

AN INTRODUCTION TO ACADEMIC VOCABULARY LISTS FOR UPPER ELEMENTARY, MIDDLE SCHOOL AND HIGH SCHOOL

There are two types of academic vocabulary that can be taught: process words and content-specific words. Process words are high-utility words that transcend subject disciplines. They typically feature words that articulate academic thinking and learning processes. Content words are more specific to particular subject areas and typically involve concepts essential to understanding the curriculum at particular grade levels.

PROCESS WORDS

The list is a compilation of two major sources: Averil Coxhead's academic vocabulary list¹ (Massey University, New Zealand) and the revised Bloom's taxonomy developed at the College of Education at the University of Georgia by Lorin Anderson and David Krathwohl.

Process words are key to general academic development and are intended to be integrated into daily lessons rather than taught and tested in isolation. The lists, and the levels in which they appear, are recommendations. It is up to the teacher's discretion how many words to teach and when to teach them. Key vocabulary strategies should be used to build a student's capacity to engage in higher level thinking in any field.

Teachers familiar with Benjamin Bloom's Taxonomy of Educational Objectives will recognize the headers used to format the process word lists. These headers were adapted somewhat to make the list associated with them more clear.

The task force suggests that staff may be interested in developing school-wide plans for introducing and emphasizing these words.

¹ This list is particularly helpful for use with ELL students.

UPPER ELEMENTARY PROCESS WORD LISTS

Knowledge/Remembering	Comprehension/ Understanding	Application
choose	describe	solve
identify	group	plan
label	predict	construct
list	give example	graph
locate	give main ideas	calculate
match	explain	show
name	group	
recall	restate	
select	demonstrate	
tell	organize	
rank	survey	
	sort	
	summarize	

Analysis	Evaluation	Create/Synthesize
arrange	judge	create
examine	estimate	imagine
inspect	defend	invent
simplify	discuss	blend
take apart	prioritize	improve
focus	support	compose
determine	rate	budget
categorize	determine	

MIDDLE SCHOOL PROCESS WORD LISTS

Knowledge/ Remembering	Comprehension/ Understanding	Application
state	compare	apply
define	contrast	demonstrate
collect	conclude	investigate
quote	infer	build
recognize	restate	order
	represent	prioritize
	paraphrase	relate
	interpret	
	illustrate	
	clarify	
	classify	
	represent	
	summarize	
	symbolize	
	outline	

Analysis	Evaluation	Create/Synthesize
analyze	evaluate	hypothesize
outline	argue	generate
breakdown	assess	propose
survey	convince	design
diagram	debate	develop
	detect	formulate
	justify	enhance
	monitor	originate
	verify	

HIGH SCHOOL PROCESS WORD LISTS

Knowledge/Remembering	Comprehension/Understanding	Application
There are no knowledge/ remembering words at the high school level	interpret	manipulate
	associate	simulate
	exemplify	adapt
	categorize	dramatize
	abridge	
	deduce	
	extrapolate	
	differentiate	
	show cause/effect	

Analysis	Evaluation	Create/Synthesize
integrate	critique	synthesize
scrutinize	counsel	devise
differentiate	dispute	modify
distinguish	editorialize	integrate
discriminate	validate	systematize
test for		minimize
structure		maximize
		speculate

THE TWELVE WORDS²

Educators have identified 12 words that sometimes trip up students when they are responding to questions in writing or speaking and when taking a test³ Understanding and using these 12 words are critical for student success from upper elementary to post-secondary studies. Schools are encouraged to develop school-wide efforts to assure that students become familiar with these key words.

DESCRIBE	<p>Describe means to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tell about something • show • illustrate • list the attributes of a thing 	<p>When you <i>describe</i> a thing, you're thinking about "what does it look like?" When you are <i>describing</i> something in your writing or speaking, you are telling about that thing in a way that paints a clear picture of the topic.</p>
EXPLAIN	<p>When you explain you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • restate something with more details • retell in order • give important information • tell more about something 	<p>When you <i>explain</i> something think about a teacher who is teaching you how to do something. They want to describe the process so that you know what to do first, next, and last. When you are asked to <i>explain</i> something you are being asked to share something with enough clarity and detail so that the recipient easily understands it.</p>
TRACE	<p>Trace means to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outline • sketch or draw • map out • copy • follow from the beginning 	<p>When you see the word <i>trace</i> think of a pencil tracing along a line. It follows the line from the beginning to the end. So when you trace something you are thinking, and then writing or speaking about the subject from the beginning to the end.</p>
SUPPORT	<p>Support means to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • give facts for something • explain why • prove it • use examples from something • give someone reasons • back up your point of view 	<p>When you are asked to <i>support</i> something, think about a person taking a position about something and then giving more information to back up his/her position. In writing or speaking when you <i>support</i> something you include a number of facts and/or reasons to support of your position.</p>
PREDICT	<p>To predict is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • foretell • forecast • tell what you think will happen • describe what you see might be coming 	<p>When you <i>predict</i> something, you are stating what you expect to happen in the future, A person giving a weather forecast is <i>predicting</i>. When you see the word <i>predict</i> ask: What might happen next? When you are asked to <i>predict</i> in writing or speaking, you will be telling what you think will be happening in the future.</p>
COMPARE	<p>To compare means to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • think about what things have in common • check for likenesses, similarities • match up things 	<p>When you <i>compare</i> things, ask "how are they alike?" or What do they have in common? When you are asked to <i>compare</i> things in your writing or speaking, you need to think about how the things are the same, or how they are alike.</p>

² We believe that the source of the Twelve Words is Larry Bell, educational consultant.

³ To view a simple slide show on the twelve words above, go to: <http://www.owensboro.k12.ky.us/edtech/12words/12words.htm>

The Twelve Words (continued)

<p>CONTRAST</p>	<p>To contrast means to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify how things are unlike, or opposite • check for differences 	<p>When you <i>contrast</i> things ask yourself “How are they different?” Apples and oranges are fruits but there are many differences. When you are <i>contrasting</i> things in your writing or speaking you are describing how they are different from each other.</p>
<p>SUMMARIZE</p>	<p>Summarize means to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recall • shorten • a brief description • list the main points 	<p>Do you see the word “sum” in <i>summarize</i>? Think about adding or summing up a thing. When you are asked to <i>summarize</i>, you create a short piece about something by putting it in your own words.</p>
<p>INFER</p>	<p>Infer means to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • suggest • conclude • fill in the blanks • decide the meaning of 	<p>When you hear the word <i>infer</i> ask yourself, “What does this make me think? What is the author trying to tell me without using the exact words?” Infer can mean to read between the lines. In writing or speaking when you are asked to <i>infer</i>, it means that you think about what can you suggest or conclude from what you have read?</p>
<p>ANALYZE</p>	<p>Analyze means to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take it apart • break it down • examine • explore • investigate 	<p>When you <i>analyze</i> something you look at it closely. When you think of <i>analyze</i> think of someone taking a bicycle apart to explore its parts and take a closer look at it. When you <i>analyze</i> something you are breaking it down to take a closer look at it before you speak or write about it.</p>
<p>EVALUATE</p>	<p>Evaluate means to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • grade • rank • rate • review a performance • decide what is good or bad about something • judge the quality 	<p>Think about the athletes at the Olympics. The judges <i>evaluate</i> what is good or bad about their performance and give them a ranking or grade. When you are asked to <i>evaluate</i> something you think about what is good or bad about that particular thing and then write or speak about it.</p>
<p>FORMULATE</p>	<p>Formulate means to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • build • add up • plan • construct • make it 	<p>When you <i>formulate</i> something, you put it all together in a plan with details. When you hear the word <i>formulate</i>, think about putting a puzzle together. When you are asked to <i>formulate</i> in your writing or speaking you will create a piece that constructs or pulls things together into a plan.</p>

KEY CONCEPTS FROM SUBJECT DISCIPLINES

Numerous state and districts across the nation have completed their own lists of academic concepts tied to subject disciplines. We find the work in both the states of Tennessee and Oklahoma to be great resources for teachers in Springfield. What follows are the Oklahoma lists (with a few adaptations for our setting). To view the Tennessee lists, please visit the state website at:

http://www.rcs.k12.tn.us/rc/departments/ITS/Teacher_Resources/State_Department_WordList_Final.pdf.

OKLAHOMA'S ACADEMIC VOCABULARY: CONTENT WORDS⁴

The following lists of content-specific vocabulary were developed by the Oklahoma State Department of Education Office of Standards and Curriculum and provided as a model for staff in Springfield Public Schools. The research and theory underlying their recommendations have been detailed in the book *Building Background Knowledge for Academic Achievement* (Marzano, 2004).⁵

How the Terms and Phrases Were Identified

It is important to note that the terms and phrases listed in this document are meant as “examples.” They are not to be considered a list of “mandated” terms and phrases. Teachers or staffs as a whole might decide to add terms and phrases, delete terms and phrases, further define terms and phrases, or create their own lists.

The lists provided here were generated by groups of subject matter and grade-level specialists from Oklahoma schools whose charge was to identify those terms and phrases that are essential to student understanding of mathematics, science, language arts, and social studies. Approximately 30 terms were identified in each subject area. For example, a third-grade teacher in a self-contained classroom whose job it is to teach all four of these subject areas would be responsible for about 120 terms and phrases. During a 36-week school year, this would amount to about 14 terms and phrases per month plus terms of a teacher’s own choosing. For example, the teacher could attend to the 120 pre-identified terms and phrases and still teach important words found in a story or important words found in a chapter of a textbook. In fact, research indicates that about 400 terms and phrases per year are typically addressed in programs that emphasize vocabulary instruction (see Marzano, 2004, p. 63). A list of 120 terms and phrases allows time for about 280 terms and phrases that are specific to an individual teacher.

⁴ The entire work from which this file is drawn can be found at: <http://sde.state.ok.us/curriculum/BAV.pdf>

⁵ Marzano, R. J. (2004). *Building background knowledge for academic achievement: Research on what works in schools*. Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.

Table 1 - Terms and Phrases by Grade/Course within Subject Area

	Mathematics	Science	Language Arts	Social Studies
Grade K	36	25	24	26
Grade 1	34	20	32	31
Grade 2	31	26	30	29
Grade 3	35	29	31	33
Grade 4	31	31	28	30
Grade 5	23	35	26	39
Grade 6	28	36	20	36
Grade 7	37	30	17	41
Grade 8	23	32	19	45
Algebra I	26			
Geometry	32			
Algebra II	28			
Physical Science		33		
Biology		33		
Chemistry		35		
Physics		20		
English I			19	
English II			23	
English III			16	
Economics				44
Oregon Social Sciences				31
U.S. Government				37
U. S. History				44
World Geography				28
World History				43

Appendix A – Mathematics Content Words

Kindergarten	First Grade	Second Grade
above	addition	addends
add	angle	classify
behind	backward / forward	decrease
below	chart	difference
beside	congruent	distance
between	describe	estimate
calendar	digit	fractions (halves, thirds, and fourths)
circle	direction	gallon
clock	equal	height
compare	even	hexagon
count	explain	hundreds
fifth	foot	increase
first	greater than	model
fourth	guess	numeric pattern
graph	half hour	octagon
hour	inch	ones
left	increasing pattern	pentagon
length	less than	pint
measure	list	place value
money	minus	pound
number	minute	quart
on	number line	quarter hour
over	numeral	regroup
pattern	odd	standard measures
rectangle	order	sum
right	ordinal	symmetry
second	plus	table
shapes	size	tens
sort – same/different	solve	thermometer
square	subtraction	volume
subtract	tallies	whole number
third	temperature	
time	value	
triangle	weight	
under		
zero		

Appendix A – Mathematics Content Words ((continued))

Third Grade	Fourth Grade	Fifth Grade
algorithm	acute angle	balanced
analog clock	associative	base
area	axis	composite
array	computation	deposit
bar graph	dividend	distributive property
commutative property	divisor	fair number cube
coordinates	elapsed time	greatest common factor (GCF)
customary/standard measurement	equation	improper fractions
data	equivalent	least common denominator (LCD)
denominator	expanded form (of a number)	least common multiples (LCM)
density	expression	mean
digital clock	frequency table	metric prefixes (milli, centi, kilo)
division	hundredths	mixed numbers
edge	inequality symbols	percent
face	intersecting	plane
factor	inverse operation	prime
grid	line graph	proper fraction
horizontal	obtuse angle	range
input	parallel	ray
metric units (meter, centimeter, gram, kilogram)	perpendicular	straight angle
multiple	prediction	thousandths
multiplication	quotient	Venn diagram
number sentence	reasonable	withdraw
numerator	reflection	
ordered pairs	right angle	
output	rotation	
perimeter	rule	
pictograph	standard form (of a number)	
probability	tenths	
product	translation	
rounding	variable	
three-dimensional		
two-dimensional		
vertex		
vertical		

Appendix A – Mathematics Content Words (continued)

Sixth Grade	Seventh Grade	Eighth Grade
algebraic expression	absolute value	adjacent angles
base number	acute triangle	coefficient
circumference	alternate interior/exterior angles	constant
complement	bisector	distance formula: $d=rt$
convert	combinations	domain
coordinate plane	corresponding angles	formula
diameter	discount	hypotenuse
evaluate	equilateral triangle	lateral area
exponent	experimental probability	legs of a triangle
factorization	exponential notation	linear equation
median	integer	linear inequality
mode	interest	Pythagorean theorem
non-terminating decimal	isosceles triangle	range of a function
numerical expression	negative	rational number
order of operations	obtuse triangle	scatter plot
pi	outcome	scientific notation
plane figure	parallelogram	slope-intercept form
prime factor	permutations	slope
quadrilateral	polygon	solids (prisms, cones, cylinders, pyramids)
radius	positive	standard form (of a linear equation)
reciprocal	proportion	surface area
sequences (arithmetic, geometric, Fibonacci)	quadrant	term
similarity	radical sign	x-y intercepts
simplify	rate	
square units	ratio	
substitution	regular polygon	
supplement	rhombus	
terminating decimal	right triangle	
	scale factor	
	scalene triangle	
	square root	
	theoretical probability	
	transversal	
	trapezoid	
	unit rate	
	vertical angle	

Appendix A – Mathematics Content Words (continued)

Algebra I	Algebra II	Geometry
absolute value function	arithmetic/geometric sequences	altitude
ascending/descending	asymptotes	angle of depression/elevation
binomial	completing the square	angle relationships (complementary, supplementary, etc., expressed algebraically)
degree of a polynomial	complex numbers	arc (measurement, length, major, minor)
difference of squares	composition	central angle
elimination method (for solving a system of equations)	conic sections	chord
factor a polynomial	conjugate (complex)	conditional statements (converse, inverse, contrapositives)
function notation	correlation	congruence
inequalities	curve of best fit	conjecture
intercepts (x & y)	delta	construction (protractor, compass, straightedge)
irrational numbers	discriminant	convex/concave
line of best fit	functions (exponential, polynomial, logarithmic, etc.)	corresponding parts
linear/nonlinear functions (exponential, quadratic, absolute value)	imaginary	counterexample
linear systems	inverse function	deductive reasoning
literal equations	logarithm	distance formula
monomial	matrix	Euclidean/non-Euclidean Geometry
parent graph (linear, absolute value, quadratic, constant)	minimum/maximum (relative, absolute)	inductive reasoning
polynomial	normal distribution curve (Gaussian)	inscribed angles and polygons circumscribed
quadratic equation	parent function (exponential, polynomial, logarithmic)	interior/exterior angles (of a figure)
quadratic formula	radical equation	lateral surface area
rate of change	sigma	median of a triangle
rational expression	standard deviation	midpoint formula
real numbers	synthetic division	polyhedra
relations	three-dimensional coordinate	proof (formal, paragraph, flow, algebraic)
substitution method (for solving a system of equations)	transformation (algebraic)	Pythagorean theorem – area model
trinomial	variance	reflexive, symmetric and transitive properties
	weighted averages	secant line
	zero of a function	tangent line
		theorem/postulate/conjecture
		total surface area
		transformation (reflection, rotation, translation)
		trigonometric ratio (sine, cosine, tangent)

Appendix B – Science I Word List

Kindergarten	First Grade	Second Grade
air	attract	behavior
animal	camouflage	characteristics
cloud	desert	dissolve
color	freezing	distance
day	gravity	diversity of life
earth	liquid	fuel
egg	magnet	gas
float	magnifier	graph
flower	measure	habitat
food	moon	hibernation
growth	ocean	larva
insect	pull	life cycle
light	push	natural resources
living	safety	pattern
night	shelter	physical properties
parent	sky	planets
plant	solid	predator
seasons (spring, summer, winter, fall)	star	predict
seed	sun	prehistoric
senses	thermometer	prey
shape		scientist
sink		shadow
soil		SI units (meters, centimeters, degrees Celsius)
sort		similarities/differences
water		space
		texture

Appendix B – Science I Word List (continued)

Third Grade	Fourth Grade	Fifth Grade
amphibians	adaptation	acids/bases
balance	balance scale	atmosphere
conservation	classification	axis
contract	conductor	biome
dispersal	consumer	chemical change
endangered	decomposer	chemical properties
environment	deposition	community
expand	direction	condensation
experiment	electrical circuit (open and closed)	crater
extinct	electricity	decompose
food chain	erosion	dichotomous keys
germinate	evidence	earth's layers (crust, mantle, core)
invertebrate	force (pull/push)	eclipse
investigate	fossils	energy (kinetic/potential)
mammals	friction	environmental changes (human and nature)
metamorphosis (complete and incomplete)	inherited traits	evaporation
migrate	insulator	graduated cylinder
mixture	mineral	mass
physical change	motion	matter
pollination	organism	moon/lunar (phases)
renewable/nonrenewable resources	position	observe
reptiles	producer	orbit
rock	reproduce	pollution
solution	resistance	population
sound	sediment	precipitation
structures	SI Prefixes (micro, milli, centi, kilo)	revolution
traits	SI units (grams, meters, liters, degrees Celsius)	rotation
vertebrate	speed	Scientific Method
vibrations	stationary object	serial order
	survival	solar energy
	weathering	Solar System
		species
		transfer of energy
		Universe
		weather

Appendix B – Science I Word List (continued)

Sixth Grade	Seventh Grade	Eighth Grade
amplitude	aerobic	a biotic
atmosphere (layers)	anaerobic	acceleration
atoms	asexual reproduction	biotic
balanced/unbalanced forces	asteroids	chemical compound
biosphere	carbon cycle	chemical element
carnivore	cell organelles (chloroplast, ribosome, mitochondria, vacuole, lysosome)	chemical energy
cells – (cell wall, cell membrane, cytoplasm, nucleus, nuclear membrane, organelles, vacuole)	chromosome	chemical reaction (Newton's three laws of motion)
commensalisms	climate	comets
conservation of energy	density	constant velocity
dependent variable	diffusion	continental drift
ecosystem	gene	continental glaciations
electric current	heredity	control
electrical energy	homeostasis	crustal deformation
electromagnet	meiosis	dispersal methods
electromagnetic spectrum	mitosis	DNA
energy pyramid	molecule	dominant/recessive traits
energy transformation	organ	elements
food web	organ system	forces
forms of energy (heat, light, electricity, mechanical motion, sound)	organisms (multicellular and unicellular)	hypothesis
frequency	osmosis	inertia
geosphere	photosynthesis	landforms
herbivore	qualitative change	Law of Conservation of Matter
hydrosphere	quantitative change	monohybrid cross
independent variable	respiration	net forces
magnetic field	sexual reproduction (plant and animal)	Newton's laws of motion
mutualism	species diversity	pH
niche	tissue	plate tectonics
parasitism	transpiration	Punnett square
reflection	transport	rock cycle
refraction	weather (conduction, convection)	sedimentary/igneous/
relative age		metamorphic rock
sedimentary rocks		variables (independent, dependent)
technology		volume
water cycle		
wave		
wave length		

Appendix B – Science I Word List (continued)

Biology	Chemistry
allele	atom (electron, proton, neutron)
analogous	atomic mass
ATP	atomic number
behavior (innate, learned)	atomic theory
biogeochemical cycle	Avogadro's Number
biomolecules	balanced equations (mass conservation)
carrying capacity	bonding (ionic, polar covalent, nonpolar)
cellular respiration	catalyst
DNA (replication, sequence, molecule)	chemical equations
enzyme	chemical formulas
evolution	electron configuration
genes (encoding, expression, mutation)	electronegativity
genotype	elements
heterozygous	endothermic
homologous	entropy
homozygous	equilibrium
levels of organization (cell, tissue, organs, organ system, organism)	exothermic
limiting factors	gas laws
multicellular	intermolecular forces
mutation	inversely proportional
nucleotide	ion (cation, anion)
pedigree	Kinetic Theory
permeable	molar mass
phenotype	molarity
phospholipids	mole
population density	neutralization
recessive trait	oxidation
RNA	periodic table (families, periods)
sex-linked trait	proportional (directly, indirectly)
stimulus	pure substance
symbiosis (mutualism, commensalism)	reactant
transport (active, passive)	reduction
tropism	solubility
	stoichiometry
	valence

Appendix B – Science I Word List (continued)

Physical Science	Physics
atom (electron, proton, neutron)	buoyancy
atomic mass	electromagnetic
atomic number	fluid
catalyst	gas laws
chemical formulas	gravitation
compound	inversely proportional
conduction	kinetic energy
conservation (mass, energy, momentum)	magnitude
convection currents	momentum
dilution	Ohm's law (voltage, current, resistance)
elements	potential energy
equilibrium	power
fossil record	proportional
gas laws	scalar
geologic time scale	specific heat
heterogeneous	thermodynamics
homogeneous	vectors
ion	velocity
isotopes	viscosity
kinetic energy	work
mixture (heterogeneous, homogeneous, suspension, colloid)	
nuclear fusion	
periodic table (families, periods)	
potential energy	
pure substance	
radiation	
solute	
solvent	
star life cycle	
tectonic cycle	
thermal energy	
velocity	
waves (electromagnetic, seismic, sound)	

Appendix C – Language Arts I Word List

Kindergarten	First Grade	Second Grade
alphabet	alphabetize	adjective
author	beginning	antonyms
back cover	beginning consonant	apostrophe
book	blend	base word
bottom	chapter	cause/effect
consonant	character	compound word
different	conversation	comprehension
fairy tale	date (written form)	conclusion
follow directions	discuss	contraction
front cover	end	dictionary
letter	ending consonant	fiction
listening skill	illustrate	fluent
lowercase	language	folk tale
name	long vowel	guide words
picture book	middle	homonym/homophone
retell	noun	infer
rhyme	period	informational text
same	plural	main character
sight word	poem	nonfiction
title	predict	prefix
top	punctuation	pronoun
uppercase	question (mark)	purpose
vowel	reread	quotation (mark)
words	sentence	sequencing
	setting	suffix
	short vowel	summarize
	singular	synonyms
	spelling	thesaurus
	table of contents	topic
	title page	visualization
	verb	
	vocabulary	

Appendix C – Language Arts I Word List (continued)

Third Grade	Fourth Grade	Fifth Grade
abbreviation	almanac	caption
adverb	analyze	character development
biography	appendix	comparative adjective/adverbs
chapter headings	audience	concluding paragraph
check for understanding	author’s purpose	conflict
chronological order	character’s motive	coordinating conjunctions
conjunction	compare/contrast	figurative language
contemporary realistic fiction	double negatives	free verse
context clues	drawing conclusions	generalization
declarative	evaluate	idiom
encyclopedia	genre	interjections
exclamatory	hyperbole	introductory paragraph
fact	legend	minor character
glossary	metaphor	onomatopoeia
historical fiction	myths	parts of speech
imperative	outline	poetic styles
index	paraphrase	reference source
inferences	persuasive	resolution
interrogative	possessive nouns	rhythm
main idea	prewrite	stereotypical
modern fantasy	preface	stress
multi-meaning words(homonyms)	proofread	superlative adjectives, adverbs
opinion	publish	supporting ideas
persuasion	research	text (structure)
possessive	sentence fragment	transitional words
revise	simile	word origins
run-on sentences	simple predicate	
story elements	simple subject	
subject		
supporting details		
theme		

Appendix C – Language Arts I Word List (continued)

Sixth Grade	Seventh Grade	Eighth Grade
affix	assumption/assume	agreement (subj-verb, pronouns, etc.)
analogy	clause (adverb, introductory, etc.)	allusion
appositive	convention	argument
author’s viewpoint	description	bias
characterization	exposition	coherent order/coherence
clause (dependent/independent)	expository	counter argument/ rebuttal
dialect	flashback	debate
graphic organizer	fluency	derivation
literal	foreshadowing	dramatization
mythology	imagery	elaboration
narrative writing	interpretation	gerund and gerund phrase
phrases (adj., adv., prep.)	irony	inference
plagiarism	nominative and objective	infinitive and infinitive phrases
point of view (1st, 3rd limited, and 3rd omniscient)	prose	parallel structure
predicate adjective	types of poetry	participial phrase and participles
predicate nominative	types of sentences (complex)	persuasive writing techniques
propaganda	viewpoint/opinion	sensory detail
references (i.e., card catalogs, database, magazine, newspapers, dictionaries, and other reference books)		synthesize
relevant/irrelevant		thesis statement
sentence structure (simple and compound)		

Appendix C – Language Arts I Word List (continued)

English I	English II	English III
allegory	archetype	aesthetic purpose
analysis	complexities	argumentation
anecdote	consumer document	ballad
antagonist	counterclaim	clarity of meaning
appeals	editorial	literary analysis
connotation	explicit	MLA style
context credibility	implicit	multimedia presentations
data gathering	inconsistencies	multiple point of views
denotation	lyric	reflective essay
dialogue	paradox	resumes and applications
epic	parenthetical documentation	rhetorical purpose
monologue	perspective	structure of informational documents
mood	primary source	study strategies
personification	provocative	style
protagonist	rhetoric	synthesis
sonnet	root	textual evidence
summary	satire	
tone	secondary source	
word choice	sentence fluency	
	stereotype	
	subgenre	
	voice	

Appendix D – Social Studies I Word List⁶

Kindergarten	First Grade	Second Grade
American flag	Africa	Appalachian Mountains
career/employment	Antarctica	bank
basic needs	Arctic Ocean	barter
classroom	Asia	basic landform
community	Atlantic Ocean	biography
cooperate	atlas	cash
customs	Australia	citizenship
holiday	cardinal directions	courage
home	city/urban	credit card
legends/folktales	commemorative holidays	cultural features
language	continent	goods and services
money	encyclopedia	Great Lakes region
national symbol	Europe	gulf
obey	globe	history
Oregon*	Independence Day	honesty
Oregon flag*	Indian Ocean	landmark
property	map	literature
respect	neighborhood/community	location
responsibility	North America	luxuries
rules	ocean/sea	Mississippi River
savings	Pacific Ocean	mountains
school	past/present/future	occupation
state	patriotic symbols/traditions	patriotism
town/city	<i>Pledge of Allegiance</i>	plains
transportation	rural/country	recreation
United States	seasons	rivers
	South America	Rocky Mountains
	Southern Ocean	title
	<i>Star Spangled Banner</i>	weather
	timeline	
	trade	

⁶ For our purposes here the task force removed the list of terms for an Oklahoma History class and other terms tied directly to the State of Oklahoma. We have added a list appropriate terms for the social sciences for Oregon at the end of this section.

Appendix D – Social Studies I Word List (continued)

Third Grade	Fourth Grade	Fifth Grade
agriculture	almanacs	abolitionist
borders	bay	amendments
capital resources	canyon	American Revolution
climate	city council	<i>Articles of Confederation</i>
conflict	delta	basic freedoms
consumer	economic specialization	<i>Bill of Rights</i>
culture	entrepreneur	cause and effect
distribution	exports	colony
economy	global trade	compromise
Equator	governor	Constitutional Convention and ratification
geographic features	human system	<i>Declaration of Independence</i>
geography	immigrants	democracy
global	imports	executive branch
hemisphere	intermediate directions	explorers
human resources	land run	historical map
industry and manufacturing	mayor	indentured servant
latitude/parallels	mesa	Industrial Revolution
longitude/meridians	major metropolitan center	judicial branch
map key/legend	point of view/perspective	legislative branch
natural resources	prairie	Lewis and Clark Expedition
physical map	primary sources	Louisiana Purchase
political map	region	manifest destiny
population	relative location	mental mapping
Prime Meridian	rural	mission
producer	secondary sources	Native American/Indian
product	state capital	<i>Preamble</i>
representative leaders	state legislature	Puritan
resources	Trail of Tears	Quaker
scale	tributary	religion
scarcity	urban	revolution
suburban		rights
thematic map		slavery
wants and needs		supply and demand
		taxes
		topographic map
		triangular trade
		<i>U. S. Constitution</i>
		westward expansion
		women's suffrage

Appendix D – Social Studies I Word List (continued)

Oregon State Social Sciences Vocabulary

Indigenous Peoples/Native Americans	Louisiana Purchase
reservation/s	explorers
forced relocation	expedition (Corps of Discovery)
plateau (Columbia River)	fur/fur trade
basin (Great)	fort (Clatsop, Vancouver, Astoria/George)
canyon (Hells)	territory (Oregon, Washington)
mountain Range (Cascade, Coast)	migration
valley (Willamette)	wagon train
rivers (Columbia, Willamette)	trail (Oregon, Applegate)
bicameral (legislature)	missionary/ mission
initiative petition	massacre
referendum	pioneers
flooding and dams	donation land grants
hydroelectric power	homestead
forestry	wolf meetings
clear cutting	

Appendix D – Social Studies I Word List (continued)

Sixth Grade	Seventh Grade	Eighth Grade
absolute/relative location	acid rain	abolitionism
artifacts	arable land	advantage/disadvantage
barter economy	biome	checks and balances
Buddhism	climactic pattern/region	chronological
caste system	continental drift	Civil War
Chinese civilization	cultural fusion	“The Common Man”
Christianity	density	consent of the governed
city states	desertification	cotton/cotton gin
command economy	developed nations	depression
constitutional monarchies	developing nations	economic plan
dictatorship	distribution of resources	federal government
Egypt civilization	diversity	federalism
feudal system	drought	finance
Greek civilization	earthquake	continental congresses
Hinduism	ecosystem	founding fathers
impact	elevation	frontier
Incan civilization	emigrant	<i>Gettysburg Address</i>
irrigation	ethnic heritage	Indian removal
Islam	famine	inflation
Judaism	flood	Jacksonian Democracy
lake	fossil fuel	Monroe Doctrine
market economy	GIS (Geographic Information System)	Northern states
Mayan civilization	global warming	nullification
migration	human modification/ adaptation	plantation system
monarchy	hurricane	political parties
nomadic	immigration	popular sovereignty
oligarchy	map projection	president
peninsula	patterns	Presidential election
physical regions	perspective	presidential impeachment and trial
plateau	plate tectonics	propaganda
political	policy	protective tariff
representative democracy	prevailing winds	Reconstruction
republic	processes	reform movements
Roman civilization	regional change	Second Great Awakening
satellite-produced images	tectonic plate	separation of powers
settlement patterns	tornado	social classes
	tsunami	Southern states
	typhoon	states’ rights debate
	urban sprawl/urbanization	Supreme Court
	volcano	territorial acquisition
	weather phenomena	three branches of government
		trial by jury
		union
		utopian community

Economics	U. S. Government	U.S. History
aggregate demand	Affirmative Action	anti-Semitism
aggregate supply	appellate jurisdiction	appeasement
borrow	bicameral	arms race
business cycle	campaigning	assimilation
buyer	census	Big Stick & Dollar diplomacy
capitalism	civic duty/responsibility	blockade
command economy	civil liberties/rights	Civil Rights Movement
competition	comparative government systems	Cold War
consumer price index	constitutional law	communism
corporation	constitutional origins/principles	constitutional amendments
currency	Elastic Clause	counterculture
deficit	equality	desegregation
deregulation	executive	discrimination
discount rate	expressed powers	embargo
economic system	gerrymandering	fascism
entrepreneur	implied, inherent, reserved powers	feminism
Federal Reserve	injunction	foreign policy
free enterprise	jurisdiction	Gilded Age
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	landmark case	Harlem Renaissance
Gross National Product (GNP)	limited government	Holocaust
inflation	local government	imperialism
interest	majority rule	industrialization
loan	media	isolationism
macroeconomics	minority rights	Jazz Age
microeconomics	naturalization	Labor Movement
national debt		McCarthyism
not-for-profit	platform	monopolies
opportunity cost	political spectrum	muckraker
poverty	politics	nationalism
private property	polling	nativism
private sector	power and authority	neutrality
profit	reapportionment	New Deal
risk	redistricting	political machine
save	republicanism	political scandals
self-interest	rule of law	progressivism and populism
seller	sovereignty	Prohibition
services	special interests	reservation system
shortages	unicameral	segregation
socialism		stock market crash
socioeconomic		totalitarianism
standard of living		United Nations
stock market		Women's Liberation Movement
surplus		World War I
unemployment		World War II

World Geography	World History	World History (continued)
atmosphere	absolute monarchy	Militarism
bilingual	Age of Exploration	Mongol conquests
biosphere	Age of Enlightenment	Nationalism/ unification
cartograms	ancient civilization	Paleolithic Era
climograph	apartheid	proletariat
culture trait	aristocracy	Reformation/Renaissance
economic interdependence	atheism	religious fundamentalism
erosion	Buddhism	river valley civilizations
free trade	capitalism	Romanticism
globalization	Christianity	Shintoism
hydrosphere	civilization	Socialism
indigenous	Columbian Exchange	terrorism
key landforms	communism	theocracy
landmass	Confucianism	tribal system
lithosphere	Crusades	Vikings
microclimate	Daoism/Taoism	
monotheism	empire/imperialism	
movement	feudalism/Middle Ages	
physical environment	genocide/ethnic cleansing	
place	Hellenism	
polytheism	hunter-gatherer	
population pyramid	Islam	
regionalization	Judaism	
silting	labor union	
spatial distribution	Mediterranean region	
thermal	Meiji Restoration	
topography	Mercantilism	
weathering	Middle Passage	