

## Academic Standards for Reading, Writing, Speaking and Listening

<b>Alliteration:</b>	The repetition of initial consonant sounds in neighboring words.
<b>Allusion:</b>	An implied or indirect reference in literature to a familiar person, place or event.
<b>Analysis:</b>	The process or result of identifying the parts of a whole and their relationships to one another.
<b>Antonym:</b>	A word that is the opposite of another word.
<b>Characterization:</b>	The method an author uses to reveal characters and their various personalities.
<b>Compare:</b>	Place together characters, situations or ideas to show common or differing features in literary selections.
<b>Context clues:</b>	Information from the reading that identifies a word or group of words.
<b>Conventions of language:</b>	Mechanics, usage and sentence completeness.
<b>Evaluate:</b>	Examine and judge carefully.
<b>Figurative language:</b>	Language that cannot be taken literally since it was written to create a special effect or feeling.
<b>Fluency:</b>	The clear, easy, written or spoken expression of ideas. Freedom from word-identification problems which might hinder comprehension in silent reading or the expression of ideas in oral reading.
<b>Focus:</b>	The center of interest or attention.
<b>Genre:</b>	A category used to classify literary works, usually by form, technique or content (e.g., prose, poetry).

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- Graphic organizer:** A diagram or pictorial device that shows relationships.
- Homophone:** One of two or more words pronounced alike, but different in spelling or meaning (e.g., hair/hare, scale (fish)/scale (musical)).
- Hyperbole:** An exaggeration or overstatement (e.g., *I was so embarrassed I could have died.*)
- Idiomatic language:** An expression peculiar to itself grammatically or that cannot be understood if taken literally (e.g., *Let's get on the ball.*)
- Irony:** The use of a word or phrase to mean the exact opposite of its literal or usual meaning; incongruity between the actual result of a sequence of events and the expected result.
- Literary conflict:** The struggle that grows out of the interplay of the two opposing forces in a plot.
- Literary elements:** The essential techniques used in literature (e.g., characterization, setting, plot, theme).
- Literary devices:** Tools used by the author to enliven and provide voice to the writing (e.g., dialogue, alliteration).
- Literary structures:** The author's method of organizing text (e.g., foreshadowing, flashbacks).
- Metaphor:** The comparison of two unlike things in which no words of comparison (*like* or *as*) are used (e.g., *That new kid in class is really a squirrel.*)
- Meter:** The repetition of stressed and unstressed syllables in a line of poetry.
- Narrative:** A story, actual or fictional, expressed orally or in writing.
- Paraphrase:** Restate text or passage in other words, often to clarify meaning or show understanding.

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<b>Pattern book:</b>	A book with a predictable language structure and often written with predictable text; also known as predictable book.
<b>Personification:</b>	An object or abstract idea given human qualities or human form (e.g., <i>Flowers danced about the lawn.</i> ).
<b>Phonics:</b>	The relationship between letters and sounds fundamental in beginning reading.
<b>Point of view:</b>	The way in which an author reveals characters, events and ideas in telling a story; the vantage point from which the story is told.
<b>Public document:</b>	A document that focuses on civic issues or matters of public policy at the community level and beyond.
<b>Reading critically:</b>	Reading in which a questioning attitude, logical analysis and inference are used to judge the worth of text; evaluating relevancy and adequacy of what is read; the judgement of validity or worth of what is read, based on sound criteria.
<b>Reading rate:</b>	The speed at which a person reads, usually silently.
<b>Research:</b>	A systematic inquiry into a subject or problem in order to discover, verify or revise relevant facts or principles having to do with that subject or problem.
<b>Satire:</b>	A literary tone used to ridicule or make fun of human vice or weakness.
<b>Self-monitor:</b>	Know when what one is reading or writing is not making sense; adjust strategies for comprehension.
<b>Semantics:</b>	The study of meaning in language.
<b>Simile:</b>	A comparison of two unlike things in which a word of comparison ( <i>like</i> or <i>as</i> ) is used (e.g., <i>She eats like a bird.</i> ).
<b>Sources:</b>	

# Academic Standards for Reading, Writing, Speaking and Listening

**Primary:** Text and/or artifacts that tell or show a first-hand account of an event; original works used when researching.

**Secondary:** Text and/or artifacts used when researching that are derived from something original.

**Subject area:** An organized body of knowledge; a discipline; a content area.

**Style:** How an author writes; an author's use of language; its effects and appropriateness to the author's intent and theme.

**Synonym:** One of two or more words in a language that have highly similar meanings (e.g., sorrow, grief, sadness).

**Syntax:** The pattern or structure of word order in sentences, clauses and phrases.

**Theme:** A topic of discussion or writing; a major idea broad enough to cover the entire scope of a literary work.

**Thesis:** The basic argument advanced by a speaker or writer who then attempts to prove it; the subject or major argument of a speech or composition.

**Tone:** The attitude of the author toward the audience and characters (e.g., serious or humorous).

**Voice:** The fluency, rhythm and liveliness in writing that makes it unique to the writer.