

FCMS Word of the Day Terms for 2012-2013
FCAT 2.0 Reading Terminology to Know!
3rd Quarter

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

Week of January 21

*Monday 1/21 - Language Arts-No School

* Tuesday 1/22 - Math

Term: Figurative Language **Pronunciation=** fig-yer-uh-tiv lang-gwij

Language that involves the use of words and/or phrases that describe one thing in terms of another and that is not meant to be understood on a literal level. Figurative language always involves some sort of imaginative comparison between seemingly unlike things. The most common are similes, metaphors, and personification.

* Wednesday 1/23 -Social Studies

Term: Metaphor **Pronunciation=**met-uh-fawr

A comparison of two things that have some quality in common. Unlike a simile, a metaphor does not contain a word such as *like*, *as*, *than*, or *resembles*. Instead, it states that one thing actually is something else.

* Thursday 1/24-Science

Term: Simile **Pronunciation=** sim-uh-lee

A comparison of two things that have some quality in common. In a simile, the comparison is conveyed by means of the word *like* or *as* (e.g., *She stood in front of the altar, shaking like a freshly caught trout.* —Maya Angelou).

*Friday 1/25 -Reading & Electives: Review of Weekly Words

Week of January 28

*Monday 1/28- 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 1/29 - 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 1/30 -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 1/31 -Science

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.

*Friday 2/1-Reading & Electives: Review of Weekly Words

Week of February 4

*Monday 2/4 - Language Arts

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

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

* Tuesday 2/5 - Math

Term: Satire **Pronunciation=** sat-ahy^{uh} 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 2/6-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 2/7-Science -Early Release

*Friday2/8 -Reading & Electives: Review of Weekly Words

Week of February 11

*Monday 2/11 - Language Arts

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.

* Tuesday 2/12- Math

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.

* Wednesday 2/13 -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 2/14 -Science -Happy Valentine's Day!

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 2/15-Reading & Electives: Review of Weekly Words

Week of February 18

*Monday 2/18-Language Arts-No School 😊

* Tuesday 2/19- 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 2/20 -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 2/21 -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 -2/22 Reading & Electives: Review of Weekly Words

No Word of the Day list for week of February 25

Week of March 4

*Monday 3/4- 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 3/5 - 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 3/6-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 3/7 -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 3/8-Reading & Electives: Review of Weekly Words

Week of March 11

*Monday 3/11 - 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 3/12- 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 3/13-Social Studies

Term: Workplace Document **Pronunciation=** *wurk-pleys* *dok-yuh-ment*

Materials that are produced or used within a work setting, usually to aid in the functioning of the workplace. They include job applications, office memos, training manuals, job descriptions, and sales reports

* Thursday 3/14 -Science

Term: Validity/Reliability **Pronunciation=** *vuh-lid-i-tee* *rih-lahy-uh-bil-i-tee*

A systematic process that involves evaluating whether or not information in a text is valid (correct or sound) and reliable (dependable). The reader engages in this process by checking specific information found in a text for its accuracy and dependability, evaluating and applying that information, and verifying the best supporting evidence based on correct and logical conclusions.

*Friday 3/15-Reading & Electives: Review of Weekly Words

Week of March 18

*Monday 3/18 - Language Arts

Term: Myth **Pronunciation=** mith

A traditional story, usually of unknown authorship, that deals with basic questions about the universe. Heroes and gods often figure prominently in myths, which may attempt to explain such things as the origin of the world, mysteries of nature, or social customs.

* Tuesday 3/19 - Math

Term: Relevant Details **Pronunciation=** rel-uh-vuhnt dih-teyl

A fact revealed by an author or speaker that supports an attitude or tone in a piece of poetry or prose. In informational nonfiction, relevant details provide information that supports the author's main point.

* Wednesday 3/20 Reading & Electives: Review of Weekly Words

Note: Early Release and Teacher Planning= 3/20,3/21

End of 3rd quarter