Academic Vocabulary

Researchers such as Kinsela, 2003; Becks, 2002; Marzano, 2005; and Scarcella 2003, stress that vocabulary knowledge is strongly correlated to academic achievement. Academic language or vocabulary is essential to reading comprehension, learning, and applying concepts. This type of vocabulary used during instruction is known as Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency (CALP). It differs from the language used in daily social interactions, known as Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skills (BICS). The WIDA Consortium categorizes academic vocabulary from content areas into three categories – *General*, *Specific* and *Technical* language. ESOL teachers can use *WIDA's Performance Definitions* to guide their planning for systematic and explicit vocabulary instruction. As the students progress towards attaining English language proficiency, their use of more complex vocabulary must also increase.

Engaging English language learners with vocabulary across the curriculum in multiple contexts and language domains helps them build word consciousness (metalinguistic skills) as well as gain a deeper understanding of concepts. Closing the vocabulary gap for ELLs will level the playing field by providing them a strong foundation for the knowledge and skills needed in the 21st century.

The list on the following page delineates the type of vocabulary needed to access each content area during the marking period. Specific Language Vocabulary words are listed by content because they are important to learning the vocabulary in context during the marking period, however, they may also be used in other content areas.

General Language Vocabulary *Words required for basic communication. They are often learned through context.*	**Specific Language Vocabulary** *They are academic words that appear in high frequency across content areas and need to be taught explicitly.* (Listed in **orange**.)	**Technical Language Vocabulary** *Words limited to a specific content, low frequency, and best taught in a relevant context.* (Listed in black.)
• Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skills (BICS) • Highest frequency vocabulary • General content vocabulary	• Appear frequently across content areas (e.g., describe, synthesize, analyze, pattern, solution) • Multiple-meaning words used in a variety of contexts and contents • Provides an efficient way to express a known concept	• Low frequency words or phrases • Limited to a specific content • Best taught in context as needed

Click on link for professional development:
- **What is Academic Language? Webcast**
  http://www.colorincolorado.org/webcasts/academiclanguage/
- **Articles on academic vocabulary building**
  http://www.scoe.org/docs/ah/AH_kinsella2.pdf
  http://innovativocab.wikispaces.com/file/view/MarzVocabiGami.pdf
  http://www.aea267.k12.ia.us/literacy/files/Vocabulary/choosingwords/Which_Words_to_Teach.pdf
- **Models and strategies for Vocabulary Awareness and Mastery** - This model for vocabulary instruction promotes vocabulary building and comprehension (see Slides 19 and 20 when visiting link below)
  http://www.montgomeryschoolsmd.org/departments/development/resources/ELLs/player.html
  http://www.elltoolbox.com/vocabulary-activities.html
- **The Language of Mathematics: Indirect Comparison - Which line is longer?**
  https://mymcps-instruction.mcpsmd.org/sites/ic/_layouts/mcps.olc.home/resourceview.aspx?ResourceID=2690&ViewPage=1
- **Academic Language Function Toolkit**
  http://orh.sweetwaterschools.org/files/2012/06/Academic-Language-Functions-toolkit.pdf

General Language Vocabulary
Select words based on students' needs to communicate in the classroom and school and to complete specific tasks
sort, observe, discuss, describe, compare, label, classify, group, label, share, draw, color, explain, pat, clap, sing, dance, food, graphic organizer, storyboard, game, safe, throw, catch, game, similar, different, question, ask, answer, meaning, dictionary, definition

Thinking and Academic Success Skills Vocabulary – Analysis and Metacognition
criteria, observe, revise, clarify, relate, examine, investigate, infer, adapt, modify, monitor, self-check, mental strategy, aware, feedback

Specific Language Vocabulary and Technical Language Vocabulary by Content	
Art	environment, theme, details, meaning, feeling, emotion, materials, line, shape, symbol, pattern, design, balance, color, warm, cool, texture, space, background, foreground, horizon line, overlapping, geometric shape, organic shape, illustration, still life, collage, coil pot, puppet, landscape, seascape
Health Education	describe, identify, list habit, energy, promote, health, health care, health services, healthy lifestyle, unhealthy, nutrition, water pollution, affect, emergency, preparation, response, safety, safety rules, uncomfortable
Information Literacy	location, question, borrow, video, audio, e-book, podcast, project plan (e.g., introduction, facts, ideas, closing segment, citation, source list), print source/digital source features (e.g., title, table of contents, index, heading, keywords), traditional literature (e.g., fable, folktale), story elements (e.g., character, setting, events, descriptive details, sensory details, problem, solution), region
Math	skip count, doubles fact, near double, representing numbers and operations (e.g., number line, base ten blocks, 1–100 chart, ten-frame, double ten-frame), addition/subtraction (e.g., addend, sum, difference, equation, unknown quantity, equal), place value, compose, decompose, tens, ones, odd, even, money (e.g., coins, bills, value, cent, dollar, penny, nickel, dime, quarter)
Music	audience, lyrics, rhythm pattern, beat, strong beat, weak beat, steady beat, meter, duple meter, triple meter, contrasting sections, repeated sections, ABA, form, pitch, solfege, staff, tie, fermata, rest, half note, quarter note, musical tradition, instrument, Orff instrument, klezmer, folksong, bordun
Physical Education	feedback, healthy, habit, target, fitness, heart, chambers, valves, pulse, air, lungs, breathing, skin, perspiration, stomach, liver, kidneys, brain, veins, arteries, blood, muscles, underhand throw, toss, overhand throw, catch
Reading	beginning, middle, end, culture, story elements (e.g., topic, paragraph, character, character trait, point of view, dialogue, setting, key details, events, problem, solution, central message, main idea, author's purpose), traditional story (e.g., moral/lesson, folktale, fable, fairy tale, trickster), informational text (e.g., resources, key words, key facts, reasons, label, caption, bold print, picture, image, glossary, table of contents, sidebar), context clues, adjective, verb, root word, prefix
Science and Engineering	collection, observation, observable property (e.g., color, texture, size, shape), magnify (e.g., features, minute, microscope, hand lens, structure), mixture, part, whole, balance, assemble, connection, work together, crystal, fabric, material
Social Studies	title, author, date, Earth, world, globe, north, south, east, west, geographic location, continent, country, equator, North Pole, South Pole, map elements (e.g., compass rose, grid, legend/key, border/boundary, scale), geographic characteristic (e.g., natural/physical feature, land, water, vegetation, ocean, climate, environment, human-made feature), community, urban region, rural region, Wampanoag and Pilgrims terms (e.g., tradition, culture, custom, language, peace treaty personal history, symbol)
Writing	ideas, title, illustration, label, folktale terms (e.g., character actions/thoughts/feelings, setting, events, problem, solution, surprise ending, lesson learned, lesson not learned, good deed, good triumphs over bad), podcast script and informational writing (e.g., topic sentence, description, observation, descriptive/sensory details, ending, summary, conclusion), adjective, verb, reflexive pronoun, quotation

Note: Use this document to select the requisite academic vocabulary necessary to make the content of the curriculum comprehensible for ESOL students. Words are listed in the order they are addressed during the marking period and grouped according to the context in which they are taught. Specific Language Vocabulary used across contents is listed in Orange and Technical Language Vocabulary is listed in **Black.**

MENU