

## Instructional Vocabulary

### Grade 5 ELAR

#### Unit 1: Literary Study Begins with Fiction and Poetry

- **Point of view** – the perspective from which the events in the story are told; the vantage point or stance
- **Figurative language** – language not intended to be taken literally but layered with meaning through the use of imagery, metaphors, and other literary devices
- **Myth** – a body of traditional or sacred stories to explain a belief or a natural happening
- **Plot** – the basic sequence of events in a story. In conventional stories, plot has three main parts: rising action, climax and falling action.

#### Unit 2A: Appreciating Literary Nonfiction and Drama

- **Personal narrative** – an expressive literary piece written in first person that centers on a particular event in the author's life and may contain vivid description as well as personal commentary and observations.

#### Unit 2B: Power of Persuasion

- **Parallelism** (parallel structure) – a rhetorical device in which the same grammatical structure is used within a sentence or paragraph to show that two or more ideas have equal importance
- **Comparison** – the author differentiates (similarities and differences) information to support his/her viewpoint or position
- **Causality** – the author provides causes and its effects to support his/her viewpoint or position
- **Exaggeration** – an overstatement or a representation of more than is true
- **Contradictory** – conflicting, inconsistent statement

#### Unit 3: Reading to Understand Informational Text

- **Idiom** – an expression that has a different meaning from the literal meaning of its individual words (e.g., *have the upper hand* or *under the weather*). Idioms are particular to a given language and usually cannot be translated literally.
- **Adages** – a short but memorable saying that holds some important fact that is considered true by many people (e.g., Don't judge a book by its cover)
- **Reliable source** – a credible or believable source

#### Unit 4A: Making Connections Across Literary Genres

- **Idiom** – an expression that has a different meaning from the literal meaning of its individual words (e.g., *have the upper hand* or *under the weather*). Idioms are particular to a given language and usually cannot be translated literally.
- **Adage** – a short but memorable saying that holds some important fact that is considered true by many people (e.g., Don't judge a book by its cover)

#### **Unit 4B: Making Connections Across Informational Genres**

- **Informational text** – text that presents information, including expository, persuasive, and procedural text

#### **Unit 5A: Making Connections Across All Genres**

- **Informational text** – text that presents information, including expository, persuasive, and procedural text
- **Literary text** – written works that are generally recognized as having artistic value; basic forms of literary text are prose fiction, drama, poetry, and literary nonfiction

#### **Unit 5B: Understanding the Research Process**

- **Primary source** – a source from the time in which an event being studied occurred and created by someone who was present at the event
- **Secondary source** – a source that is a step removed from the original accounts of an event or experience

#### **Unit 6: Media Impact**

- **Point of view in media** – the specific bias or perspective that an image maker brings to a particular scene or subject about a person, idea, or event