## Vocabu-Lit Correlation to English I Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills

§110.31. English Language Arts and Reading, English I (One Credit), Beginning with School Year 2009-2010.	Vocabulary for the High School Student
(b) Knowledge and skills.	
(1) Reading/Vocabulary Development. Students understand new vocabulary and	
use it when reading and writing. Students are expected to:	
(A) determine the meaning of grade-level technical academic English words in multiple content areas (e.g., science, mathematics, social studies, the arts) derived from Latin, Greek, or other linguistic roots and affixes;	Chapter 3: Enlarging Vocabulary Through Anglo-Saxon Prefixes; Chapter 4: Enlarging Vocabulary Through Latin Prefixes; Chapter 5: Enlarging Vocabulary Through Lattin Roots Chapter 6: Enlarging Vocabulary Through Greek World Elements
(B) analyze textual context (within a sentence and in larger sections of text) to distinguish between the denotative and connotative meanings of words;	7, 12-13, 16, 26, 31, 35, 41-43, 45-46, 51-52, 55, 60-61, 64-65, 69, 73-74, 116, 131, 146, 161, 171, 173, 174, 176, 179, 188-189, 190, 192, 193, 196, 206, 208, 210, 211, 214, 219, 224, 226, 227, 229, 232, 231, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251
(C) produce analogies that describe a function of an object or its description;	344-354; analogy practice is included in most chapters
(D) describe the origins and meanings of foreign words or phrases used frequently in written English (e.g., caveat emptor, carte blanche, tete a tete, pas de deux, bon appetit, quid pro quo); and	
(E) use a dictionary, a glossary, or a thesaurus (printed or electronic) to determine or confirm the meanings of words and phrases, including their connotations and denotations, and their etymology.	Meaning and typical use examples are provided at the beginning of each lesson.