

1. aesthetic	Having an appreciation of beauty.	14. language forms and features	The symbolic patterns and conventions that shape meaning in texts. These vary according to the particular mode or medium of production of each text.
2. affective	Relating to a thoughtful consideration and evaluation of emotions and values associated with an idea or set of ideas.	15. language modes	Listening, speaking, reading, writing, viewing and representing. These are often integrated and interdependent activities used in responding to and composing texts.
3. appropriated text	A text which has been taken from one context and translated into another. The process of translation allows new insights into the original text and emphasises contextual differences between the two.	16. meaning	The dynamic relationship between text and responder involving information (explicit and implicit), the affective and the contextual.
4. assess	To establish the value of a particular idea or text.	17. meaning in and through texts	This expression implies that meaning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • resides in texts • is a dynamic process through which responders engage with texts, and • involves the incorporation of understanding gained through texts into a wider context.
5. composing	The activity that occurs when students produce written, spoken, or visual texts. It typically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • involves the shaping and arrangement of textual elements to explore and express ideas and values • involves the processes of imagining, drafting, appraising, reflecting and refining • depends on knowledge and understanding and use of texts, their language forms, features and structures. 	18. medium	The physical form in which the text exists or through which the text is conveyed.
6. concept	An abstract idea derived or inferred from specific instances or occurrences. In the context of an Area of Study, this typically operates in and through language and text which enables ideas and experiences to be organised and at the same time shapes meaning and inferences.	19. paradigm	Organising principles and underlying beliefs that form the basis of a set of shared concepts.
7. context	The range of personal, social, historical, cultural and workplace conditions in which a text is responded to and composed.	20. perspective	A way of regarding situations, facts and texts and evaluating their relative significance.
8. conventions	Accepted practices or features which help define textual forms and meaning.	21. popular culture	Cultural experiences widely enjoyed by members of various groups within the community.
9. culture	The social practices of a particular people or group, including shared beliefs, values, knowledge, customs and lifestyle.	22. recreating texts	Transforming texts to explore how changes in particular elements of a text affect meaning.
10. evaluate	To estimate the worth of a text in a range of contexts and to justify that estimation and its process.	23. register	The use of language in a text appropriate for its purpose, audience and context. A register suited to one kind of text may be inappropriate in another.
11. explore	To examine closely and experiment with texts.	24. representation	The ways ideas are portrayed through texts.
12. genre	A category of text that can be recognised by specific aspects of its subject matter, form and language.	25. representing	The language mode that involves composing images by means of visual or other texts. These images and their meaning are composed using codes and conventions. The term can include such activities as graphically presenting the structure of a novel, making a film, composing a web page, or enacting a dramatic text.
13. interpretation	Explanation of meaning within the context of one's own understanding.		

26. responding	The activity that occurs when students read, listen to or view texts. It encompasses the personal and intellectual connections a student makes with texts. It also recognises that students and the texts to which they connect exist in social and cultural contexts.
27. structures of texts	The relationships of the different parts of a text to each other and to the text as a complex whole.
28. systems of valuation	Principles and processes which combine to allow people to ascribe value to texts.
29. texts	Communications of meaning produced in any medium that incorporates language, including sound, print, film, electronic and multimedia representations. They include written, spoken, nonverbal or visual communication of meaning.
30. textual integrity	The unity of a text; its coherent use of form and language to produce an integrated whole in terms of meaning and value.
31. value (noun)	A quality desirable as a means or an end in itself.
32. value (verb)	To estimate or assign worth to a text; to consider something to have worth.