

- Prepositions [by, between, among]
- Word forms [like, likeable, likely, likelihood, liken, likeness, likewise]
- Prefixes, suffixes, and root words from Greek and Latin
- Cognates [words that are similar in spelling and pronunciation to words in another language such as [photosynthesis /fotosíntesis (Spanish)/ photosynthèse (French)/Photosynthese (German)]
- Idioms [raining cats and dogs, cover all the bases]
- Pronunciation and spelling that change word forms [verb – organize and noun – organization]

The language of science includes complex grammatical forms and structures:

- Passive voice [Prokaryotes are identified by their ...]
- Multiple embeddings [...a new procedure that combines two different technologies with digital processing...]
- Long noun phrases [Growing a new plant from a cutting of another plant....]
- If...then constructions [If the ____, then ____.]

Academic language in science is more comprehensible when students:

- Chunk language
- Identify sentence structures
- Take notes
- Read text features
 - illustrations
 - captions
 - headings
 - subheadings
 - sidebars
 - key words
 - bold print
 - table of contents
 - index
 - glossary
- Read databases
- Read spreadsheets
- Read graphical information
 - maps
 - tables or chart
 - diagrams (scale. cutaway, cross-section)
 - graphs (line, column, pie, bar)
 - timelines