

## Word Analysis, Fluency, and Systematic Vocabulary Development

1.2 Understand the most important points in the history of English language and use common word origins to determine the historical influences on English word meanings.

<b>common</b>	<i>existing in large numbers; regular; widespread; ordinary</i>
<b>origin</b>	<i>beginning; where something comes from</i>
<b>determine</b>	<i>to find out the facts or to decide something</i>
<b>historical</b>	<i>relating to the study of past events</i>
<b>influence</b>	<i>an effect on something; to have an effect on something</i>

## Reading Comprehension (Focus on Informational Materials)

2.3 Find similarities and differences between texts in the treatment, scope, or organization of ideas.

<b>similarity</b>	<i>almost the same, alike</i>
<b>difference</b>	<i>a way in which two or more things are not like each other</i>
<b>texts</b>	<i>any written work (e.g., book, article, poem, newspaper, short story, etc.)</i>
<b>treatment</b>	<i>the way in which a subject is examined, talked or written about, or dealt with</i>
<b>scope</b>	<i>how broadly or narrowly a subject is covered in a literary work</i>
<b>organization</b>	<i>the way in which the parts or pieces are put together or presented</i>

## Literary Response and Analysis

3.3 Compare and contrast motivations and reactions of literary characters from different historical eras confronting similar situations or conflicts.

<b>compare</b>	<i>to examine or judge two or more things in order to show how they are similar or different</i>
<b>contrast</b>	<i>to examine or judge two or more things to show how they are different</i>
<b>motivation</b>	<i>the reason or reasons a character behaves in a certain way</i>
<b>reaction</b>	<i>a change, response, or effect that is the result of something</i>

## Other Important Words

<b>character</b>	<i>a person, animal, or other self-aware being in a literary work</i>
<b>characterization</b>	<i>the way a writer reveals the personality of a character</i>
<b>direct characterization</b>	<i>the author simply tells the reader about a character's personality (e.g., Juan is selfish, responsible, funny, friendly, brave, bright, optimistic, etc.)</i>
<b>indirect characterization</b>	<i>the personality of a character is revealed or shown by that character's own words, looks, thoughts, or actions, or by comments from other characters in the story; in other words, the author does not tell the reader the character's personality, but provides evidence so the reader can make a judgment</i>