

K-2 LANGUAGE ARTS GLOSSARY

authentic text -

1. text materials representative of the real world; nonacademic text; as bus schedules, directions for assembling a computer, etc.
2. in student programs, text that has not been altered in form or content, as original publications of children's literature or books designed for guided reading instruction

consistently- most of the time

correctly - accurately

decodable texts – texts that are written around and feature many regular letter-sound patterns.

decoding - to analyze spoken or graphic symbols of a familiar language to ascertain their intended meaning.

deep - a good grasp of

effectively - proficient

fluency - the ability to read a text accurately and quickly

frequently - most of the time

imaginative - creative

indigenous vocabulary – words common to a particular region

invented spelling – the result of an attempt to spell a word whose spelling is not already known, based on a writer's knowledge of the spelling system and how it works

listening vocabulary – the number of words a person understands when they are heard in speech; hearing vocabulary

literacy - the ability to read and communicate through text

media genres – means of communication, especially of mass communication, as books, newspapers, magazines, radio, television, motion pictures, recordings, etc.

often - most of the time

onset and rime – an onset is the initial consonant(s) sound of a syllable (the onset of bag is b-; of swim, sw-).
a rime is the part of a syllable that contains the vowel and all that follows it (the rime of bag is -ag; of swim, -im)

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phonemic awareness – the ability to hear, identify, and manipulate the individual sounds – phonemes – in spoken words

phonics - the understanding that there is a predictable relationship between the sounds of spoken language and the letters and spelling that represent those sounds in written language

phonological awareness – refers to awareness of many aspects of spoken language, including words within sentences, syllables within words, and phonemes within syllables and words

purposes of writing – the three purposes for writing are to inform, persuade, and entertain.

quickly - at a fast pace

reading genre – a category used to classify literary works, usually by form, technique, or content.

reading vocabulary – the words we need to know to understand what we read

reasonable - close

regularly - most of the time

routinely - most of the time

segmentation – break a word into its separate sounds.

speaking vocabulary – the number of different words ordinarily used by a person for meaningful oral communication

syntax - the pattern or structure of word order in sentences, clauses, and phrases

systematically – in an organized fashion

text to self - Readers make connections between the text and their own life. These connections enhance students' understanding.

text to text - reader makes connections between the text they are reading with other texts they have read. Good readers relate characters, theme, plot, setting, and author's purpose with other texts.

text to world – reader makes connections between texts and their background knowledge. These real life connections enhance understanding.

vocabulary - the words we must know to communicate effectively: number words, words to describe people, places, things, events, shapes, color, size, location, actions, synonyms, common figures of speech

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word wall - a systematically organized collection of words displayed in large letters on a wall or other large display placed in the classroom.

writing genre – a particular type or category of writing. The variety of genres students produce may include memoir, poetry, nonfiction, realistic fiction, recipes, biography, fantasy, comic books, and movie or book reviews.

writing vocabulary – the words we use in writing