

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY, PREFIXES, SUFFIXES, AND BASE WORDS  
7<sup>TH</sup> GRADE LANGUAGE ARTS

Most of the following list of words should be a review of prior knowledge which you have acquired in former grades. This year in seventh grade you will be tested on the meaning of these words, and you will develop a working knowledge of how to apply these words.

ADJECTIVE-word that modifies a noun or pronoun

ADVERB-word that modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb

AFFIX-suffix or prefix

ALLITERATION-two or more words in a sentence begin with the same letter or sound

ANALOGIES-describes how two sets of things are similar

ANNOTATE-to make notes, record responses, and write questions about text

ANTONYM-words that have opposite meanings

ARCHETYPES-a model or pattern of characters and places in literature

AUTOBIOGRAPHY-a history of a person's life written by that person

BIOGRAPHY-a history of a person's life

CHARACTERIZATION-description of a character

CLIMAX-turning point of the conflict in a narrative

COMPLEX SENTENCE-1 or more dependent clauses and an independent clause

COMPOUND SENTENCE— 2 independent clauses joined with a comma followed by a coordinating conjunction

CONCLUSION-end of essay which summarizes and/or wraps up thoughts

CONFLICT- problem the character in a story struggles to solve

CONJUNCTION-connects words, phrases, or clauses

CONNOTATION-your personal definition of a word that includes the feelings and memories associated with the word

CONVENTIONS-rules and standards for grammatically correct writing

DECLARATIVE SENTENCE-command sentence

DENOTATION-dictionary definition

DENOUEMENT-end of the story

DEPENDENT CLAUSE-begins with a subordinate conjunction; contains a subject and verb; not a complete sentence

DIALOGUE-conversation between characters

DRAMA-a story presented in dialogue between characters (a play)

ESSAY-written composition

EXCLAMATORY SENTENCE-sentence that expresses strong feeling or excitement

EXPOSITION-part of the plot in which the author reveals the setting and characters; at beginning of a story

EXPOSITORY-writing that explains or describes to inform

EXTERNAL CONFLICT-conflict the character has with outside forces or other characters

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE-language that is not literal, contains figures of speech such as metaphors and similes (The little boy was a **TORNADO**)

similes (The little boy was a TURKADO.)

FINAL DRAFT-revised, edited copy of essay ready for publication

FLASHBACK-tool used in a narrative in which an event from the past is inserted in the present events

FORESHADOWING- hinting at events that will happen later in a story

GENRE- form of literature, including fiction, nonfiction, poetry, and drama

HISTORICAL FICTION-fiction which is set in a historical setting and contains historical people and events

HYPERBOLE-an exaggeration (The trip to Six Flags lasted a million hours!)

IDIOMS-sayings which aren't literal such as, "When pigs fly."

INCITING INCIDENT-event in plot structure in which the major conflict starts

INDEPENDENT CLAUSE-contains a subject and verb, tells a complete thought, makes sense; also known as a complete sentence

IMAGERY- Use of words and phrases that appeal to the five senses

INFINITIVE PHRASE-begins with the word "to" and a verb ( TO EAT corn on the cob, you must have teeth.)

INTERJECTION-words that express emotion or surprise (Wow! That's some pig.)

INTERNAL CONFLICT-conflict the character experiences in which he/she wrestles with a decision, temptation, or feelings

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE-question

INTRODUCTION-beginning or lead of an essay

IRONY-a contrast between what happens and what was expected (The fire station burned to the ground last night.)

LITERARY DEVICE-writer's tool that produces a certain effect such as a simile, metaphor, personification, irony, foreshadowing

MAIN IDEA -the most important idea in an article or story

METAPHOR- Comparing two different things or ideas NOT using the words LIKE or AS

(The tiger's glowing eyes were burning embers.)

METER-rhythm of a poem

MOOD- Reader's emotional response to literature

MYTH-an invented story usually containing a hero

NARRATOR-character telling the story

NOUN-word that represents a person, place, thing, or idea

OBJECT-a noun toward which thought, feeling, or action is directed (The dog chased the CAT.)

OUTLINE-main ideas in an essay organized with a system of numbers and letters

PARTICIPLE PHRASE-phrase beginning with a verb ending in "ing"

PERSONAL NARRATIVE-story with plot structure written about oneself

PERSONIFICATION -Giving human qualities to something

PERSPECTIVE-the viewpoint of a person; their own ideas about a subject

PERSUASIVE ESSAY-essay that attempts to change the beliefs or ideas of the reader

PHRASE-group of words that is not a sentence

PLAGIARISM-copying words or ideas which someone else wrote without giving them credit

PLOT-what happens in a narrative; pattern of events from beginning to end

POEM-composition in verse with artistic form, rich language, and rhythm; written in lines instead of sentences

POINT OF VIEW-the position of the narrator in relation to the story, as indicated by the

narrator's outlook from which the events are depicted and by the attitude toward the characters

PREPOSITION-words that describe a relationship between words; direction words

PRONOUN-words that take the place of a noun

QUOTE-to enclose words within quotation marks

REALISTIC FICTION-made up story with believable characters and events

RESOLUTION- conclusion of a story in which the major conflict is solved

RHYME-repetition of stressed vowel sounds and all the sounds that come after the stressed vowel in two or more words (stamp and cramp are rhyming words)

RISING ACTION-events of plot structure in which the conflict builds and becomes more intense

ROUGH DRAFT-first draft of writing

SCIENCE FICTION/FANTASY-genre of writing with unbelievable characters, events, or setting

SIMILE- Comparing two different things or ideas using the words LIKE or AS(The tiger's eyes glowed like burning embers.)

SIMPLE SENTENCE-contains one independent clause

SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTION-conjunction that turns an independent clause into a dependent clause(common ones include *because, if, since, which, when, although*)

SOLUTION-problem is solved

SUBJECT-the formal term for the noun that is the main focus of the sentence(who or what is doing the action in a sentence: The CAT meowed.)

SUMMARY-shortened version of a piece of literature; usually 3-5 sentences long

SYMBOLISM-something which stands for or means something else

SYNONYM-words that mean the same or about the same

TEXT EVIDENCE-words from the text that support a written response or inference

TEXT STRUCTURE-elements of writing that distinguish it from other genres

THEME- life lesson or message shown through the character and conflict in a story or book; the big idea

THESIS- controlling idea which defines what the writer is arguing, the position the writer is taking, or the action the writer is encouraging; defines the purpose of the essay

TONE- Author's attitude, opinion, or feelings about something

TRANSITION-word or phrase that smoothly connects other words, sentences, or paragraphs

TRUISM-universal truth; thematic statement

VERB-words that express action, state, or a relation between two things ( words such as *swim, jump, run, play, think* which are **active verbs** and **inactive verbs** such as *is, are, am, has, can, could, etc.*)

