

ENGLISH / LANGUAGE ARTS VOCABULARY

Level				Words	Description	Sections
9th	10th	11th	12th			
X	X	X	X	analysis (analyze)	a method of idea development in which the reader, speaker or writer breaks apart a topic to examine its parts and the relationship of the parts to reach new conclusions about the whole	Reading: Literature
X	X			artistic mediums	the product which conveys an expression of one's thoughts/feelings through music, painting, literature, or sculpture, etc.	Reading: Literature
X	X	X	X	cite (citation)	to identify the source of information	Reading: Literature
		X	X	complex account	a response that details the interconnected or interwoven parts of the text	Reading: Literature
X	X	X	X	connotative meaning	associated meaning of a word or expression (e.g., Home is a place of warmth and comfort.)	Reading: Literature
X	X			cultural experience	experiences that shape the behaviors and beliefs of a particular group of people (e.g., songs, stories, food)	Reading: Literature
		X	X	demonstrate	to show clearly	Reading: Literature
X	X	X	X	determine	to come to a decision by reasoning or investigation	Reading: Literature
		X	X	evaluate	to examine something in order to determine its importance	Reading: Literature
X	X	X	X	explicitly	stated or described clearly and in detail	Reading: Literature
X	X	X	X	figurative language/meaning	an expression or description that does not mean exactly what it says; can include metaphors, similes, personification, hyperbole	Reading: Literature
		X	X	foundational works	classic texts widely known for their content and style (e.g., Tom Sawyer, The Great Gatsby)	Reading: Literature
X	X	X	X	inference	a conclusion based on author's information in the text and prior or background knowledge	Reading: Literature

		X	X	interpretation	to perform or create according to one's understanding of something (e.g., The actor in the play portrayed the character...)	Reading: Literature
		X	X	irony	use of words to express something different from and often opposite to their literal meaning (e.g., "What a beautiful day!"-pouring rain outside)	Reading: Literature
		X	X	multiple meaning (words)	various definitions of one word (e.g., I have a cut on my hand. Tom cut a hole in the paper.)	Reading: Literature
X	X	X	X	objective summary	shortened version of the text, containing the main events, based on facts in the text without thoughts or opinions	Reading: Literature
X	X			plot	the story or sequence of events in a novel, play or movie	Reading: Literature
X	X	X	X	point of view	the position from which something is presented or the perspective from which a story is told	Reading: Literature
		X	X	sarcasm	a sharp or bitter remark (e.g., I work forty hours a week to be this poor!)	Reading: Literature
		X	X	satire	text in which shortcomings are held up to ridicule with the intent to create change (e.g., Gulliver's Travels, The Simpsons)	Reading: Literature
X	X	X	X	textual evidence	details from the text that support the author's point	Reading: Literature
X	X	X	X	theme	the central meaning or idea in a literary work which connects the character, setting, plot (e.g., love and friendship, revenge, a big trick)	Reading: Literature
X	X	X	X	tone	Appropriate attitude toward the subject based on the writer's intended audience; can be established by the types of words you use (formal, casual, technical, slang)	Reading: Literature
X	X			treatment	the way of presenting a subject	Reading: Literature
		X	X	understatement	when a writer or speaker deliberately makes a situation seem less important or serious than it is (e.g., "It is just a scratch."-There is a big dent in the car.)	Reading: Literature
X	X			wide reading	reading a variety of genres and complexity levels of text	Reading: Literature
X	X			account	description or explanation of an event or situation	Reading: Informational Text

X	X	X	X	analysis (analyze)	a method or idea development in which the reader, speaker, or writer breaks apart a topic to examine its parts and the relationship of the parts to reach new conclusions about the whole	Reading: Informational Text
X	X	X	X	central idea	the most important point the text says about the topic	Reading: Informational Text
X	X	X	X	cite (citation)	to identify the source of information	Reading: Informational Text
X	X	X	X	claim	to state, without proof or evidence, that something is true (e.g., Most high school students don't go to college.)	Reading: Informational Text
X	X	X	X	connotative meaning	associated meaning of a word or expression (e.g., Home is a place of warmth and comfort.)	Reading: Informational Text
X	X	X	X	delineate	to describe or explain something in detail	Reading: Informational Text
X	X	X	X	determine	to come to a decision by reasoning or investigation	Reading: Informational Text
X	X	X	X	evaluate	to examine something in order to determine its importance	Reading: Informational Text
X	X	X	X	events	something important that happens in the text	Reading: Informational Text
X	X	X	X	explicitly	stated or described clearly and in detail	Reading: Informational Text
X	X	X	X	fallacious	a mistaken belief or idea (e.g., The moon is made of green cheese.)	Reading: Informational Text
X	X	X	X	figurative language/meaning	an expression or description that does not mean exactly what it says; can include metaphors, similes, personification, hyperbole	Reading: Informational Text
X	X	X	X	inference	a conclusion based on author's information in the text and prior or background knowledge	Reading: Informational Text
X	X	X	X	objective summary	shortened version of the text, containing the main events, based on facts in the text without thoughts or opinions	Reading: Informational Text
X	X	X	X	point of view	the position from which something is presented or the perspective from which a story is told	Reading: Informational Text

X	X	X	X	point	the major idea or essential part	Reading: Informational Text
X	X	X	X	relevant	important to the topic	Reading: Informational Text
X	X	X	X	rhetoric	the art of speaking effectively	Reading: Informational Text
X	X	X	X	seminal	highly original and influential	Reading: Informational Text
X	X	X	X	sufficient	as much as is needed	Reading: Informational Text
X	X	X	X	technical meaning	a word or phrase that has special meaning in a particular context (e.g., double jeopardy has a specific meaning in the context of the law)	Reading: Informational Text
X	X	X	X	analysis (analyze)	a method or idea development in which the reader, speaker, or writer breaks apart a topic to examine its parts and the relationship of the parts to reach new conclusions about the whole	Writing
X	X	X	X	assess	to examine in order to evaluate	Writing
X	X	X	X	audience	the specific readers for whom a piece of writing is intended; the people who listen to or read text	Writing
		X	X	bias	an unfair preference or dislike of something (e.g., hair color, culture)	Writing
X	X	X	X	cite (citation)	to identify the source of information	Writing
X	X	X	X	claim	to state, without proof or evidence, that something is true (e.g., Most high school students do not go to college.)	Writing
X	X	X	X	coherent writing	writing that is logical, well organized and easy to understand	Writing
X	X	X	X	concluding statement or section	final sentence(s) in a piece of text that restate(s) the main idea in a new way	Writing
X	X	X	X	concrete details	precise descriptions using specific information that relates to what can be seen, heard, felt, smelled, tasted (e.g., The apple red paint shone in the bright sunlight.)	Writing

X	X	X	X	conduct	control the course of an activity	Writing
X	X	X	X	domain-specific	pertaining to a certain area of study within a subject	Writing
X	X	X	X	draw(ing)	to take or pull out information	Writing
X	X			dynamically	characterized by energy, enthusiasm, and undergoing change	Writing
		X	X	feedback	comments or reactions to something	Writing
X	X			flexibly	change according to the circumstances	Writing
X	X	X	X	formal style	a type of writing used in the business or academic settings and follows protocol such as generally written in third person, longer more complex sentences, avoids contractions, etc.	Writing
X	X	X	X	gather	compile information from various sources	Writing
X	X	X	X	integrate	to make into a whole by bringing all parts together	Writing
X	X	X	X	multimedia	combined use of several sources such as video, audio, animation, etc.	Writing
X	X	X	X	objective tone	written exclusively in third person (he, she, they); all judgments and conclusions result from reasoning, not individual beliefs	Writing
X	X	X	X	plagiarism	process of copying another's work or idea and claiming it as original	Writing
X	X	X	X	point of view	the position from which something is presented or the perspective from which a story is told	Writing
X	X	X	X	precise language	carefully selected words that clearly and concisely communicate the point	Writing
X	X	X	X	print or digital sources	various resources such as book, magazine, etc. or those that are located through the use of technology such as the internet, electronic encyclopedias, etc.	Writing

X	X	X	X	produce	to create or cause to occur	Writing
X	X	X	X	publish	produce text to share or distribute to others; go public	Writing
X	X	X	X	purpose	the intentional message a writer wants to convey to readers; why the author is writing (e.g., to entertain, persuade, or inform)	Writing
X	X	X	X	quotations	the exact words; a passage from a book, speech, etc.	Writing
X	X	X	X	reflection	thinking that involves noting details, considering meaning, examining what went well, etc.	Writing
X	X	X	X	relevant evidence (content)	information that directly relates to the issue or topic	Writing
X	X	X	X	research	investigation into a subject in order to discover information	Writing
X	X	X	X	revision	evaluation of your work (and listening to the suggestions of others) for what you might add, take out, or rearrange	Writing
X	X	X	X	sensory language	descriptions using the 5 senses	Writing
X	X	X	X	source(s)	a person, document, website, etc. that supplies information	Writing
X	X	X	X	style	the way writers express their thoughts in language, which involves their choice of words and how they arrange those words in sentences; style should be appropriate to the subject matter and to the writer	Writing
X	X	X	X	substantive topic	an idea of considerable importance (e.g., 1st amendment rights, economy)	Writing
X	X	X	X	synthesize	to put all the parts together to form a whole; to put together something new with prior knowledge or understanding	Writing
X	X	X	X	telling details	words used that provide specific information about the event	Writing
X	X	X	X	transitions	word or phrase that shows a connection between two ideas; transition words help the reader move from one sentence or paragraph to another without losing track of the big idea	Writing

X	X	X	X	valid reasoning	the correct and logical connection between an issue or topic and its supporting ideas (e.g., inductive and deductive reasoning)	Writing
X	X	X	X	collaborative conversations	discussions that occur among people in which they create a mutually agreed upon outcome	Speaking and Listening
X	X			collegial discussions	conversations that occur among colleagues with a common purpose and proposed guidelines (e.g., defined purpose, roles)	Speaking and Listening
X	X			concisely	information expressed in a few words	Speaking and Listening
X	X	X	X	context	the circumstances in which an event occurs; a setting	Speaking and Listening
		X	X	democratic discussions	conversations that occur among participants with diverse opinions, but a common purpose.	Speaking and Listening
X	X	X	X	demonstrate	to show clearly	Speaking and Listening
X	X	X	X	diverse media	various kinds of information sources such as video, audio, animation, etc.	Speaking and Listening
X	X	X	X	enhance	to improve or add clarity to the information presented	Speaking and Listening
X	X	X	X	evaluate	to examine something in order to determine its importance	Speaking and Listening
X	X	X	X	explicitly	stated or described clearly and in detail	Speaking and Listening
X	X			fallacious	a mistaken belief or idea (e.g., The moon is made of green cheese.)	Speaking and Listening
X	X	X	X	formal English	standard English using vocabulary and grammar free of idiomatic, slang, or specialized use	Speaking and Listening
		X	X	formal task	an assignment that has established rules and criteria	Speaking and Listening
		X	X	informal task	an assignment not officially prepared or organized	Speaking and Listening

X	X	X	X	initiate	make something start	Speaking and Listening
X	X	X	X	integrate	to make into a whole by bringing all parts together	Speaking and Listening
X	X			logical(ly)	use of valid reasoning and connection between ideas	Speaking and Listening
		X	X	perspective	a point of view; a writer's perspective is based on what the writer knows and personally believes about the subject	Speaking and Listening
X	X	X	X	point of view	the position from which something is presented or the perspective from which a story is told	Speaking and Listening
X	X	X	X	propel	to move something forward	Speaking and Listening
X	X	X	X	rhetoric	the art of speaking effectively	Speaking and Listening
X	X	X	X	acquire	to learn or develop new knowledge or skills	Language
X	X	X	X	apply	to use rules, concepts, principles, and theories in new situations	Language
X	X	X	X	clarify	to make clear in order to be understood	Language
X	X			clause	a group of words consisting of a subject and a predicate which forms part of a complex or compound sentence	Language
X	X	X	X	command of the conventions	demonstrates through speaking/writing the commonly accepted rules for writing and speaking English	Language
X	X	X	X	demonstrate	to show clearly	Language
X	X	X	X	determine	to come to a decision by reasoning or investigation	Language
X	X	X	X	domain-specific	pertaining to a certain area of study within a subject	Language

X	X	X	X	euphemism	use of a mild or neutral term in place of an offensive or unpleasant one	Language
X	X	X	X	figurative language/meaning	an expression or description that does not mean exactly what it says; can include metaphors, similes, personification, hyperbole	Language
X	X	X	X	grammar	the rules and guidelines of a language used to be correct in writing and speaking	Language
		X	X	hyphenation	to separate or join words or parts using a hyphen (e.g., twentieth-century writers)	Language
X	X			independent clause	a group of words that contains a subject and a predicate and expresses a complete thought (e.g., My dog ran down the street.)	Language
X	X	X	X	multiple meaning (words)	various definitions of one word (e.g., The cast in the play... The doctor put a cast on the broken arm.)	Language
X	X	X	X	nuances	slight differences in expression or meaning (e.g., noisy, thunderous)	Language
X	X	X	X	oxymoron	language in which two words of contradictory meaning are used together (e.g., a wise fool)	Language
X	X			parallel structure	use of the same pattern of words to show that two or more ideas have the same level of importance (e.g., John likes hiking, swimming and biking.)	Language
X	X			phrase	a group of words which contains a single thought, but is not a sentence (e.g., a black cat, in the house)	Language
X	X	X	X	standard English	written and spoken communication with correct grammar and usage	Language
X	X	X	X	style	the way writers express their thoughts in language, which involves their choice of words and how they arrange those words in sentences; style should be appropriate to the subject matter and to the writer	Language
		X	X	syntax	the pattern of formation of sentences or phrase	Language
X	X	X	X	word relationships	the various ways that words fit and work together (e.g., synonym, homonym, antonym)	Language
X	X			account	description or explanation of an event or situation	History/SS: Reading

X	X	X	X	analysis (analyze)	a method of idea development in which the reader, speaker, or writer breaks apart a topic to examine its parts and the relationship of the parts to reach new conclusions about the whole	History/SS: Reading
X	X	X	X	assess	to examine in order to evaluate	History/SS: Reading
X	X	X	X	central idea	the most important point the text says about the topic	History/SS: Reading
		X	X	challenging	calling an issue into question (e.g., What proof do you have that...?)	History/SS: Reading
X	X	X	X	cite (citation)	to identify the source of information	History/SS: Reading
X	X			claim	to state, without proof or evidence, that something is true (e.g., Most high school students don't go to college.)	History/SS: Reading
		X	X	coherent	logical, well organized and easy to understand	History/SS: Reading
X	X			compare	to examine similarities (and/or differences)	History/SS: Reading
X	X			contrast	to examine differences	History/SS: Reading
		X	X	corroborating	evidence that supports the truth of a statement	History/SS: Reading
X	X	X	X	determine	to come to a decision by reasoning or investigation	History/SS: Reading
X	X			digital text	words available in an electronic form	History/SS: Reading
X	X			emphasize	give importance to something	History/SS: Reading
		X	X	evaluate	to examine something in order to determine its importance	History/SS: Reading
X	X	X	X	events	something important that happens in the text	History/SS: Reading

X	X	X	X	integrate	to make into a whole by bringing all parts together	History/SS: Reading
X	X	X	X	point of view	the position from which something is presented or the perspective from which a story is told	History/SS: Reading
		X	X	premise	basis of an argument (e.g., smoking causes diseases)	History/SS: Reading
X	X	X	X	primary source	a document, speech, etc. created during the time of study (e.g., Declaration of Independence, Diary of Anne Frank)	History/SS: Reading
X	X			qualitative(ly)	based on the quality or character (e.g., descriptions, opinions)	History/SS: Reading
X	X	X	X	quantitative(ly)	based on the amount or number (e.g., distance, mass, time)	History/SS: Reading
X	X	X	X	secondary source	an account of an event, person, topic or place that is an interpretation or analysis of a primary source (e.g., magazine article, textbook)	History/SS: Reading
X	X	X	X	summarize	shortened version of text containing the main points or events	History/SS: Reading
X	X	X	X	account	description or explanation of an event or situation	Science and Tech Sub: Reading
X	X	X	X	analysis (analyze)	a method or idea development in which the reader, speaker, or writer breaks apart a topic to examine its parts and the relationship of the parts to reach new conclusions about the whole	Science and Tech Sub: Reading
X	X			assess	to examine in order to evaluate	Science and Tech Sub: Reading
X	X	X	X	central idea	the most important point the text says about the topic	Science and Tech Sub: Reading
X	X	X	X	cite (citation)	to identify the source of information	Science and Tech Sub: Reading
X	X			claim	to state, without proof or evidence, that something is true (e.g., Most high school students don't go to college.)	Science and Tech Sub: Reading
		X	X	coherent	logical, well organized and easy to understand	Science and Tech Sub: Reading

X	X			compare	to examine similarities (and/or differences)	Science and Tech Sub: Reading
X	X	X	X	concept	a general idea	Science and Tech Sub: Reading
X	X			contrast	to examine differences	Science and Tech Sub: Reading
X	X	X	X	determine	to come to a decision by reasoning or investigation	Science and Tech Sub: Reading
		X	X	distinction	the difference between two or more people, issues, etc.	Science and Tech Sub: Reading
		X	X	evaluate	to examine something in order to determine its importance	Science and Tech Sub: Reading
		X	X	hierarchies	groupings within a system (e.g., structure of U.S. Government, periodic table of elements)	Science and Tech Sub: Reading
		X	X	integrate	to make into a whole by bringing all parts together	Science and Tech Sub: Reading
		X	X	paraphrase	a restatement using different words to help convey meaning	Science and Tech Sub: Reading
		X	X	phenomenon	an observable occurrence (e.g., volcanic eruptions, tornado)	Science and Tech Sub: Reading
X	X	X	X	precisely	carefully selected words that clearly and concisely communicate the point	Science and Tech Sub: Reading
		X	X	process	a series of actions directed toward something (e.g., how a president is elected, how a battle was won)	Science and Tech Sub: Reading
X	X	X	X	quantitative(ly)	based on the amount or number (e.g., distance, mass, time)	Science and Tech Sub: Reading
X	X	X	X	summarize	shortened version of text containing the main points or events	Science and Tech Sub: Reading
		X	X	synthesize	to put all the parts together to form a whole; to put together something new with prior knowledge or understanding	Science and Tech Sub: Reading

X	X			translate	to explain in other words (e.g., symbols to words)	Science and Tech Sub: Reading
		X	X	verify	prove something is true	Science and Tech Sub: Reading
X	X	X	X	analysis (analyze)	a method or idea development in which the reader, speaker or writer breaks apart a topic to examine its parts and the relationship of the parts to reach new conclusions about the whole	History/SS, Science, and Tech Sub: Writing
X	X	X	X	assess	to examine in order to evaluate	History/SS, Science, and Tech Sub: Writing
X	X	X	X	audience	the specific readers for whom a piece of writing is intended; the people who listen to or read text	History/SS, Science, and Tech Sub: Writing
		X	X	bias	an unfair preference or dislike of something (e.g., hair color, culture)	History/SS, Science, and Tech Sub: Writing
X	X	X	X	cite (citation)	to identify the source of information	History/SS, Science, and Tech Sub: Writing
X	X	X	X	claim	to state, without proof or evidence, that something is true (e.g., Most high school students do not go to college.)	History/SS, Science, and Tech Sub: Writing
X	X	X	X	coherent writing	writing that is logical, well organized and easy to understand	History/SS, Science, and Tech Sub: Writing
X	X	X	X	concluding statement or section	final sentence(s) in a piece of text that restate(s) the main idea in a new way	History/SS, Science, and Tech Sub: Writing
X	X	X	X	concrete details	precise descriptions using specific information that relates to what can be seen, heard, felt, smelled, tasted (e.g., The apple red paint shone in the bright sunlight.)	History/SS, Science, and Tech Sub: Writing
X	X	X	X	conduct	control the course of an activity	History/SS, Science, and Tech Sub: Writing
X	X	X	X	discipline-specific	pertaining to a certain subject such as science, social studies, etc.	History/SS, Science, and Tech Sub: Writing
X	X	X	X	domain-specific	pertaining to a certain area of study within a subject	History/SS, Science, and Tech Sub: Writing
X	X	X	X	draw	to take or pull out information	History/SS, Science, and Tech Sub: Writing

X	X			dynamically	characterized by energy, enthusiasm, and undergoing change	History/SS, Science, and Tech Sub: Writing
		X	X	feedback	comments or reactions	History/SS, Science, and Tech Sub: Writing
X	X			flexibly	the capability to adapt to new, different or changing requirements	History/SS, Science, and Tech Sub: Writing
X	X	X	X	formal style	a type of writing used in the business or academic settings and follows protocol (e.g., generally written in third person, longer more complex sentences, avoids contractions, etc.)	History/SS, Science, and Tech Sub: Writing
X	X	X	X	gather	compile information from various sources	History/SS, Science, and Tech Sub: Writing
X	X	X	X	integrate	to make into a whole by bringing all parts together	History/SS, Science, and Tech Sub: Writing
X	X	X	X	multimedia	combined use of several sources such as video, audio, animation, etc.	History/SS, Science, and Tech Sub: Writing
X	X	X	X	objective tone	written exclusively in third person (he, she, they); all judgments and conclusions result from reasoning, not individual beliefs	History/SS, Science, and Tech Sub: Writing
X	X	X	X	plagiarism	process of copying another's work or idea and claiming it as original	History/SS, Science, and Tech Sub: Writing
X	X	X	X	precise language	carefully selected words that clearly and concisely communicate the point	History/SS, Science, and Tech Sub: Writing
X	X	X	X	print or digital sources	various resources such as book, magazine, etc.. or those that are located through the use of technology such as the internet, electronic encyclopedias, etc.	History/SS, Science, and Tech Sub: Writing
X	X	X	X	produce	to create or cause to occur	History/SS, Science, and Tech Sub: Writing
X	X	X	X	publish	produce text to share or distribute to others; go public	History/SS, Science, and Tech Sub: Writing
X	X	X	X	purpose	the intentional message a writer wants to convey to readers; why the author is writing (e.g., to entertain, persuade, or inform)	History/SS, Science, and Tech Sub: Writing
X	X	X	X	quotations	the exact words; a passage from a book, speech, etc.	History/SS, Science, and Tech Sub: Writing

X	X	X	X	reflection	thinking that involves noting details, considering meaning, examining what went well, etc.	History/SS, Science, and Tech Sub: Writing
		X	X	relevant evidence (content)	information that directly relates to the issue or topic	History/SS, Science, and Tech Sub: Writing
X	X	X	X	research	investigation into a subject in order to discover information	History/SS, Science, and Tech Sub: Writing
X	X	X	X	revision	evaluation of your work (and listening to the suggestions of others) for what you might add, take out, or rearrange	History/SS, Science, and Tech Sub: Writing
X	X	X	X	source(s)	a person, document, website, etc. that supplies information	History/SS, Science, and Tech Sub: Writing
X	X	X	X	style	the way writers express their thoughts in language, which involves their choice of words and how they arrange those words in sentences; style should be appropriate to the subject matter and to the writer	History/SS, Science, and Tech Sub: Writing
X	X	X	X	synthesize	to put all the parts together to form a whole; to put together something new with prior knowledge or understanding	History/SS, Science, and Tech Sub: Writing
X	X	X	X	transitions	words or phrases that show a connection between two ideas; transition words help the reader move from one sentence or paragraph to another without losing track of the big idea	History/SS, Science, and Tech Sub: Writing