



# Appendix G: Glossary of Terms

<b>academic vocabulary</b>	the lexicon of words used in classroom contexts and associated with academic reading, writing, listening, and speaking
<b>affix</b>	a non-word morpheme that changes the meaning or function of a root or stem to which it is attached, e.g. the prefix <i>ad-</i> and the suffix <i>-ing</i> in <i>adjoining</i>
<b>allusion</b>	an indirect reference or expression within a literary text to some other event, person, place, object, or cultural or literary phenomenon
<b>analyze</b>	to carefully examine the structure and details of a text for the purposes of supporting a claim, argument, or idea, or to explain and interpret information
<b>antonym</b>	a word that means the opposite of another word (e.g., <i>hot</i> and <i>cold</i> are antonyms)
<b>author's purpose</b>	the author's intention for creating a particular piece of writing; a piece of writing may serve more than one purpose, for example, to entertain and persuade its audience
<b>base word</b>	a word to which prefixes and suffixes may be attached to create related words, e.g. <i>design</i> in <i>redesign</i> and <i>designer</i>
<b>bias</b>	a preference or partiality toward a certain stance, situation, or idea, especially one that is unfair; the influencing of personal opinion on judgment

<b>central idea</b>	an author's main or primary message about a topic, stated implicitly or explicitly
<b>citation</b>	a specific reference to an information source that appears within a text or as part of a reference list, especially in a scholarly work
<b>clause</b>	a group of words that contains a subject and predicate and functions as part of a complex or compound sentence
<b>compare/contrast</b>	a method utilized to show similarities and differences between two or more themes, central ideas, characters or individuals, structures, etc.
<b>complex sentence</b>	a sentence that combines a dependent clause with an independent clause
<b>compound sentence</b>	a sentence that contains more than one subject or predicate
<b>compound word</b>	a combination of two or more words that functions as a single unit of meaning
<b>conceptual categories</b>	categories that represent ideas such as colors, numbers, months, days of the week, position words, etc.
<b>conflict</b>	the struggle either within or between characters or individuals that is often the basis of the plot of a play or story, e.g. person vs. person, person vs. nature
<b>conjunctive adverb</b>	a word that demonstrates a connection between two independent clauses in a sentence, e.g. also, however, otherwise
<b>connotation</b>	the emotional association of a word; the ideas or feelings that are evoked in addition to a word's primary meaning/denotation

<b>context clues</b>	information found near a word or phrase and that helps the reader directly or indirectly identify the meaning of unknown words and phrases
<b>coordinate adjective</b>	an adverb that connects two independent clauses or sentences; adverbs used to modify two independent clauses, e.g. <i>A warm, dense fog</i> had settled over the lake.
<b>credible</b>	the quality of being trustworthy and factual, especially concerning information from diverse media sources and formats
<b>cumulative adjective</b>	a set of two or more adjectives that build upon one another and that follow a specific order according to rules of English grammar
<b>decode</b>	the process of translating a word from print to speech, usually by employing knowledge of letter-sound relationships; the act of deciphering a new word by sounding it out
<b>denotation</b>	the primary or literal (dictionary) definition of a word
<b>dependent clause</b>	a group of words that contains a subject and a verb but does not express a complete thought, ex. <i>when the package arrived</i>
<b>derivational suffix</b>	a word formed by adding an affix to a root or stem
<b>description</b>	words and phrases in a piece of writing that help the reader create a mental picture
<b>dialect</b>	the particular phonological, grammatical, and lexical uses of language specific to peoples or regions
<b>digraph</b>	two letters that are read as a single sound (phoneme), e.g. <i>ch</i> for /ch/ in <i>chin</i> or /ea/ for /e/ in <i>bread</i>

<b>domain-specific vocabulary</b>	the words and phrases that are particular to a mode of writing, especially forms of academic writing
<b>encode</b>	to change a spoken word into writing, typically referred to as spelling
<b>etymology</b>	the study of the origins of words and how the meaning of words changes over time
<b>euphemism</b>	the substitution of a disagreeable or offensive word or phrase with one that is milder or more pleasant
<b>explicit theme</b>	a moral, lesson, or message, usually in a literary text, that is stated clearly or directly
<b>expression</b>	in oral reading, the pitch, tone, volume, and rhythm of speaking that creates meaning and conveys the ideas and emotions behind the text
<b>figurative language</b>	language enriched by word images and figures of speech
<b>fluency</b>	the ability to read, write, and speak clearly and effectively without the constraints of decoding, word recognition, or articulation errors
<b>gerund</b>	a verb form that is used as a noun and typically ends in <i>-ing</i> , e.g., <i>swimming</i> in “ <i>Swimming</i> is a great form of exercise.”
<b>grapheme</b>	a letter or letter combination that corresponds to a single phoneme, e.g. <i>ch</i> , <i>sh</i> , or <i>ough</i> in “ <i>though</i> ”
<b>homograph</b>	a word with the same spelling that as another word, whether or not it is pronounced alike, e.g. <i>pen</i> —a writing instrument and <i>pen</i> —an enclosure for an animal; homographs encompass homonyms and homophones

<b>high-frequency words</b>	words that occur most often in written English and consist of both irregular and temporarily irregular sound spellings; high-frequency words should be taught according to spelling patterns, and not according to frequency number or theme
<b>hyperbole</b>	an intentionally exaggerated figure of speech, such as "I have told you a million times"
<b>idiom</b>	an expression that cannot be interpreted based on its literal meaning, e.g. "Those jeans cost <i>an arm and a leg!</i> "
<b>implied/implicit theme</b>	a moral, lesson, or message, usually in a literary text, that is implied but not clearly or directly stated
<b>independent clause</b>	a group of words that contains a subject, verb, and expresses a complete thought
<b>inference</b>	a conclusion formed by a reader on the basis of evidence or reasoning rather than what is directly stated in a text
<b>inflectional ending</b>	a group of letters (suffix) added to the end of a word that changes the word's form or function but not its basic meaning, e.g. rain vs. raining
<b>inflectional form</b>	a process of word formation in which items are added to the base form of a word to express grammatical meaning, e.g., adding -s or -ed to look to form <i>looks</i> or <i>looked</i>
<b>informational text</b>	a type of nonfiction whose primary purpose is to inform the reader about a topic
<b>intonation</b>	the use of pitch to indicate particular meanings of spoken phrases, e.g., "You are!" and "You are?"
<b>irony</b>	a type of figurative language in which an idea or outcome is expressed as something other than or opposite of the literal meaning. e.g. verbal irony, e.g. verbal or situational irony

<b>literary text</b>	a piece of writing whose primary purpose is to tell a story or entertain a reader
<b>medial vowel</b>	the middle or central vowel(s) in a word, e.g. -ea in <i>beach</i>
<b>metaphor</b>	a figure of speech in which a comparison is implied by analogy but is not stated, e.g., "He is a snake!"
<b>modes of writing</b>	also known as rhetorical modes, the major purposes of writing and speaking
<b>mood</b>	the emotional response a writer evokes in the audience throughout a literary text
<b>morphology</b>	the study of the structure and forms of words, including derivation, inflection, and compounding
<b>morpheme</b>	the smallest meaningful unit in a writing system
<b>narrative</b>	a story, real or fictional, that is written or told orally and gives accounting of the events that occurred
<b>non-restrictive clause</b>	a group of words that adds additional information to a sentence; typically a proper or common noun that refers to a specific person, place, or thing
<b>noun clause</b>	a group of words that serves as a noun in a sentence
<b>norms</b>	commonly accepted practices or behaviors
<b>onset and rime</b>	<b>onset:</b> the consonant(s) preceding the first vowel in a monosyllabic word such as <i>fl-</i> in the word <i>fling</i> ; <b>rime:</b> the vowel and any following consonants of the word such as the <i>-ing</i> in the word <i>fling</i>

<b>oxymoron</b>	a figure of speech in which contrasting or contradictory words are brought together for emphasis, e.g., "clearly confused" or "minor catastrophe"
<b>parallel structure</b>	in grammar, the construction of phrases, sentences, paragraphs, or longer passages in the same grammatical structure, e.g. The kittens enjoyed <i>eating</i> , <i>playing</i> , and <i>napping</i> ; also known as parallelism
<b>paraphrasing</b>	the act of restating or rewording a portion of text; may be used to show understanding or to properly cite sources of information
<b>phoneme</b>	the smallest sound unit of speech, that when contrasted with another phoneme can change the meaning of a word, for example, if the phoneme /f/ in <i>fish</i> is replaced with the phoneme /d/, the word becomes <i>dish</i>
<b>phonemic awareness</b>	awareness of, and ability to manipulate, individual sounds (phonemes) in spoken words
<b>phonological awareness</b>	awareness of various levels of the speech-sounds, including parts of sentences, words, syllables, accent patterns, onset-rimes, and phonemes
<b>plagiarism</b>	the practice of falsely representing the work of another writer as one's own
<b>plot</b>	the structure of the action of a story; the plot typically includes the exposition (beginning), rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution
<b>prefix</b>	an affix attached before a base word or root
<b>prose</b>	any piece of writing that follows a basic grammatical structure or language that follows natural patterns in everyday speech, i.e. words arranged in sentences and/or paragraphs; distinguished from <i>poetry</i> which follows a metrical structure, i.e. lines and stanzas

<b>prosody</b>	reading with expression, proper intonation, and phrasing
<b>publish</b>	to prepare written material for presentation to an audience, whether informally to classmates or as a formal stage of the writing process
<b>recursive</b>	in a repetitive, systematic manner, especially as it relates to the revising and editing of written work
<b>relative clause</b>	a type of dependent clause, also known as an adjective clause, that functions as an adjective and gives additional information about a noun
<b>retell</b>	the act of a reader telling what happened in a passage or story they have just read, in his or her own words
<b>rhetorical style</b>	a particular manner of spoken or written discourse for the purpose of persuading or influencing an audience
<b>rime</b>	see onset and rime
<b>root word</b>	the part of a word that carries the basic unit of meaning for a more complex word; the root word cannot be broken down further without loss of meaning
<b>sequence</b>	the linear arrangement or order of subject matter; the logical progression of events in a story
<b>setting</b>	the physical and psychological background against which the action in a story takes place; it may also include the time or period in which a narrative occurs
<b>simile</b>	a figure of speech that compares two unlike things using <i>like</i> or <i>as</i> , e.g., "That idea went over <i>like a concrete balloon.</i> "

<b>spatial</b>	an organizational pattern (i.e. chronological, cause-and-effect) of writing in which information about objects is presented according to their physical position relative to other objects; the arrangement of ideas according to their relationship with one another
<b>subordinating conjunction</b>	a type of conjunction used to introduce a subordinate clause, e.g., <i>because, for, as, since, though, due to, provided that, unless, so/so that</i>
<b>style</b>	the characteristic way in which an author conceives of and expresses ideas through language
<b>suffix</b>	an affix attached to the end of a base, root, or stem that changes the meaning or grammatical function of the word, e.g., <i>-ing</i> added to <i>hike</i> or <i>-en</i> added to <i>ox</i> to form <i>oxen</i>
<b>syllabication</b>	the division of words into syllables
<b>synonym</b>	two or more words in a language that have highly similar meanings, e.g., <i>sadness, grief, and sorrow</i>
<b>syntax</b>	the arrangement of words and phrases according to their associated grammar rules in order to create well-formed sentences
<b>text</b>	written or printed work that is understood in terms of its content rather than its physical form; the entirety of a linguistic communication; any of the varied forms of printed or written words; the main body of a book or other printed resource that is separate and distinct from other text features such as illustrations, sidebars, etc.; the original and actual wording of a written or printed communication
<b>text complexity</b>	the quantitative and qualitative dimensions of a text that contribute to its relative challenge for the reader; includes its meaning, structure, language conventionality and clarity, and knowledge demands as well as factors related to the reader and the reading task

<b>text features</b>	parts of a particular type of text such as chapter titles, sub-headings, and bold-faced words, that help a reader to readily locate information, or to determine how that information is organized
<b>theme</b>	the major idea or proposition broad enough to cover the entire scope of a literary work; may also refer to the life lesson or moral to be learned from a work of prose or poetry
<b>tone</b>	the inflections that mark the speech of a person or region; a particular style in speaking or writing, generally appropriate to the intended audience
<b>trigrap</b>	group of three consecutive letters that are read as a single sound (phoneme), e.g., -tch in catch; -igh in night; -ure in closure
<b>voice</b>	see <b>formal voice</b> and <b>informal voice</b>