

bar graph a graphic that uses parallel bars or rectangles to illustrate how different groups are related. A bar graph makes differences between groups readily apparent.

bold/bolded type thick, dark type that is used to indicate important information. Textbooks sometimes use italics or underline words as well. In ITRI lessons, bold type is used to indicate vocabulary words.

caption written information that appears near a graphic. Captions may summarize or add to the information provided in the printed text, or they may describe the graphic.

chart a graphic that organizes and displays information, often to show how different objects or groups are related. A chart is a useful tool for comparing and contrasting people, objects, and ideas.

column a section of a text that is printed vertically on the page. In ITRI social studies lessons, pages are printed with two columns on a page, separated by white space. ITRI science lessons are printed with only one wide column per page.

definition the meaning of a word.

description a statement that provides details about a person, object, or event.

diagram a graphic that displays information visually.

flow chart a graphic that uses lines or arrows to illustrate the sequence of events or the movement of resources.

glossary a small dictionary included within a book which defines important terms used in the text. Words appear in a glossary in alphabetical order.

graph a chart used to show relationships between numbers.

graphic any illustration or visually-represented information in a text. Graphics include charts, graphs, photographs, illustrations, etc.

graphic organizer a picture that shows the relationship between ideas. Webs and concept maps are kinds of graphic organizers.

Guided Reading Boxes boxes that are outside and separate from the text; used to address a specific E/LA reading skill. Guided Reading boxes help to mediate the student's reading of the text, by modeling questions that students ought to ask as they read, or by directing their attention to important features of the text or to important text structures.

heading a line of text above a paragraph or section. A heading provides a title for the paragraph or section that follows, and often indicates its main idea. Headings help students understand how a lesson is organized.

illustration a graphic. Usually a picture or other visual information that is used to enhance a text. An illustration may add information or clarity to a written text, or it may merely decorate it.

index a list of the information that is contained in a text. An index provides each page number on which specific information appears.

italicized slanted type used to identify words being discussed. For example, “the word *botanist* means a scientist who studies plants and trees.”

lesson a unit in a textbook that discusses a specific topic. Each ITRI lesson is approximately three pages long.

map a graphic that illustrates the features of any part of the Earth or sky.

outline a description of the main idea or most important points of a book, chapter, paragraph, lesson, etc.

paragraph the building blocks of a lesson. A paragraph is a group of sentences that are all related to a central topic. A paragraph is made up of a main idea and supporting details.

pie chart a circular chart that shows the relationship of one part to a whole. A pie chart is a fast way to illustrate percentages.

review questions questions that appear at the end of each ITRI lesson. These questions test both the student's understanding of the content of the lesson, and his or her ability to apply the specific E/LA skill.

section the building block of a lesson; lessons are divided into sections, with each section having its own heading (sub-heading). A section may be composed of more than one paragraph.

sentence the building block of a paragraph. A sentence has a noun and a verb and ends with a punctuation mark (period, question mark, or exclamation mark). In ITRI, sentences are usually identified as either main ideas or details.

signal words/phrases words or phrases that provide clues to a text's organization and structure. For example, *before* and *after* are signal words for sequence, while *cause* and *because* are signal words for cause and effect, and *both* and *unlike* are signal words for compare and contrast.

subheading a smaller heading that is used under another heading to divide a section. A subheading signals a move to a slightly different, though related topic. Subheadings help students understand how a lesson is organized.

table of contents a written plan that shows how a book is organized. The table of contents helps students find information and understand how it is organized.

text the written part of a lesson, or the lesson (or book) itself.

title the name given to a book, chapter, or lesson.

topic the subject of a sentence, paragraph, lesson, chapter, book, etc.