Core Knowledge
Language Arts
(CKLA) Resources
for English
Language Learners

Grade 6

Vocabulary Cards
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An **argument** can be for or against an idea, opinion, or action. An **argument** needs to be supported with reasons, evidence, facts, examples, numbers, evidence.

**Word and Definition**

**argument**

noun

the part of a written essay or speech that states a position or opinion on a subject and then supports it with reasons and evidence; also sometimes called a claim

**Other Words for Argument**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>word</th>
<th>translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>claim</td>
<td>argumento</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idea</td>
<td>idea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opinion</td>
<td>opinión</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viewpoint</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VOCABULARY CARD: audience

When someone reads text, that reader is the **audience**. Someone who hears a written text read aloud is also the **audience**.

Think about your **audience** as you write. Who will read your story, essay, or poem?

An **audience** can be a friend, caregiver, or teacher.

**Word and Definition**

**audience**

noun

the reader(s) of a written text; the listeners of any text that is read aloud

**Other Words for Audience**

listeners
participants
readers

**audiencia**
VOCABULARY CARD: character

Little Red Riding Hood and the Wolf are two of the characters in the story.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word and Definition</th>
<th>Other Words for character</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>character</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whom a story is about; a person, animal, or being in a story, play, or movie</td>
<td>main character</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>role</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>supporting character</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>carácter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A character is whom a story is about. A character can be a person, animal, or other being, such as a robot.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characters in “Little Red Riding Hood”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Little Red Riding Hood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grandmother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Hunter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VOCABULARY CARD: conflict

When people have a **conflict**, they do not agree.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word and Definition</th>
<th>Other Words for Conflict</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>conflict</strong></td>
<td>argument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noun</td>
<td>disagreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a struggle between characters or a problem characters are trying to overcome; opposing actions between people or forces</td>
<td>fight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>struggle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>argumento</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When a character wants something but something or someone else gets in the way, there is **conflict**. Stories have ***conflicts***, or problems to solve. There are four types of conflict.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Conflict</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>External</strong> (outside the character)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Character and Character</strong>—when two characters disagree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Character and Society</strong>—when a character disagrees with the rules of society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Character and Nature</strong>—when a character has problems with the natural world, such as weather</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**VOCABULARY CARD: dialogue**

Dialogue is when characters talk to each other in a story. When **dialogue** is written, quotation marks are used.

“I have a problem,” he said.

“Let me try to help you,” she said.

“Thank you,” he said.

Two people are talking to each other. In a story, characters who speak to each other have a **dialogue**.

**Word and Definition**

**dialogue**

noun

conversation between two or more characters in a text, usually enclosed by quotation marks

**Other Words for Dialogue**

conversation  
dialogo

discussion  
conversación

speaking
**VOCABULARY CARD: explanatory text**

A recipe book is an **explanatory text**.

**Word and Definition**

**explanatory text**

noun
text that explains how to do something or how something works

**Other Words for Explanatory Text**

article
easy
nonfiction
texto
artículo

**Explanatory text** explains how to do something or how something works, like an article on how the water cycle works.

Types of **explanatory texts** may include textbooks, instructional manuals, articles, and essays.
VOCABULARY CARD: fact

It is a **fact** that this apple weighs more than this doughnut.

Facts are used to support ideas or arguments.

A **fact** is that a bolt of lightning is hotter than the surface of the sun. Scientists have proven it to be true.

We use **facts** to support ideas or arguments.

**Word and Definition**

**fact**

noun

something that is true or has been proven correct; something that can be measured and can’t be changed

**Other Words for Fact**

- data
- detail
- evidence
- statistic
- truth
- **evidencia**
VOCABULARY CARD: genre

A book of fairy tales is a **genre** of literature that is imaginary, but a biography of someone’s life is nonfiction.

The **genre** tells the reader what to expect in a story in terms of characters, setting, and plot. The **genre** also tells what information will be in a nonfiction text.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text Genres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fiction</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fairy tales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>historical fiction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>myths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>novels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Word and Definition**

**genre**

noun

a category or type of literature, music, or art

**Other Words for Genre**

category

kind

type
**VOCABULARY CARD: informational text**

A history book is **informational text**.

**Informational text** gives the reader factual information about a certain topic or topics.

A history book is an **informational text** because it provides facts about past events.

**Word and Definition**

**informational text**

noun

factual text that provides knowledge

**Other Words for Informational Text**

article

essay

guidebook

how-to
The student is a shining star. This is a metaphor that compares the student to a star that shines in the sky.

The wind was a hungry wolf howling at the door. This is a metaphor that compares the sound of the wind to a wolf that howls.

A metaphor states that one thing is another. For example, the snow is a white blanket on the mountain.

Word and Definition

metaphor
noun
a figure of speech that makes a comparison by directly relating one thing to another

Other Words for Metaphor

comparison
We can identify the character’s **motivation**, or why the character does and says certain things.

*The character wanted to win the race.* The character’s **motivation** for training was to win the race.

Many people are **motivated** to win a trophy. **Motivation** is why characters act the way they do in a story.

**Word and Definition**

**motivation**

noun

the reasons why characters do and say things

**Other Words for Motivation**

* drive
  * reason
  * motivación
VOCABULARY CARD: narrative

He is reading a narrative about elves that takes place in a magic forest.

A narrative is a true or made-up story that is written or told. A narrative has characters, a setting, and events in a beginning, middle, and end.

Word and Definition

- **narrative**
  - noun
  - an event that is written or told

Other Words for Narrative

- account
- history
- story
- tale
VOCABULARY CARD: narrator

The **narrator** tells the readers what happens in the story. A **narrator** can be part of the story or outside of the story. Both fiction and nonfiction texts have **narrators**.

Someone writing a story is the person telling the story. A **narrator** is the person who is telling the story.

**Word and Definition**

**narrator**
noun
a person who tells a story

**Other Words for Narrator**

author  
character  
speaker  
storyteller  
writer  
autora
An **opinion** is what you think or believe. You can support your **opinion** with facts and reasons.

**Word and Definition**

**opinion**
	noun

a view or judgment formed in someone's mind

**Other Words for Opinion**

belief

idea

judgment

tought

view

Your **opinion** is how you feel about a topic.
VOCABULARY CARD: paraphrase

To **paraphrase** what you read, you say ideas in a new way. To **paraphrase** text, you say the information using your own words.

Maria asks Luis to **paraphrase** the text. Luis says the main ideas of the text in his own words.

**Word and Definition**

**paraphrase**

verb
to say something in a different way

**Other Words for Paraphrase**

interpret
restate
reword
summarize
**VOCABULARY CARD: plot**

She is surprised by the **plot** of the story.

**Word and Definition**

**plot**

noun

a series of events and actions that relate to a story’s conflict

**Other Words for Plot**

action

events

story

storyline

The **plot** is the events and actions of the characters in a story. The **plot** of the story includes the beginning, middle, and end. The **plot** usually has a problem or conflict the characters need to solve.
**VOCABULARY CARD: problem-and-solution text structure**

A problem-and-solution text structure is like solving a math problem.

Informational texts written using **problem-and-solution text structure** present a problem and then solve the problem.

1. An event or idea is described.
2. Why the event or idea is a problem is explained.
3. A solution is explained.
4. Why that solution will work is explained.

**Word and Definition**

**problem-and-solution text structure**

noun

a way of organizing text in which information is presented as a problem and a solution to the problem
In a story, the **resolution** is when the conflict or problem is solved.

At the end of the story, the characters solved the problem and came to a **resolution**.

In the **resolution** of the mystery story, the missing treasure was discovered.

**Word and Definition**

**resolution**

noun

the part of a story when the conflict or problem is solved

**Other Words for Resolution**

ending  
resolución

solution  
olución
A history text describes the events of World War I from beginning to end. It uses a **sequence text structure**. Events are told in the order that they happen.

Words that are used in sequence:
- first, next, last
- first, then, last,
- beginning, middle, end

**Sequence text structure**

A text structure in which information or events are presented in the order in which they occur.
The **setting** of a text is where and when the events take place. Examples of **settings** include homes, towns, cities, schools, and even space.

**Word and Definition**

**setting**
	noun

the time and place in which a story occurs

**Other Words for Setting**

- location
- place
- where

The **setting** is a field near a farm during the day.
VOCABULARY CARD: simile

My sister is as tall as my mom. This is a simile comparing the sister’s height to the height of her mother.

Word and Definition

**simile**
noun
a figure of speech comparing two unlike things using the words *like* or *as*

Other Words for Simile

comparison

Similes compare two different things using the words *like* or *as*. My friend’s smile is as bright as the sun. This simile compares the friend’s smile to the sun.
VOCABULARY CARD: source

A **source** is where you find information about a topic. It is important to use reliable **sources** to support ideas and opinions.

**Types of Sources**
- blogs
- books
- experts
- magazines
- newspapers
- people
- websites

**Word and Definition**

**source**
noun
a book, document, or person from which a writer can get research information for a text

**Other Words for Source**
evidence
proof
reference
support
**VOCABULARY CARD: text features**

Text features are how text looks and how text is organized. Text features are visual.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Text Features</th>
<th>The Way Print Looks</th>
<th>How Words Are Organized</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>boldface</strong></td>
<td>diagrams</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• bullets</td>
<td>headings, subheadings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>highlight</strong></td>
<td>glossary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>italics</strong></td>
<td>index</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. numbers</td>
<td>labels</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>underlines</strong></td>
<td>pictures with captions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1footnotes</td>
<td>sidebars</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bold words and highlighted words are text features.**

**Word and Definition**

text features

noun
text elements such as headings, bold words, and sidebars that help to visually organize or communicate information in a text.
Types of text structures are how the text is organized. The order of information is different for each structure.

This text is written in a text structure to help organize the information for the reader.

Types of Text Structure
- compare and contrast
- cause and effect
- problem and solution
- sequence

Text structure is how the text is organized.

Word and Definition

text structure
noun
the way in which a text’s information is organized in order to clearly connect its ideas
The **theme** is what the author wants the reader to learn from the story.

Examples of themes:
- bravery during challenges
- fight for freedom
- good against evil
- life and death
- valuing family

A superhero and villain show a **theme** of good against evil. A **theme** of a story is the message the author shares, such as *be kind to one another*.

**Word and Definition**

**theme**
noun
the main idea or subject of a piece of writing; a message that the author wants to convey to the reader

**Other Words for Theme**
message
lesson