

Reading Assessment Vocabulary Grades 6-HS

| Word | Strand | Target | Definition | Assessment Example |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------|--|---|
| Main idea / Major idea | Comprehension | 01 | The gist of a passage, central thought; the chief topic of a passage expressed or implied in a word or phrase; a statement in sentence form which gives the stated or implied major topic. | What is the main idea of the story? |
| Theme / Message (literary specific) | Comprehension | 01 | A topic; a major idea broad enough to cover the entire scope of a literary work. The theme may be stated or implied; clues to the theme may be made concrete through the images, characterization, and action of the text. | The selection shows bravery. Provide two details from the selection that supports this idea. |
| Summary / Summarize | Comprehension | 02 | A synthesis of the important ideas in a text presented in a condensed form to determine what is important in the text. Summaries do not include students' opinion of the reading. | Write a summary of the section Carl Starts A Business . Include three main events from the section in your answer. |
| Assumption | Comprehension | 03 | Statements or thoughts taken to be true without proof. | Based on information in the story, what assumption can the reader make about flying squirrels? |
| Infer Inference | Comprehension | 03 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand something not directly stated in the text by using past experience and knowledge combined with the text. • The reasoning involved in drawing a conclusion or making a logical judgment on the basis of indirect evidence and prior conclusions rather than direct evidence from the text. | <p>What is the most likely reason that Tameka creates art? Provide two details from the selection in your answer.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Based on the information in the selection, what inference can the reader make about flying squirrels?</p> |
| Predict | Comprehension | 03 | To foresee what might happen in a text based on a reader's background knowledge or schema. | Predict what will most likely happen if the flying squirrels moved their home? |

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| Literary Device | Analysis | 05 | Techniques used to convey or enhance an author's message or voice. | Which phrase from the passage shows an example of (literary device)? |
| Figurative Language | Analysis | 05 | Word images and figures of speech used to enrich language. Common figures of speech are simile, metaphor, and alliteration. | What figurative language does the poet use to compare? |
| Alliteration Grade 2 | Analysis | 05 | The repetition of the same sound, usually of a consonant, at the beginning of two or more words of a sentence or line of poetry. | Which phrase from the passage shows an example of alliteration? |
| Onomatopoeia Grade 2 | Analysis | 05 | A term used to describe words whose pronunciations suggest their meaning and mimic their sound. | Which word from the passage shows an example of onomatopoeia? |
| Simile Grade 2 | Analysis | 05 | A figure of speech comparing two unlike things usually using like or as | Which sentence from the story shows an example of a simile? |
| Alliterative Sentence Added Grade 3 | Analysis | 05 | Repeating the same initial sound in two or more words of a sentence or line of poetry (e.g. Whitman's line, "all summer in the sound of the sea"). | Which sentence from the selection is an alliterative sentence? |
| Metaphor Added Grade 3 | Analysis | 05 | A figure of speech that compares two things without using the word like or as and is used in place of a more literal description. | What two objects does the author compare using a metaphor? |
| Humor Added Grade 4 | Analysis | 05 | The quality that makes something laughable or amusing. | <i>No stem currently available.</i> |
| Idiom Added Grade 4 | Analysis | 05 | A word used in a special way that may be different from the literal meaning (e.g. "you drive me crazy" or "hit the deck"). | <i>No stem currently available.</i> |
| Personify / Personification Added Grade 4 | Analysis | 05 | A figure of speech in which nonhuman objects such as ideas, objects or animals, are given human characteristics. | What object does the poet personify? |
| Dialogue Added Grade 5 | Analysis | 05 | Dialogue is a conversational passage in a narrative or play used to advance the plot or develop the characters. | <i>No stem currently available.</i> |

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| Exaggeration / Hyperbole Added Grade 5 | Analysis | 05 | An exaggerated statement used to heighten effect. It is not used to mislead the reader, but to emphasize a point (e.g. "She's said so on several million occasions"). | Which sentence from the poem does the author use exaggeration? |
| Imagery Added Grade 5 | Analysis | 05 | Language that appeals to the senses. Descriptions of people or objects stated in terms of our senses and convey emotions and moods through their verbal pictures. | <i>No stem currently available.</i> |
| Irony Added Grade 6 | Analysis | 05 | The use of words to convey the opposite of their literal meaning: the words say one thing, but mean another. | <i>No stem currently available.</i> |
| Sarcasm Added Grade 6 | Analysis | 05 | A remark used to "make fun of" or "put down" someone or something. The remark is not sincere and is actually intended to hurt someone's feelings. | <i>No stem currently available.</i> |
| Analogy Added Grade 7 | Analysis | 05 | A comparison of two pairs that have the same relationship. The key is to discover the relationship between the first pair, so you can choose the correct second pair. | <i>No stem currently available.</i> |
| Text feature | Analysis | 05 | A characteristic of a particular type of text such as chapter titles, sub-headings and bold faced words created to assist the reader in finding and understanding information. | According to the map, which statement is true? Or Use information from the selection to complete this timeline. |
| Caption (text feature) | Analysis | 05 | A title, brief explanation, or description accompanying an illustration or picture. | According to the caption, which statement is true? |
| Heading (text feature) | Analysis | 05 | A title, sub-title or topic at the top or beginning of a section of text. | Which heading could the author have used for paragraph 4? |
| Conflict | Analysis | 05 | A struggle within the plot between opposing forces. | What is the main conflict in the story? |
| Solution / solve Resolution | Analysis | 05 | The method or process of solving a problem. | Use information from the story to provide a solution for the given problem. |

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| Contribute | Analysis | 05 | To give or supply in common with others; give to a common fund or for a common purpose. | How does Tameka's decision to go to the park contribute to the conflict in the story? |
| Similarity | Analysis | 06 | The state or quality of being similar; resemblance or likeness | According to the selection, what is one similarity between Tameka and Harold? Provide information from the selection in your answer. |
| Difference | Analysis | 06 | The quality or condition of being unlike or dissimilar. | Which sentence tells how Tameka and Harold are different? |
| Compare | Analysis | 06 | To examine in order to observe or discover similarities or differences. | Which two ideas are compared in the story? |
| Contrast | Analysis | 06 | To show differences when compared. | Which two ideas does the author contrast in the selection? |
| Influence | Analysis | 07 | The power of persons or things to affect others. | How did Tameka's experience with her project influence her decision to become a runner? Include one detail from the story in your answer. |
| Unimportant Irrelevant* *used at Grade 8 and HS | Analysis | 08 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not important • Not to the point; not relating to the subject | Which sentence is unimportant / irrelevant to the selection and could be deleted? |
| Reliable | Analysis | 08 | Dependable | Which source would be the most reliable source for a presentation on camels? |
| Opinion | Critical Thinking | 09 | A belief not based on absolute certainty or positive knowledge but on what seems true, valid, or probable to one's own mind; judgment. | Which sentence from the selection is an opinion? |
| Author's Purpose | Critical Thinking | 09 | The reason an author writes, such as to entertain, inform, or persuade. | What is most likely the author's purpose for writing the story? |

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| Author's Tone | Critical Thinking | 09 | The author's attitude as reflected in the manner of the author's written expression. | The author uses a sarcastic tone in the selection. Provide two examples from the selection to illustrate this tone. |
| Reasoning | Critical Thinking | 10 | The drawing of inferences or conclusions from known or assumed facts. | What is wrong with Tameka's reasoning in the story? |
| Practical Sensible Logical Reasonable | Critical Thinking | 10 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable to being used • Having or showing good sense or sound judgment • Necessary or to be expected because of what has gone before • Being within the bounds of common sense | Is Tameka's decision to go to the library a sensible idea? |
| Conclusion | Critical Thinking | 10 / 11 | The last step in a reasoning process; a judgment, decision, or opinion formed after investigation or thought. | 10- Which statement is the most important conclusion the reader may draw from the selection? Or 11- Based on the information in the poem, which conclusion can the reader draw about the old chair? |
| Generalize / Generalization | Critical Thinking | 11 | Taking what is known and using it to make an inference about the nature of similar text. Understandings that can be supported by fact. | After reading the selection, which generalization can the reader make about flying squirrels? |
| Advice | Critical Thinking | 11 | Opinion given as to what to do or how to handle a situation. | What advice would the author probably give to animal specialists? |