Oklahoma Academic Vocabulary
Suggested Words and Terms

Oklahoma State Department of Education
Office of Standards and Curriculum

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Overview

This manual is designed to help school districts or individual schools systematically enhance the academic vocabulary of their students to better prepare them to learn new content in mathematics, science, language arts, and social studies. The research and theory underlying the recommendations made here have been detailed in the book *Building Background Knowledge for Academic Achievement* (Marzano, 2004). Briefly, though, the logic of such an endeavor is that the more general background knowledge a student has about the academic content that will be addressed in a given class or course, the easier it is for the student to understand and learn the new content addressed in that class or course. Unfortunately because of a variety of factors, including differences in the extent to which experiences at home help enhance academic background knowledge, for students transferring from one school to another or one district to another, and so on, there is typically great disparity in the academic background knowledge of the students, and this disparity increases as students progress through the school years. However, if a district (or school) were to systematically ensure that all students were exposed to specific academic terms and phrases across the grade levels, this would form a strong common foundation for all students. To this end, this manual lists important academic terms and phrases in mathematics, science, language arts, and social studies. Table 1 provides an overview of the number of terms and phrases in each subject area:
## Table 1 – Terms and Phrases by Grade/Course within Subject Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Area</th>
<th>Mathematics</th>
<th>Science</th>
<th>Language Arts</th>
<th>Social Studies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grade K</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grade 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grade 3</td>
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<td>Grade 4</td>
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<td>Grade 6</td>
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<td>Grade 7</td>
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<td>Grade 8</td>
<td>23</td>
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<td>45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Algebra I</td>
<td>26</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Geometry</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Algebra II</td>
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<tr>
<td>Physical Science</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Economics</td>
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<td>Oklahoma History</td>
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<td>28</td>
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<tr>
<td>U.S. Government</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. History</td>
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<td></td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Geography</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World History</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1 illustrates that, with a few obvious exceptions, approximately 30 terms and phrases have been identified for each subject area for grades K – 8. In addition approximately 30 terms have also been identified for the majority of the following general courses:

Mathematics

- Algebra I
- Geometry
- Algebra II

Science

- Physical Science
- Biology
- Chemistry
- Physics

Language Arts

- English I
- English II
- English III

Social Studies

- Economics
- Oklahoma History
- U.S. Government
- U.S. History
- World Geography
- World History
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 implicitly or explicitly a list of “mandated” terms and phrases. Rather districts (or schools) might decide to add terms and phrases, delete terms and phrases, further define terms and phrases, or create their own lists which are completely different from those offered here.

The lists provided here were generated by groups of volunteer subject matter and grade-level specialists from Oklahoma schools whose charge was to identify those terms and phrases that are important to student understanding of mathematics, science, language arts, and social studies. Approximately 30 terms were identified in each subject area so as not to overburden an individual classroom teacher. 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 allowing adequate time for the teacher to address many other terms of her own choosing. For example, the teacher could attend to the 120 preidentified 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). Identifying 120 terms and phrases leaves about 280 terms and phrases that are specific to an individual teacher.
To demonstrate the potential power of teachers within a district addressing common terms and phrases, consider the subject of mathematics. In mathematics 277 terms and phrases are listed for Grades K – 8. If every teacher in a district were to teach these terms and phrases, students in that district would enter ninth grade with common, in-depth experiences in these 277 key mathematics terms and phrases. Certainly this would provide a strong base on which ninth grade mathematics teachers could build.

**How to Teach the Terms and Phrases**

There is no single best way to teach terms and phrases. However, the research and theory on vocabulary development does point to a few generalizations that provide strong guidance.

1. **Initially Provide Students with a Description, Explanation, or Example as Opposed to a Formal Definition**

   When introducing a new term or phrase it is useful to avoid a formal definition—at least at the start. This is because formal definitions are typically not very “learner friendly.” They make sense after we have a general understanding of a term or phrase, but not in the initial stages of learning. Instead of beginning with a definition, it is advisable to provide students with a description, explanation, or example much like what one would provide a friend who asked what a term or phrase meant.
**Have Students Generate Their Own Descriptions, Explanations, or Examples**

Once a description, explanation, or example has been provided to students they should be asked to restate that information in their own words. It is important that students do not copy exactly what the teacher has offered. Student descriptions, explanations, and examples should be their own constructions using their own background knowledge and experiences to forge linkages between the new term or phrase and what they already know.

**Have Students Represent Each Term or Phrase Using a Graphic Representation, Picture, or Pictograph**

Once students have generated their own description, explanation, or example they should be asked to represent the term or phrase in some graphic, picture, or pictographic form. This allows them to process the information in a different modality—in imagery form as opposed to a linguistic form. It also provides a second processing of the information which should help deepen students’ understanding of the new term or phrase.

**Have Students Keep an Academic Vocabulary Notebook**

One of the basic assumptions underlying the approach outlined in this manual is that over time students will develop an understanding of a set of terms and phrases that are important to the academic content in mathematics, science, language arts, and social studies. This implies that the terms and phrases that are taught using this approach represent a related set of knowledge that expands and deepens from year to year.
To facilitate this cumulative effect it is highly advisable for students to keep an “academic vocabulary” notebook that contains the terms and phrases that have been taught. Enough space should be provided for students to record their initial descriptions, explanations, and examples of the terms and phrases as well as their graphic representations, pictures, and pictographs.

Space should also be provided for students to write additional comments about the terms and phrases as time goes on. As mentioned in the next section, students should be engaged in activities that allow them to review the terms and phrases in their academic vocabulary notebooks and add to their knowledge base regarding specific terms and phrases. As these activities occur, students can be asked to add to the entries in their notebooks perhaps correcting misconceptions, adding new information, or making linkages with other terms and phrases.

Ideally, all terms and phrases are kept in one academic notebook that has a “tab” or divider for each subject area. This would allow students to make comparisons between terms and phrases from different subject areas. The academic notebook might also have a tab or divider entitled “my words.” In this section students would record terms and phrases of interest gleaned from their own reading experiences in or outside of school.
Periodically Review the Terms and Phrases and Provide Students with Activities That Add to Their Knowledge Base

If students experience a new term or phrase only once, they will be left with their initial, partial understanding of the term or phrase. To develop deep understanding of the terms and phrases in their academic vocabulary notebooks students must be engaged in review activities. Once a week or perhaps more frequently, students might be offered activities that add to their knowledge base about the terms and phrases in their notebooks. For example, they might make comparison between selected terms in a given subject area or between subject areas; they might create analogies or metaphors for selected terms; they might simply compare their entries with those of other students. Finally, they might be engaged in games that use the terms and phrases from their academic vocabulary notebooks. After each of these activities students should be asked to make corrections, additions, and changes to the entries in their notebooks. In this way, students’ knowledge of the academic terms and phrases might deepen and become a sound foundation on which to understand the academic content presented in class.

Final Comments

The terms and phrases listed in this manual are offered to Oklahoma districts and schools as a foundation from which to design and implement a comprehensive program to enhance the academic background knowledge of students. Districts and schools are encouraged to use this resource in ways that best suit their needs and dispositions.

Members of the Oklahoma Academic Vocabulary Project

Robert J. Marzano, Facilitator
Appendix A – Mathematics | Word List

Kindergarten
above
add
behind
below
beside
between
calendar
circle
clock
compare
count
fifth
first
fourth
graph
hour
left
length
measure
money
number
on
over
pattern
rectangle
right
second
shapes
sort – same/different
square
subtract
third
time
triangle
under
zero
explain
foot
greater than
guess
half hour
inch
increasing pattern
less than
list
minus
minute
number line
numeral
odd
order
ordinal
plus
size
solve
subtraction
tallies
temperature
value
weight
standard measures
sum
symmetry
table
tens
thermometer
volume
whole number

Second Grade
addends
classify
decrease
difference
distance
estimate
fractions (halves, thirds, fourths)
gallon
height
hexagon
hundreds
increase
model
numeric pattern
octagon
ones
pentagon
pint
place value
pound
quart
quarter hour
regroup
algorithm
analog clock
area
array
bar graph
commutative property
coordinates
customary/standard
measurement
data
denominator
density
digital clock
division
edge
face
factor
grid
horizontal
input
metric units (meter, centimeter, gram, kilogram)
multiple
multiplication
number sentence
numerator
ordered pairs
output
perimeter
pictograph
probability
product
rounding
three dimensional
two dimensional
vertex
vertical

Third Grade
algorithm
analog clock
area
array
bar graph
commutative property
coordinates
customary/standard
measurement
data
denominator
density
digital clock
division
edge
face
factor
grid
horizontal
input
metric units (meter, centimeter, gram, kilogram)
multiple
multiplication
number sentence
numerator
ordered pairs
output
perimeter
pictograph
probability
product
rounding
three dimensional
two dimensional
vertex
vertical
Appendix A – Mathematics | Word List

**Fourth Grade**

acute angle
associative
axis
computation
dividend
divisor
elapsed time
equation
equivalent
expanded form (of a number)
expression
frequency table
hundredths
inequality symbols
intersecting
inverse operation
line graph
obtuse angle
parallel
perpendicular
prediction
quotient
reasonable
reflection
right angle
rotation
rule
standard form (of a number)
tenths
translation
variable

metric prefixes (milli, centi, kilo)
mixed numbers
percent
plane
prime
proper fraction
range
ray
straight angle
thousandths
Venn diagram
withdraw

**Sixth Grade**

algebraic expression
base number
circumference
complement
convert
coordinate plane
diameter
evaluate
exponent
factorization
median
mode
non-terminating decimal
numerical expression
order of operations
pi
plane figure
prime factor
quadrilateral
radius
reciprocal
sequences (arithmetic, geometric, Fibonacci)
similarity
simplify
square units
substitution
supplement
terminating decimal

**Seventh Grade**

absolute value
acute triangle
alternate interior/exterior angles
bisector
combinations
corresponding angles
discount
equilateral triangle
experimental probability
exponential notation
integer
interest
isosceles triangle
negative
obtuse triangle
outcome
parallelogram
permutations
polygon
positive
proportion
quadrant
radical sign
rate
ratio
regular polygon
rhombus
right triangle
scale factor
scalene triangle
square root
theoretical probability
transversal
trapezoid
unit rate
vertical angle

**Eighth Grade**

adjacent angles
coefficient
constant
distance formula: $d=rt$
domain
formula
hypotenuse
lateral area
legs of a triangle
linear equation
linear inequality
Pythagorean theorem
Appendix A – Mathematics | Word List

Eighth Grade (cont.)

range of a function
calculator number
scatter plot
scientific notation
slope-intercept form
slope
solids (prisms, cones, cylinders, pyramids)
standard form (of a linear equation)
surface area
term
x-y intercepts

Algebra II

conditional statements
(converse, inverse, contrapositives)
congruence
conjecture
construction (protractor, compass, straightedge)
convex/concave
corresponding parts
counterexample
deductive reasoning
distance formula:

\[ d = \sqrt{(X_2 - X_1)^2 + (Y_2 - Y_1)^2} \]

Euclidean/non-Euclidean Geometry

Algebra I

absolute value function
ascending/descending
binomial
degree of a polynomial
difference of squares
elimination method (for solving a system of equations)
factor a polynomial
function notation
inequalities
intercepts (x & y)
irrational numbers
line of best fit
linear/nonlinear functions
(exponential, quadratic, absolute value)
linear systems
literal equations
monomial
parent graph (linear, absolute value, quadratic, constant)
polynomial
quadratic equation
quadratic formula
rate of change
rational expression
real numbers
relations
substitution method (for solving a system of equations)
trinomial

Geometry

altitude
angle of depression/elevation
angle relationships
(complementary, supplementary, etc., expressed algebraically)
arcs (measurement, length, major, minor)
central angle
chord

term
## Appendix B – Science | Word List

### Kindergarten
- air
- animal
- cloud
- color
- day
- earth
- egg
- float
- flower
- food
- growth
- insect
- light
- living
- night
- parent
- plant
- seasons (spring, summer, fall, winter)
- seed
- senses
- shape
- sink
- soil
- sort
- water

### First Grade
- attract
- camouflage
- desert
- freezing
- gravity
- liquid
- magnet
- magnifier
- measure
- moon
- ocean
- pull
- push
- safety
- shelter
- sky
- solid
- star
- sun
- thermometer

### Second Grade
- behavior
- characteristics
- dissolve
- distance
- diversity of life
- fuel
- gas
- graph
- habitat
- hibernation
- larva
- life cycle
- natural resources
- pattern
- physical properties
- planets
- predator
- predict
- prehistoric
- prey
- scientist
- shadow
- SI units (meters, centimeters, degrees Celsius)
- similarities/differences
- space
- texture

### Third Grade
- amphibians
- balance
- conservation
- contract
- dispersal
- endangered
- environment
- expand
- experiment
- extinct
- food chain
- germinate
- invertebrate
- investigate
- mammals
- metamorphosis (complete and incomplete)
- migrate
- mixture
- physical change
- pollination
- renewable/nonrenewable resources
- reptiles
- rock
- solution
- sound
- structures
- traits
- vertebrate
- vibrations

### Fourth Grade
- adaptation
- balance scale
- classification
- conductor
- consumer
- decomposer
- deposition
- direction
- electrical circuit (open and closed)
- electricity
- erosion
- evidence
- force (pull/push)
- fossils
- friction
- inherited traits
- insulator
- mineral
- motion
- organism
- position
- producer
- reproduce
- resistance
- sediment
- SI prefixes (micro, milli, centi, kilo)
- SI units (grams, meters, liters, degrees Celsius)
- speed
- stationary object
- survival
- weathering
### Fifth Grade

- acids/bases
- atmosphere
- axis
- biome
- chemical change
- chemical properties
- community
- condensation
- crater
- decompose
- dichotomous keys
- earth’s layers (crust, mantle, core)
- eclipse
- energy (kinetic/potential)
- environmental changes (human and nature)
- evaporation
- graduated cylinder
- mass
- matter
- moon/lunar (phases)
- observe
- orbit
- pollution
- population
- precipitation
- revolution
- rotation
- Scientific Method
- serial order
- solar energy
- Solar System
- species
- transfer of energy
- Universe
- weather

### Sixth Grade

- amplitude
- atmosphere (layers)
- atoms
- balanced/unbalanced forces
- biosphere
- carnivore
- cells – (cell wall, cell membrane, cytoplasm, nucleus, nuclear membrane, organelles, vacuole)
- commensalism
- conservation of energy dependent variable
- ecosystem electric current
- electrical energy
- electromagnet
- electromagnetic spectrum
- energy pyramid
- energy transformation
- food web
- forms of energy (heat, light, electricity, mechanical motion, sound)
- frequency
- geosphere
- herbivore
- hydrosphere
- independent variable
- magnetic field
- mutualism
- niche
- parasitism
- reflection
- refraction
- relative age
- sedimentary rocks
- technology
- water cycle
- wave
- wave length

### Seventh Grade

- aerobic
- anaerobic
- asexual reproduction
- asteroids
- carbon cycle
- cell organelles (chloroplast, ribosome, mitochondria, vacuole, lysosome)
- chromosome
- climate
- density
- diffusion
- gene
- heredity
- homeostasis
- meiosis
- mitosis
- molecule
- organ
- organ system
- organisms (multicellular and unicellular)
- osmosis
- photosynthesis
- qualitative change
- quantitative change
- respiration
- sexual reproduction (plant and animal)
- species diversity
- tissue
- transpiration
- transport weather (conduction, convection)

### Eighth Grade

- abiotic
- acceleration
- biotic
- chemical compound
- chemical element
- chemical energy
- chemical reaction (Newton’s three laws of motion)
- comets
- constant velocity
- continental drift
- continental glaciation
- control
- crustal deformation
- dispersal methods
- DNA
- dominant/recessive traits
- elements
- forces
- hypothesis
- inertia
- landforms
- Law of Conservation of Matter
- monohybrid cross
- net forces
Appendix B – Science | Word List

Eighth Grade (cont.)
Newton’s laws of motion
pH
plate tectonics
Punnett square
rock cycle
sedimentary/igneous/metamorphic rock
variables (independent, dependent)
volume

Biology
allele
analogous
ATP
behavior (innate, learned)
biogeochemical cycle
biomolecules
carrying capacity
cellular respiration
DNA (replication, sequence, molecule)
enzyme
evolution
genes (encoding, expression, mutation)
genotype
heterozygous
homologous
homozygous
levels of organization (cell, tissue, organs, organ system, organism)
limited factors
multicellular
mutation
nucleotide
pedigree
permeable
phenotype
phospholipids
population density
recessive trait
RNA
sex-linked trait
stimulus
symbiosis (mutualism, commensalism)
transport (active, passive)
tropism

Chemistry
atom (electron, proton, neutron)
atomic mass
atomic number
atomic theory
Avogadro’s Number
balanced equations (mass conservation)
bonding (ionic, polar covalent, nonpolar)
catalyst
chemical equations
chemical formulas
electron configuration
electron negativity
elements
endothermic
entropy
equilibrium
exothermic
gas laws
intermolecular forces
inversely proportional
ion (cation, anion)
Kinetic Theory
molar mass
molarity
mole
neutralization
oxidation
periodic table (families, periods)
proportional (directly, indirectly)
pure substance
reactant
reduction
solubility
stoichiometry
valence

Physical Science
atom (electron, proton, neutron)
atomic mass
atomic number
catalyst
chemical formulas
compound
conduction
conservation (mass, energy, momentum)
convection currents
dilution
elements
equilibrium
fossil record
gas laws
geologic time scale
heterogeneous
homogeneous
ion
isotopes
kinetic energy
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)

Physics
buoyancy
electromagnetic fluid
gas laws
gravitation
inversely proportional
### Physics (cont.)

- kinetic energy
- magnitude
- momentum
- Ohm’s law (voltage, current, resistance)
- potential energy
- power
- proportional
- scalar
- specific heat
- thermodynamics
- vectors
- velocity
- viscosity
- work
# Appendix C – Language Arts  |  Word List

## Kindergarten
- alphabet
- author
- back cover
- book
- bottom
- consonant
- different
- fairy tale
- follow directions
- front cover
- letter
- listening skill
- lowercase
- name
- picture book
- retell
- rhyme
- same
- sight word
- title
- top
- uppercase
- vowel
- words

## First Grade
- alphabetize
- beginning
- beginning consonant
- blend
- chapter
- character
- conversation
- date (written form)
- discuss
- end
- ending consonant
- illustrate
- language
- long vowel
- middle
- noun
- period
- plural
- poem
- predict
- punctuation
- question (mark)
- reread
- sentence
- setting
- short vowel
- singular
- spelling
- table of contents
- title page
- verb
- vocabulary

## Second Grade
- adjective
- antonyms
- apostrophe
- base word
- cause/effect
- compound word
- comprehension
- conclusion
- contraction
- dictionary
- fiction
- fluent
- folk tale
- guide words
- homonym/homophone
- infer
- informational text
- main character
- nonfiction
- prefix
- pronoun
- purpose
- quotation (mark)
- sequencing
- suffix
- summarize
- synonyms
- thesaurus
- topic
- visualization

## Third Grade
- abbreviation
- adverb
- biography
- chapter headings
- check for understanding
- chronological order
- conjunction
- contemporary realistic fiction
- context clues
- declarative
- encyclopedia
- exclamatory
- fact
- glossary
- historical fiction
- imperative
- index
- inferences
- interrogative
- main idea
- modern fantasy
- multi-meaning words(homonyms)
- opinion
- persuasion
- possessive
- revise
- run-on sentences
- story elements
- subject
- supporting details
- theme

## Fourth Grade
- almanac
- analyze
- appendix
- audience
- author’s purpose
- character’s motive
- compare/contrast
- double negatives
- drawing conclusions
- evaluate
- genre
- hyperbole
- legend
- metaphor
- myths
- outline
- paraphrase
- persuasive
- possessive nouns
- prewrite
- preface
Appendix C – Language Arts  |  Word List

Fourth Grade (cont.)
proofread
publish
research
sentence fragment
simile
simple predicate
simple subject

Fifth Grade
caption
character development
comparative
    adjective/adverbs
concluding paragraph
conflict
coordinating conjunctions
figurative language
free verse
generalization
idiom
interjections
introductory paragraph
minor character
onomatopoeia
parts of speech
poetic styles
reference source
resolution
rhythm
stereotypical
stress
superlative adjectives,
adverbs
supporting ideas
text (structure)
transitional words
word origins

dialect
graphic organizer
literal
mythology
narrative writing
phrases (adj., adv., prep.)
plagiarism
point of view (1st, 3rd
    limited, and 3rd
    omniscient)
predicate adjective
predicate nominative
propaganda
references (i.e., card catalogs,
database, magazine,
newspapers, dictionaries,
and other reference books)
relevant/irrelevant
sentence structure (simple
    and compound)

Seventh Grade
assumption/assume
clause (adverb, introductory,
    etc.)
convention
description
exposition
expository
flashback
fluency
foreshadowing
imagery
interpretation
irony
nominative and objective
prose
types of poetry
types of sentences (complex)
viewpoint/opinion
debate
derivation
dramatization
elaboration
gerund and gerund phrase
inference
infinitive and infinitive
    phrases
parallel structure
participial phrase and
    participles
persuasive writing techniques
sensory detail
synthesize
thesis statement

English I
allegory
analysis
anecdote
antagonist
appeals
connotation
data gathering
denotation
dialogue
epic
monologue
mood
personification
protagonist
sonnet
summary
tone
word choice

English II
archetype
complexities
consumer document
counterclaim
editorial
explicit
implicit
inconsistencies
lyric
Appendix C – Language Arts | Word List

English II (cont.)

paradox
parenthetical
documentation
perspective
primary source
provocative
rhetoric
root
satire
secondary source
sentence fluency
stereotype
subgenre
voice

English III

aesthetic purpose
argumentation
ballad
clarity of meaning
literary analysis
MLA style
multimedia presentations
multiple points of view
reflective essay
resumes and applications
rhetorical purpose
structure of informational documents
study strategies
style
synthesis
textual evidence
Appendix D – Social Studies | Word List

Kindergarten

American flag
career/employment
basic needs
classroom
community
cooperate
customs
holiday
home
legends/folktales
language
money
national symbol
obey
Oklahoma
Oklahoma flag
property
respect
responsibility
rules
savings
school
state
town/city
transportation
United States

First Grade

Africa
Antarctica
Arctic Ocean
Asia
Atlantic Ocean
atlas
Australia
cardinal directions
city/urban
commemorative holidays
continent
encyclopedia
Europe
future
globe
Independence Day
Indian Ocean
map
neighborhood/community
North America
ocean/sea
Pacific Ocean
Past/present/future
patriotic symbols/traditions
Pledge of Allegiance
rural/country
seasons
South America
Southern Ocean
Star Spangled Banner
timeline
trade

Second Grade

Appalachian Mountains
bank
barter
basic landform
biography
cash
citizenship
courage
credit card
cultural features
goods and services
Great Lakes region
gulf
history
honesty
landmark
literature
location
luxuries
Mississippi River
mountains
occupation
patriotism
plains
recreation
rivers
Rocky Mountains
title
weather

Third Grade

agriculture
borders
capital resources
climate
conflict
consumer
culture
distribution
economy
Equator
geographic features
geography
global
hemisphere
human resources
industry and manufacturing
latitude/parallels
longitude/meridians
map key (legend)
natural resources
physical map
political map
population
Prime Meridian
producer
product
representative leaders
resources
scale
scarcity
suburban
thematic map
wants and needs

Fourth Grade

almanacs
bay
canyon
city council
delta
economic specialization
entrepreneur
exports
global trade
governor
human system
immigrants
imports
intermediate directions
land run
mayor
mesa
metropolitan center
point of view/perspective
prairie
Fourth Grade (cont.)

primary sources
region
relative location
rural
secondary sources
state capitol
state legislature
Trail of Tears
tributary
urban

Fifth Grade

abolitionist
amendments
American Revolution
*Articles of Confederation*
basic freedoms
*Bill of Rights*
cause and effect
colony
compromise
Constitutional Convention
and ratification
*Declaration of Independence*
democracy
executive branch
explorers
historical map
indentured servant
Industrial Revolution
judicial branch
legislative branch
Lewis and Clark Expedition
Louisiana Purchase
manifest destiny
mental mapping
mission
Native American/Indian
*Preamble*
Puritan
Quaker
religion
revolution
rights
slavery
supply and demand
taxes
topographic map

Sixth Grade

absolute/relative location
artifacts
barter economy
Buddhism
caste system
Chinese civilization
Christianity
city states
command economy
constitutional monarchies
dictatorship
Egypt civilization
feudal system
Greek civilization
Hinduism
impact
Incan civilization
irrigation
Islam
Judaisim
lake
market economy
Mayan civilization
migration
monarchy
nomadic
oligarchy
peninsula
physical regions
plateau
political
representative democracy
republic
Roman civilization
satellite-produced images
settlement patterns

Seventh Grade

acid rain
arable land
biome
climactic pattern/region

Eighth Grade

abolitionism
advantage/disadvantage
checks and balances
chronological
Civil War
“The Common Man”
consent of the governed
cotton/cotton gin
depression
continental drift
cultural fusion
density
desertification
developed nations
developing nations
distribution of resources
diversity
drought
earthquake
ecosystem
elevation
emigrant
ethnic heritage
famine
flood
fossil fuel
GIS (Geographic Information System)
global warming
human modification/adaptation
hurricane
immigration
map projection
patterns
perspective
plate tectonics
policy
prevailing winds
processes
regional change
tectonic plate
tornado
tsunami
typhoon
urban sprawl/urbanization
volcano
weather phenomena
Appendix D – Social Studies | Word List

Eighth Grade (cont.)

due process
economic plan
federal government
federalism
finance
continental congresses
founding fathers
frontier
Gettysburg Address
Indian removal
inflation
Jacksonian Democracy
Monroe Doctrine
Northern states
nullification
plantation system
political parties
popular sovereignty
president
Presidential election
presidential impeachment and trial
propaganda
protective tariff
Reconstruction
reform movements
Second Great Awakening
separation of powers
social classes
Southern states
states’ rights debate
Supreme Court
territorial acquisition
three branches of government
trial by jury
union
utopian community

corporation
currency
deficit
deregulation
discount rate
economic system
entrepreneur
Federal Reserve
free enterprise
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
Gross National Product (GNP)
inflation
interest
loan
macroeconomics
microeconomics
national debt
not-for-profit
opportunity cost
poverty
private property
private sector
profit
risk
save
self-interest
seller
services
shortages
socialism
socioeconomic
standard of living
stock market
surplus
unemployment

Oklahoma History

Archaic Indians
cattle industry
cultural perspectives
Dawes Commission
Dust Bowl
ethnic group
European explorers
First Kansas Colored Regiment
Five Tribes

geographic regions
Great Depression
Indian Territory
Jim Crow laws
land allotment
land distribution
Long Expedition
Mound Builders
oil boom and bust cycle
Oklahoma Territory
Paleo Indians
Plains Tribes
Populist Movement
Progressivism
race relations
river systems
The Kiowa Five
tourism
Tulsa Race Riot

U. S. Government

Affirmative Action
appellate jurisdiction
bicameral
campaigning
census
civic duty/responsibility
civil liberties/rights
comparative government systems
constitutional law
constitutional origins/principles
Elastic Clause
equality
executive
expressed powers
gerrymandering
implied, inherent, and reserved powers
injunction
jurisdiction
landmark case
limited government
local government
majority rule
media
minority rights
naturalization
Appendix D – Social Studies | Word List

U. S. Government (cont.)
platform political spectrum politics polling power and authority reapportionment redistricting republicanism rule of law sovereignty special interests unicameral

U.S. History
anti-Semitism appeasement arms race assimilation Big Stick and Dollar diplomacy blockade Civil Rights Movement Cold War communism constitutional amendments counterculture desegregation discrimination embargo fascism feminism foreign policy Gilded Age Harlem Renaissance Holocaust imperialism industrialization isolationism Jazz Age Labor Movement McCarthyism monopolies muckraker nationalism nativism neutrality New Deal political machine political scandals progressivism and populism Prohibition reservation system segregation stock market crash totalitarianism United Nations Women’s Liberation Movement World War I World War II

World Geography
atmosphere bilingual biosphere cartograms climograph culture trait economic interdependence erosion free trade globalization hydrosphere indigenous key landforms landmass lithosphere microclimate monothethism movement physical environment place polytheism population pyramid regionalization silting spatial distribution thermal topography weathering

World History
absolute monarchy Age of Exploration Age of Enlightenment ancient civilization apartheid aristocracy atheism Buddhism capitalism Christianity civilization Columbian Exchange communism Confucianism Crusades Daoism/Taoism empire/imperialism feudalism/Middle Ages genocide/ethnic cleansing Hellenism hunter-gatherer Islam Judaism labor union Mediterranean region Meiji Restoration Mercantilism Middle Passage Militarism Mongol conquests Nationalism/ unification Paleolithic Era proletariat Reformation/Renaissance religious fundamentalism river valley civilizations Romanticism Shintoism Socialism terrorism theocracy tribal system Vikings
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