

## Instructional Vocabulary

### Grade 6 ELAR

#### Unit 1: Exploring Literary Nonfiction and Poetry

- **Memoir** – a narrative composed from personal experience and communicated at a high emotional level- contains a fictional quality even though the story is true
- **Hyperbole** – an intentional and extreme exaggeration for emphasis or effect (e.g., *this book weighs a ton*)
- **Personification** – figurative language in which non-human things or abstractions are represented as having human qualities (e.g., *necessity is the mother of invention*)
- **Epitaph** – written in praise or reflecting the life of a deceased
- **Autobiography** – the life story of a person, as told by himself or herself
- **Graphical elements of poetry** – capital letters, line length, and word position; also called the “shape” of the poem

#### Unit 2: Exploring Fiction and Drama

- **Exposition** – an introduction that provides necessary details about characters and setting; the main problem or conflict is introduced
- **Rising action** – the part of the story that develops the problem/conflict through a series of events that build interest and/or suspense; these events lead up to the climax/turning point
- **Climax/turning point** – the highest point in the story where the problem/conflict reaches its peak; the turning point can be the event right before the climax, or can also be considered the climax
- **Falling action** – the event(s) after the climax/turning point leading to the resolution
- **Denouement/resolution** – the conclusion to the story that reveals the solution to the problem/conflict; not all stories have clear resolutions

#### Unit 3: Exploring Informational Text

- **Informal letter** – a written or printed communication addressed to a person or organization and usually transmitted by mail
- **Enunciation** – speaking clearly and concisely

#### Unit 4A: Exploring Persuasive Text and Media

- **Bandwagon appeal** – a persuasive technique used in media messages that appeals to the “everyone is doing it” mentality
- **Red herring** – used to distract the audience by presenting a side issue not related to the topic
- **False authority** – use of authority instead of evidence
- **Faulty reasoning** – defective reasoning, logical fallacies
- **Testimonial** – a statement in support of a particular truth, fact, or claim; a recommendation. Testimonials are often used in advertising.
- **Critique** – to review or analyze critically (a reflective examination of the validity of the subject)

#### Unit 4B: Generating Connections – Literary Text

- **Implicit theme** – refers to the author's ability to construct a piece in such a way that through inference the reader understands the theme
- **Thematic link** – a logical connection made between or among texts that share similar themes
- **Exposition** – an introduction that provides necessary details about characters and setting; the main problem or conflict is introduced
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#### Unit 5A: Generating Connections – Informational Text

- **None**

#### Unit 5B: Generating Connections - All Genres

- **Implicit theme** – refers to the author's ability to construct a piece in such a way that through inference the reader understands the theme
- **Thematic link** – a logical connection made between or among texts that share similar themes

#### Unit 6: Exploring Through Research

- **Paraphrase** – to restate the meaning of something in different words; paraphrasing alters the exact wording of the source and transmits its ideas or information without evaluation or interpretation.
- **Summarize** – to reduce large sections of text to their essential points and main ideas- *Note:* It is still important to attribute summarized ideas to the original source.
- **Bibliographic information** – the locating information about a source (i.e., book, journal, periodical, or Web site)- For example, a book's bibliographic information consists of author, title, place of publication, publisher, and date of publication
- **Plagiarize** – to present the ideas or words of another as one's own without crediting the source
- **Reliable source** – a credible or believable source