

FCMS Word of the Day Terms for 2012-2013  
FCAT 2.0 Reading Terminology  
2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter

Primary Source: FCAT 2.0 Reading Test Item Specifications, Grades 6-8 Florida Department of Education | Appendix D

Week of October 29

**\*Monday 10/29- Language Arts**

**Term: Context Clues**      **Pronunciation=** kon-tekst klooz

Unfamiliar words are often surrounded by words or phrases called context clues that help readers understand their meanings. A context clue may be a definition, a synonym, an example, a comparison or a contrast, or any other expression that enables readers to infer or figure out the word's meaning.

**\* Tuesday 10/30- Math**

**Term: Table**      **Pronunciation=** tey-buh l

A type of graphic aid that presents a group of facts in rows and columns and demonstrates how the facts interrelate.

**\* Wednesday 10/31-Social Studies-Happy Halloween! ☺**

**Term: Functional materials**      **Pronunciation=** fuhngk-shuh-nl muh-teer-ee-uhlz

A form of informational nonfiction (e.g., websites, how-to articles, brochures, fliers) encountered in real-world situations. Functional materials also include consumer documents and workplace documents.

**\* Thursday 11/1-Science**

**Term: Consumer documents**      **Pronunciation=** kuh n-soo-mer dok-yuh-mentz

Printed materials that accompany products and services. They are intended for the buyers or users of the products or services and usually provide information about use, care, operation, or assembly. Some common consumer documents are applications, contracts, warranties, manuals, instructions, package inserts, labels, brochures, and schedules.

**\*Friday 11/2-Reading & Electives: Review of Weekly Words**

## Week of November 5

### \*Monday 11/5 - Language Arts

**Term: Text Box**      **Pronunciation=** tekst boks

A distinct section of a page that amplifies or highlights information found in the main text and often provides additional information.

### \* Tuesday 11/6- Math-No School

### \* Wednesday 11/7-Social Studies

**Term: Text Features**      **Pronunciation=**tekst fee-cherz

Design elements that include the organizational structure of a text and help make the key ideas and supporting information understandable. Text features include headings, text boxes, subheadings, sections, titles, subtitles, italic type, bulleted or numbered lists, and graphic aids, such as charts, tables, timelines, illustrations, and photographs.

### \* Thursday 11/8-Science

**Term: Topic**      **Pronunciation=** top-ik

The general category or class of ideas, often stated in a word or phrase, to which the ideas of a text as a whole belong (For example: the subject matter or central idea of a conversation, discussion, or a piece of writing).

### \*Friday 11/9-Reading & Electives: Review of Weekly Words

## Week of November 12

**\*Monday 11/12- Language Arts-No School**

**\* Tuesday 11/13- Math**

**Term: Stated Main Idea**      **Pronunciation=** steɪtd meɪn ahy-**dee-uh**

The main idea is the most important idea expressed in a piece of writing. It may be the central idea of an entire work or a thought expressed in the topic sentence of a paragraph.

**\* Wednesday 11/14-Social Studies**

**Term: Paraphrasing**      **Pronunciation=** par-*uh*-freyz-ing

Paraphrasing essentially means summarizing something written in your own words. This helps readers to clarify meaning by restating information.

**\* Thursday 11/15-Science**

**Term: Implied Main Idea**      **Pronunciation=** im-**plahyd** meɪn ahy-**dee-uh**

The implied main idea is the main idea of a passage or an article that is not directly stated but formed from what is suggested by an author from the supporting details. This is also sometimes called the essential message.

**\*Friday 11/16-Reading & Electives: Review of Weekly Words**

## Week of November 19

### \*Monday 11/19 - Language Arts

**Term: Imagery** Pronunciation= im-ij-ree

Language that appeals to the senses. It is used in all types of writing, but especially in poetry. Imagery consists of descriptive words and phrases that re-create sensory experiences for the reader. Imagery usually appeals to one or more of the five senses—sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch—to help the reader imagine exactly what is being described.

### \* Tuesday 11/20- Math

**Term: Chart** Pronunciation= chahrt

A type of graphic aid that presents information, shows a process, or makes comparisons, usually in rows and columns.

### \* Wednesday 11/21- Reading & Electives: Review of Weekly Words

\* Thursday 11/22 & Friday 11/23- No School- Happy Thanksgiving!

## Week of November 26

### \*Monday 11/26- Language Arts

**Term: Personification**    **Pronunciation=** per-son-uh-fi-key-shuh n

A figure of speech in which a nonhuman thing or quality is written about as if it were human. In the phrase *the blue stars shiver*, human attributes are given to stars. *Rocks lie on their backs* and *the rock has an open wound* are other examples.

### \* Tuesday 11/27- Math

**Term: Onomatopoeia**    **Pronunciation=** on-uh-mat-uh-pee-uh

The use of words whose sounds suggest their meanings (e.g., *meow*, *buzz*, *splash*)

### \* Wednesday 11/28 -Social Studies

**Term: Hyperbole**    **Pronunciation=** hahy-pur-buh-lee

A figure of speech in which a statement is exaggerated for emphasis or for humorous effect. Writers often use hyperbole to intensify a description or to emphasize the essential nature of something. For example, if a writer says that a limousine is a mile long, he/she is using hyperbole.

### \* Thursday 11/29-Science

**Term: Evaluate**    **Pronunciation=** ih-val-yoo-yet

To evaluate a piece of literature is to form opinions about what is read. Through this process readers may develop their own ideas about characters and events.

### \*Friday 11/30-Reading & Electives: Review of Weekly Words

## Week of December 3

### \*Monday 12/3 - Language Arts

**Term:**Sarcasm    **Pronunciation=** sahr-kaz-uh

A form of verbal irony, usually harsh, that is often used as an insult.

### \* Tuesday 12/4 - Math

**Term:** Satire    **Pronunciation=** sat-ahy<sup>uh</sup>r

Type of writing that ridicules human weakness in order to bring about social reform. Satires often try to persuade the reader to do or believe something by showing the opposite view as absurd or even as vicious and inhumane. One of the favorite techniques of the satirists is exaggeration, overstating something to make it look worse than it is. For example, George Orwell's novel *Animal Farm* uses barnyard animals to mock the way people abuse political power.

### \* Wednesday 12/5-Social Studies

**Term:**Symbolism    **Pronunciation=** sim-buh-liz-uh m

The use of something concrete (for example: an object, a setting, an event, an animal, or a person) that functions in a text to represent something more than itself. A symbol must be something tangible or visible, while the idea it symbolizes must be something abstract or universal. For example, a dark forest has often been used as a symbol of being lost and confused in life.

### \* Thursday 12/6-Science

**Term:** Pun    **Pronunciation=** puhn

Play on the multiple meanings of a word or on two words that sound alike but have different meanings. Example: *I wondered why the baseball was getting bigger. Then it hit me.*

### \*Friday 12/7 -Reading & Electives: Review of Weekly Words

## Week of December 10

### \*Monday 12/10 - Language Arts

**Term: Inference**    **Pronunciation=** in-fer-uh ns

The act or process of deriving logical conclusions from premises known or assumed to be true; the conclusions drawn from this process.

### \* Tuesday 12/11- Math

**Term: Summary Statement**    **Pronunciation=** suhm-uh-ree    **steyt-muh** nt

A general statement that presents the main points or facts in condensed form, omitting unimportant details and information.

### \* Wednesday 12/12 -Social Studies

**Term: Drawing Conclusions**    **Pronunciation=** draw-ing kuh n-kloo-zhuh n

A special kind of inference that involves not reading between the lines but reading beyond the lines. The reader combines what he or she already knows with information from the text. Readers can draw a conclusion from stated facts or facts they infer and then combine all the facts to support their conclusion.

### \* Thursday 12/13 -Science

**Term: Interpret**    **Pronunciation=** in-tur-prit

To translate, analyze, or give examples drawn from a text. This process involves making an inference beyond the literal meaning of a text in order to determine meaning.

### \*Friday 12/14-Reading & Electives: Review of Weekly Words

## Week of December 17

### \*Monday 12/17 - Language Arts

**Term:** Descriptive Language      **Pronunciation=** dih-skrip-tiv lang-gwij

Language intended to create a mood, person, place, thing, event, emotion, or experience. Descriptive language uses images that appeal to the reader's senses, helping the reader to imagine how a subject looks, sounds, smells, tastes, or feels. Descriptive language is used in fiction, nonfiction, drama, and poetry. Some examples of descriptive language include imagery, alliteration, and mood.

### \* Tuesday 12/18- Math

**Term:** Literary Elements      **Pronunciation=** lit-uh-rer-ee el-uh-muhntz

Refers to the particular elements common to all literary and narrative forms. Some examples of literary elements are theme, setting, conflict, characters, plot, and point of view.

### \* Wednesday 12/19 -Social Studies

**Term:** Literary Device      **Pronunciation=** lit-uh-rer-ee dih-vahys

A literary technique used to achieve a particular effect, such as descriptive language and figurative language.

### \* Thursday 12/20 -Science

**Term:** Irony      **Pronunciation=** ahy-ruh-nee

A contrast between what is expected and what actually exists or happens. Irony involves the tension that arises from the discrepancy, either between what one says and what one means or does. Exaggeration, sarcasm, and understatement are techniques writers use to express irony.

### \*Friday -12/21 Reading & Electives: Review of Weekly Words

## Week of January 7

### \*Monday 1/7- Language Arts

**Term: Mood**      **Pronunciation= mood**

The feeling or atmosphere that a writer creates for the reader. The use of connotation, details, imagery, figurative language, foreshadowing, setting, and rhythm can help establish mood.

### \* Tuesday 1/8 - Math

**Term: Theme**      **Pronunciation= them**

An underlying message about life or human nature that the author wants the reader to understand and that may give readers insight into the author's view of the world. A theme is not the same as a moral, which is a rule of conduct.

### \* Wednesday 1/9-Social Studies

**Term: Tone**      **Pronunciation= tohn**

An expression of a writer's attitude toward a subject. Unlike mood, which is intended to shape the reader's emotional response, tone reflects the feelings of the writer. Tone can be serious, humorous, sarcastic, playful, ironic, bitter, or objective.

### \* Thursday 1/10 -Science

**Term: Moral**      **Pronunciation= mawr-uhl**

A lesson taught in a literary work, such as a fable. For example, the moral *Do not count your chickens before they hatch* teaches that one should not count on one's fortunes or blessings until they appear.

### \*Friday 1/11-Reading & Electives: Review of Weekly Words

## Week of January 14

### \*Monday 1/14 - Language Arts

**Term: Primary Source** Pronunciation= *prahy-mer-ee* sawrs

Materials written by people who were present at events, either as participants or as observers. Letters, diaries, autobiographies, speeches, and photographs are examples of primary sources.

### \* Tuesday 1/15- Math

**Term: Secondary Source** Pronunciation= *sek-uh n-der-ee* sawrs

Records of events that were created some time after the events occurred; the writers were not directly involved or were not present when the events took place. Encyclopedias, textbooks, biographies, most newspaper and magazine articles, and books and articles that interpret or review research are examples.

### \* Wednesday 1/16- Reading & Electives: Review of Weekly Words

### \* Thursday 1/17-Science -Early Release

Friday 1/18-Planning Day

End of 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter