**Academic Language**

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| Types of communication |  |
| Verbal communication: involves the written or spoken word |  |
| Nonverbal communication: involves movement, gestures, or facial expressions |  |
| Compare: to identify similarities between two or more ideas or objects |  |
| Contrast: to identify differences between two or more ideas or objects |  |
| Inference: making a logical guess or conclusion based on textual evidence |  |
| Prediction: a kind of inference since it is a logical guess or assumption about something that has not happened yet |  |
| Synthesize: to form by combining parts or elements into a single piece |  |

**Literary Terms**

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| Topic Sentence: states the main idea of a paragraph (usually 1st sentence) |  |
| Commentary: writer’s statement about the importance of details (comments from the writer) |  |
| Conclusion: one or more paragraphs that bring the essay to a close and leave an impression with the reader |  |
| Fiction: writing that consists of imagined events |  |
| Imagery: refers to the descriptive or figurative language used to create word pictures |  |
| Introduction: opening part of an essay, which should grab the reader’s attention using a hook. |  |
| Literary analysis: the study of a work of literature to evaluate and interpret elements that affect a reader’s understanding or opinion of the work. |  |
| Nonfiction: writing that is based on facts and actual events |  |
| Novel: a type of literary genre that tells a fictional story. It reveals its plot through the actions, speech, and thoughts of its characters. |  |
| Setting: a scene or story that includes both where and when the action takes place. |  |