



# Appendix B

## Glossary of terms used with the Next Generation English Language Arts Learning Standards (2017)





<b>Figurative language</b>	Non-literal (sensory or symbolic) language that helps a reader understand meaning in a text; for example, simile, metaphor, personification.
<b>Inference</b>	A conclusion or understanding, generally not directly stated by the author or writer, reached on the basis of evidence, logic, and/or reasoning.
<b>Informative/explanatory writing</b>	Writing that serves one or more closely related purposes: to increase readers' knowledge of a subject, to help readers better understand a procedure or process, or to provide readers with an enhanced comprehension of a concept.
<b>Media</b>	The system and organization of communication for the sharing of information and ideas.
<b>Mood</b>	The general feeling, emotion, or atmosphere that a piece of writing creates for the reader.
<b>Narrative writing</b>	Writing that conveys experience (either real or imaginary) following a sequence of events.
<b>Paraphrase</b>	Rewording something written or spoken while preserving the original meaning.
<b>Point of view (informational texts)</b>	The position or perspective conveyed or represented by an author, narrator, speaker, or character.
<b>Point of view (literary texts)</b>	The narrative point of view (as in first- or third-person narration); more broadly, the position or perspective conveyed or represented by an author, narrator, speaker, or character.
<b>Recount</b>	To tell or write about an event or experience.
<b>Scaffolding</b>	Temporary strategic supports, aligned with instruction, which may be modified when a student shows independence with the text or task.

