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|  | **ACADEMIC** |
| 1 | **Active listener** (n.) Hears the message being sent, conveys understanding, and offers verbal/nonverbal feedback |
| 2 | **Affix** (n.) Term used to refer to both prefixes and suffixes, which are placed at the beginning or end of a root, stem, or word |
| 3 | **Antonym (n).** A word that has exactly or nearly the opposite meaning as another word |
| 4 | **Argument (n.)** An address or composition intended to convince or persuade; persuasive discourse  **Syn.: claim; reason** |
| 5 | **Bias (n.)** A particular tendency or inclination, especially one that prevents unprejudiced consideration of a question; prejudice |
| 6 | **Character trait** (n.) Everything that makes up a character’s entire personality – thoughts, feelings, looks, actions, dialogue |
| 7 | **Claim (v.)** To assert or maintain as a fact |
| 8 | **Connotation (n.)** means the attitudes and feelings associated with a word. These associations can be negative or positive, and have an important influence on style and meaning |
| 9 | **Conventions** (n.) A term used to describe punctuation, spelling, and grammar  ***Antecedent:*** *An antecedent is the word or words a pronoun stands for*  ***Appositive:*** *an appositive is a*[*noun*](http://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/noun.html)*or*[*noun phrase*](http://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/noun-phrase.html)*placed next to another that gives some information, explanation or renames it: Ex. The dog, a West Highland White, started barking.*  ***Phrase:*** *A group of related words that lacks either a subject or a predicate or both*  ***Clause:*** *A group of related words that has both a subject and a predicate* |
| 10 | **Denotation (n.)** the literal or dictionary meaning of a word |
| 11 | **Dialogue** (n.) Conversation between two or more people that advances the action, is consistent with the character of the speakers, and serves to give relief from passages essentially descriptive or expository |
| 12 | **Fact** (n.) Piece of information used as evidence or part of a report to prove that something truly exists or happens; fact vs. opinion; a belief, judgment, or way of thinking about something  **Syn.: truth, reality, certainty** |
| 13 | **Faulty Reasoning (n.)** (also known as faulty logic)  Improper or mistakes in reasoning (Ex. generalizations, bandwagon) |
| 14 | **Genre** (n.) Particular type or category of literature or art.  *Syn.: Classification, kind, style, category* |
| 15 | **Homonym** (n.) Homonym is the umbrella term for homo*phones* (*sound*) and homo*graphs* (*writing*)  ***Homophones****are words that sound alike, but have different meanings and spellings (their/there; hear/here; to/too/two)*  ***Homographs*** *are words that are spelled the same, but have different meanings and may have different pronunciations (does/does; wind/wind; bow/bow)* |

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| 16 | **Inference** (n.) An idea the author does not directly state  *Syn.: Conclusion, reasoning, assumption*  ***Infer*** *(v.) To form an opinion based on text evidence* |
| 17 | **Informative (adj.)**  Nonfiction writing in narrative or non-narrative form that is intended to inform  *Also known as Explanatory or Expository* |
| 18 | **Interpret (v.)** to construe or understand in a particular way  ***Interpretation*** *(n. )  The act of explaining the meaning of something* |
| 19 | **Literary Devices** (n.) Techniques used to highlight or place emphasis on parts of writing  ***Alliteration (n.)*** *The repetition of initial consonant sounds in words*  ***Figurative language(n.)*** *Language that communicates ideas beyond the ordinary or literal meaning of the words*  ***Figure of speech (n.)*** *Literary device used to create a special effect or feeling, often by making some type of comparison.*  ***Metaphor******(n.)*** *figure of speech that makes a comparison between two things that are basically different but have something in common.*  ***Onomatopoeia (n.)*** *The use of a word whose sound suggests its meaning*  ***Personification (n.)*** *A form of metaphor in which language relating to human action, motivation, and emotion is used to refer to*  *non-human agents or objects or abstract concepts:*  ***Simile (n.)*** *A comparison of two unlike things in which a word of comparison (often like or as) is used.* |
| 20 | **Literary Elements (n.)** The parts of a story.  ***Character (n.)*** *A person who takes part in the action of a story, novel, or a play.*  ***Mood (n.)*** *The feeling or atmosphere that a writer creates for the reader*  ***Plot (n.)*** *or sequence of events in a story. Plot is usually a series of related incidents that builds and grows as the story develops. There are five basic elements* ***(see plot structure****).*  ***Point-of-view (n.)*** *Chiefly in literary texts,**the vantage point from which a story is told. In the first-person or narrative point of view, the story is told by one of the characters. In the third-person or omniscient point of view, the story is told by someone outside the story. More broadly, the position or perspective conveyed or represented by an author, narrator, speaker, or character.*  ***Setting (n.)*** *The time and place of the action in a story, play, or poem.*  ***Style******(n.)*** *The particular way a piece of literature is written. Not only what is said but how it is said, style is the writer’s unique way of communicating ideas. Elements contributing to style include word choice, sentence length, tone, figurative language, and use of dialogue.*  ***Theme (n.)*** *A central idea or abstract concept that is made concrete through representation in person, action, and image.* |
| 21 | Narrative (n.) Taken from Great Source – producers of Write Source: three kinds of narratives:   * Biographical = shares an important experience from someone else's life; * Fictional = tells a made-up story; * Personal = shares an important experience from the writer's life. |
| 22 | **Paraphrase** (v.) To express the meaning of something using different words  *Syn.: Reword, rephrase* |

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| 23 | **Parts of Speech (n.)** Classifications of words according to their relations to each other and to the things they represent  ***Adjective (n.) –including articles:*** *A word that modifies a noun or pronoun.*  ***Adverb (n.)*** *A word that modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.*  ***Conjunction (n.)*** *A word or pair of words that connects other words or groups of words.*  ***Interjection (n.)*** *A word or phrase used to express a strong feeling.*  ***Noun (n.)*** *A word that is the class name of something: a person, place, thing, or idea*  ***Preposition (n.)*** *A word that relates its object to some other word in the sentence.*  ***Pronoun (n.)*** *A word that is used to take the place of a noun or another pronoun.*   * ***Object:*** *me, you him, her, it, us, you them* * ***Subject:*** *I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they* * ***Possessive:*** *my your, his, her, its, our, their* * ***Intensive:*** *myself, yourself, himself, etc.*   ***Verb (n.)*** *A word, or set of words, that expresses action or state of being.* |
| 24 | **Plagiarism (n.)** The unauthorized use or close imitation of the language and thoughts of another author and the representation of them as one’s own work |
| 25 | **Plot Structure (n.)** The basic elements in a plot line  ***Exposition (n.)*** *The background of a story that introduces the characters, setting and problem*  ***Rising action (n.)*** *The events in a story that involves conflicts and complications, and builds toward the climax of the story*  ***Climax (n.)*** *The high point, or turning point, in a story—usually the most intense point near the end of a story*  ***Falling action******(n.)*** *The**conflicts are resolved and mysteries are solved*  ***Resolution (n.)*** *Also called denouement, the portion of a play or story where the problem is solved, and brings the story to a satisfactory end* |
| 26 | **Primary Sources (n.)** Sources of information that are original sources, and give first-hand information |
| 27 | **Secondary Sources (n.)** Information that has been gathered by someone else |
| 28 | **Synonym (n.)** A word that has exactly or nearly the same meaning as another word |
| 29 | **Text Evidence** (n.) Information from a passage used to prove or explain the reader’s thinking |
| 30 | **Text Structure (n.)** The patterns and structures of text  ***Sequence (n.)*** *Ideas, series of events, or a process in the order in which they occurred is presented*  ***Compare/contrast (v./v.) :*** *Differences and similarities of two or more objects, places, events or ideas by grouping their traits for comparison is presented*  ***Problem/solution (n./n.)*** *The writer presents a problem then expounds upon possible solutions for that problem*  ***Cause/effect (n./n.)*** *The writer analyzes then explains the causal relationship between things.*  *The reader is told the result of an event or occurrence and the reasons it happened.*  ***Proposition/support:*** *Arguments and counter arguments are both presented in support of the thesis statement* |
| 31 | **Transition** (n.) A word or phrase in writing that smoothly connects one topic to the next. **(known as linking words in 5th grade)**  *Syn.: Shift, move* |
| 32 | **Works Cited** (n.) List of resources used for research  *Syn.: Bibliography* |

Other Instructional Words:

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| **Background knowledge** (n.)  Information, facts, or experiences the reader brings to a text  **Syn.: schema** |
| **Clarify** (v.) To make (an idea, statement, etc.) clear or  intelligible; to free from ambiguity |
| **Collegial Discussions (n.)** Collaborative talks with another |
| **Context (n.)** The parts of a written or spoken statement that precede or follow a specific word or passage |
| **Elaboration** (n.) Details added to something  *Syn: amplification, embellishment*  **Elaborating** (v.) To discuss more fully |
| **Explicit (adj.)** Fully and clearly expressed or demonstrated; leaving nothing merely implied.  *Syn.: straight-forward; understandable* |
| **Formal English (n.)** The most widely accepted and understood form of expression in English in the United States. It is not limited to a particular region and can be spoken with any accent. |
| **Formal Style (n.)** The level of formality in a written piece determined by the expectations of the audience and purpose. |
| **Pacing** (n.) Consistent and continuous speed and writing  *Syn.: Speed, rate, pace* |
| **Relevant** (adj.)Having a direct bearing on the matter in hand; pertinent |
| **Stanza (n.)** A recurring grouping of two or more verse lines in terms of length, metrical form, and, often, rhyme scheme |