

Glossary

Adage:	an old familiar saying; proverb; maxim
Affixes:	one or more sounds or letters attached to the beginning or end of a word and serving to produce a derivative word or an inflectional form.
Anecdotal:	relating to a brief story of an interesting usually biographical nature
Appositives:	nouns that follow other nouns for clarification (e.g. the poet, Robert Frost)
Automaticy:	immediate recognition
Big Idea:	large scale mental organizers to help students organize and make sense of the myriad facts they are expected to learn (Ainsworth 25).
Cliché:	a trite phrase or expression
Conceit:	an elaborate or strained metaphor
Connotative:	suggesting or meaning something along with the explicit meaning of a word
Context clues:	hints or suggestions in sentences or readings that assist the reader in determining the meaning of an unfamiliar word or phrase
Denotative:	the explicit, literal meaning of a word
Electronic media:	Video, CD, computer program, etc.
Empirical:	subject to verification by observation or experience
Etymology:	the history of a linguistic form (as a word) shown by tracing its origins
Essential Question:	Questions derived from each content area to stimulate student interest to find the answers.
Figurative:	symbolic, metaphorical

Figurative language:	symbolic, metaphorical language used to emphasize imagery
Allegory:	the expression through symbolic figures and actions of truths or generalizations about human conduct or behavior
Allusion:	an indirect or suggested reference
Hyperbole:	extravagant exaggeration used as a figure of speech
Metaphor:	a figure of speech in which a word denoting one subject or idea is used in place of another to suggest a likeness between them
	Personification: endowing inanimate objects with human qualities
Simile:	a figure of speech in which two dissimilar things are compared by the use of <i>like</i> or <i>as</i>
Symbolism:	representation of abstract or intangible things by means of emblems
Folklore:	customs, beliefs, stories, and sayings of people handed down from generation to generation
Graphic aids:	charts, maps, diagrams, illustrations, timelines.
Idiom:	the language peculiar to an individual, a group, a class, or a district: dialect
Imagery:	figurative language which employs the art of producing mental images
Impromptu speech:	
Inference:	a guess at a conclusion or consequence from presented facts or Premises
Irony:	the use of words to express the opposite of what one really means (<i>verbal, situational, dramatic</i>)
Literal:	language that adheres to fact or the ordinary or usual meaning of word(s)
Logical fallacies:	persuasive statements that seem logical, but upon further investigations are false: overgeneralization, circular reasoning, ad hominem/name-calling, cause/effect, false analogy, appeal to authority, appeal to emotion, etc.
Oral report:	A report presented by mouth before an audience.
Omniscient:	all-knowing
Organizational strategies:	Venn Diagram, outline, maps, charts, clusters, webs, tables, plot pyramid, etc.

Organizational

structures/styles: chronological order; sequence-time order, cause and effect relationships, logical order, classification, problem-solution

Paragraphing Strategies:

Topical: of, relating to, arranged by subject

Chronological: arrangement of events according to their occurrence

Spatial: of or relating to space

Paradox: a statement that seems contrary to common sense, yet may yet be true

Parody: a composition that imitates another work humorously or satirically

Persuasive strategies: *see logical fallacies*

Persuasive

Techniques: repetition, sentence variety, word choice, overstatement, understatement, etc.

Polished speech: an oral presentation that has been formally prepared and revised several times prior to performance before the intended audience.

Power Standards: the standards identified according to priority and that “matter the most” for student success; a subset of the complete list of standards for each grade and for each subject (Ainsworth 22).

Prosody: expression

Roots: the essential core of a word

Rubric: a grading formula

Satire: a literary work that employs biting wit, irony, or sarcasm used to expose vice or folly

Syllabication: The dividing of words into syllables

Thesis: the defining statement of an essay’s intent/purpose

Transitional phrases: phrases used in writing which offer a smooth change from one subject to another

Work-related

Documents: applications, menus, minutes, memo, cover letter, letter of recommendation, technical manuals

The Power Standards encompass a wide range of skills to be achieved in a Language Arts classroom. These include, but are not limited to:

determine	recognize	craft	use
comprehend	present	identify	understand
state	read	analyze	employ
predict	compare/contrast	learn	confirm
draw conclusions	organize	generate	differentiate
produce	connect	restate	look
sequence	explain	apply	summarize
locate	establish	explain	view
incorporate	distinguish	maintain	write
interpret	show	create	infer
develop	evaluate	prepare	evaluate
add	demonstrate	achieve	sort
provide	deliver	synthesize	