the branch.

“Alighted” used here means landed or stopped.

Chapter Seven

Vocabulary words: Betray, token, modest

“Most of them are on our side, but there are trees that would betray us to her, you know who I mean,” and it nodded its head several times.

“Betray” used here means to reveal, inform on, hand over, or tell.

“Quite right, quite right,” said the Beaver. “Here is my token.”

“Token” used here means signal, sign, gesture, or proof.

They also noticed that he now had a sort of modest expression on his face—the sort of look people have when you are visiting a garden they’ve made or reading a story they’ve written.

“Modest” used here means humble or unassuming.

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Chapter Eight

Vocabulary words: Stratagem, longing, hatchet, prophesy, treacherous

“Couldn’t we have some stratagem?” said Peter. “I mean couldn’t we dress up as something, or pretend to be—oh, peddlers or anything—or watch till she was gone out—or—oh, hang it all, there must be some way.”

“Stratagem” used here means ploy, plan, scheme, or trick.

“I’m longing to meet him,” said Peter, “even if I do feel frightened when it comes to the point.”

“Longing” used here means wishing, hoping, or wanting.

“But in general, take my advice, when you meet anything that’s going to be human and isn’t yet, or used to be human once and isn’t now, or ought to be human and isn’t, you keep your eyes on it and feel for your hatchet.”

“Hatchet” used here means an axe.

“Because of another prophecy,” said Mr. Beaver. (Goes on to explain Cair Paravel prophecy).

“Prophecy” used here means predication or forecast.

“I didn’t like to mention it before (he being your brother and all) but the moment I set eyes on that brother of yours I said to myself ‘Treacherous.’”

“Treacherous” used here means disloyal, dishonest, or two-faced.

Chapter Nine

Vocabulary words: Mere, gloating, eerie

Even now he hardly dared to touch it, but at last he put out his hand, very quickly, and did. It was cold stone. He had been frightened of a mere statue!

“Mere” used here means simple, ordinary, or plain.

And he stood there gloating over the stone lion, and presently he did something very silly and childish.

“Gloating” used here means cheering or celebrating.

They all looked so strange standing there perfectly life-like and also perfectly still, in the bright cold moonlight, that it was eerie work crossing the courtyard.

“Eerie” used here means creepy, scary or frightening.

Chapter Ten

Vocabulary words: Cordial, grave

“In this bottle,” he said, “there is a cordial made of the juice of one of the fire-flowers that grow in the mountains of the sun. If you or any of your friends is hurt, a few drops of this will restore them.”

Used here, “cordial” means medicine, liqueur, or stimulant.

“And now”—here he suddenly looked less grave—“here is something for the moment for you all!”

“Grave” used here means serious or solemn.

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Chapter Eleven

Vocabulary words: Repulsive, gaiety, vermin, gluttony, vicious

He grinned in a repulsive manner as he set them down on the floor beside Edmund and said: "Turkish delight for the little Prince. Ha! Ha! Ha!"

Used here, "repulsive" means unattractive, ugly, disgusting, or gross.

But when the whole party saw the sledge stopping and who was in it, all the gaiety went out of their faces.

"Gaiety" used here means joy or happiness.

"Speak, vermin!" she said again.

"Vermin" used here means pests, such as rats or mice.

"What is the meaning of all this gluttony, this waste, this self-indulgence?"

"Gluttony" used here means greediness or excessive eating.

"Mind your own business!" said the dwarf when he saw that Edmund had turned his head to look at them; and he gave the rope a vicious jerk.

"Vicious" used here means cruel, mean, or violent.

Chapter Twelve

Vocabulary words: Grim, overwhelming

It was a great grim slab of gray stone supported on four upright stones.

"Grim" used here means depressing or gloomy.

For when they tried to look at Aslan's face they just caught a glimpse of the golden mane and the great, royal, solemn, overwhelming eyes; and then they found they couldn't look at him and went all trembly.

"Overwhelming" used here means awesome, amazing, or great.

Chapter Thirteen

Vocabulary words: Scornfully, offense, perish, renounced

"Yes! and have him rescued," said the Witch scornfully.

"Scornfully" used here means disrespectfully, unkindly, or meanly.

"Well," said Aslan. "His offense was not against you."

"Offense" used here means crime.

"She has renounced the claim on your brother's blood."

"Renounced" used here means given up, abandoned, or left behind.

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Chapter Fourteen

Vocabulary words: Dreadful, enrage, hoist

“Something about Aslan,” said the Lucy. “Either some dreadful thing is going to happen to him, or something dreadful that he’s going to do.”

“Dreadful” used here means horrible, awful, or terrible.

But he never moved. And this seemed to enrage all that rabble. Everyone was at him now.

“Enrage” used here means make angry, work up, or infuriate.

He was so huge that even when they got him there it took all their efforts to hoist him onto the surface of it.

“Hoist” used here means lift, raise, or pull.

Chapter Fifteen

Vocabulary words: Muzzle, slacking

“I can’t bear to look at that horrible muzzle. I wonder could we take it off?”

“Muzzle” used here means gag or restraint.

And Aslan, not at all slacking his pace, rushed straight as a bullet toward it.

“Slacking” used here means slowing, braking, or lessening.

Chapter Sixteen

Vocabulary words: ransacking, liberated, din

But at last the ransacking of the Witch’s fortress was ended.

“Ransacking” used here means searching, turning out, or going through.

The whole crowd of liberated statues surged back into the courtyard.

“Liberated” used here means freed, set free, or released.

And Peter’s tired army cheered, and the newcomers roared, and the enemy squealed and gibbered till the wood re-echoed with the din of that onset.

“Din” used here means noise, racket, or commotion.

Chapter Seventeen

Vocabulary words: remnants, foreboding

At first much of their time was spent in seeking out the remnants of the White Witch’s army and destroying them, and indeed for a long time there would be news of evil things lurking in the wilder parts of the forest—a haunting here and a killing there, a glimpse of a werewolf one month and a rumor of a hag the next.

“Remnants” used here means leftovers, bits and pieces, or loose ends.

“Madam,” said King Edmund, “the like foreboding stirreth in my heart also.”

“Foreboding” used here means warning, suspicion, or feeling.