

Grade 7: Vocabulary Handout

Term One (Literary Terms, Essay Terms, Short Stories: "Thank You Ma'am," "The Landlady," and "Geraldine Moore the Poet")

1. Characterization: (n) the methods used to present the personality of a character in a narrative. May be either Direct Characterization or Indirect Characterization.

Literary Terms

2. Indirect Characterization: (n) Shows the reader how to feel or relate to a character through: physical description, the character's speech and actions, the character's thoughts and feelings, other character's thoughts, feelings, speech and actions.

Literary Terms

3. Direct Characterization: (n) the author tells the reader how to feel or relate to a character.

Literary Terms

4. Round Character: (n) a character who grows and changes throughout the story.

Literary Terms

5. Flat Character: (n) An uncomplicated character who remains relatively unchanged throughout the story.

Literary Terms

6. protagonist: (n) the main character of a story.

Literary Terms

7. antagonist: (n) the character (opposing force) who works against the protagonist of the story; sometimes the villain.

Literary Terms

8. Suspense: (n) a state or condition of mental uncertainty or excitement, as in awaiting a decision or outcome, usually accompanied by a degree of apprehension or anxiety.

Literary Terms

9. Foreshadowing: (n) to show, indicate, or suggest in advance.

Literary Terms

10. Irony: (n) A contrast between what is stated and what is really meant, or between what is expected to happen and what actually happens.

Literary Terms

11. setting: (n) the time and place a story takes place.
Literary Terms

12. mood: (n) the feeling that the story creates for the reader (ex, joyous, horrifying, melancholy, etc).
Literary Terms

13. Introduction Paragraph: (n) the set of sentences where writers begin their essay; usually includes a hook, necessary background information, a thesis statement, and a statement of main points.
Essay Terms

14. Hook: (n) a sentence or so which encourages the reader to continue reading by creating interest in your topic; occurs at the beginning of the introduction paragraph and sometimes includes quotes, anecdotes, or questions.
Essay Terms

15. Thesis Statement: (n) a sentence or two, located towards the end of the introduction paragraph, that contains the focus of your essay and tells your reader what the essay is going to be about; an answer to the question.
Essay Terms

16. Transition Word/Phrase: (n) a word, sentence, or passage, that connects a topic to one that follows or that links sections of a written work together.
Essay Terms

17. Topic Sentence: (n) a sentence that expresses the essential idea of a paragraph or larger section, usually appearing at the beginning.
Essay Terms

18. Analysis: (n) a connection between, or explanation of, evidence presented and the thesis statement.
Essay Terms

19. Conclusion Paragraph: (n) the set of sentences where writers wrap up their essay; sometimes includes a restatement of the thesis statement, a reminder of main points, and a final thought.
Essay Terms

20. Final Thought: (n) a sentence or two at the end of a conclusion paragraph which gives closure to the essay and leaves the reader with something to think about; sometimes includes quotes, anecdotes, or connections to the hook or some other piece of the essay.
Essay Terms

21. whimper: (n) a soft cry, sob, or whine.
“Geraldine Moore the Poet”

22. permit: (v) to allow to do something.
“Thank You Ma’am”

23. frail: (adj) having delicate health, weak; easily broken or destroyed; fragile.
“Thank You Ma’am”

24. barren: (adj) bleak and lifeless
“Thank You Ma’am”

25. briskly: (adv) quickly and actively; lively.
“The Landlady”

26. swanky: (adj) expensive and showy; stylish.
“The Landlady”

27. facade: (n) a front or outer appearance, esp a deceptive one.
“The Landlady”

28. blotchy: (adj) covered with marks.
“The Landlady”

29. congenial: (adj) agreeable, suitable, or pleasing in nature or character.
“The Landlady”

30. conjure: (v) to affect or influence by or as if by invocation or spell; to call upon.
“The Landlady”

31. dither: (v) to be uncertain or indecisive; to be in an agitated state.
“The Landlady”

32. compel: (v) to force or drive, especially to a course of action; to overpower.
“The Landlady”

33. compulsion: (n) an inner drive that causes a person to perform actions, often of a trivial and repetitive nature, against his or her will.
“The Landlady”

34. trot: (v) to go at a quick, steady pace; hurry.
“The Landlady”

35. rein: (n) a strap, by which the rider or driver controls a horse or other animal.
“The Landlady”

36. tantalizing: (adj) having or exhibiting something that provokes or arouses expectation, interest, or desire, especially that which remains unobtainable or beyond one's reach.

"The Landlady" (spelled "tantalising" in the story)

37. linger: (v) to remain or stay in a place longer than is usual or expected, as if from reluctance to leave.

"The Landlady"

38. whiff: (n) a slight trace of odor or smell; a hint.

"The Landlady"

39. emanate: (v) to flow out, issue, or proceed, as from a source or origin; come forth; originate.

"The Landlady"

40. admiration: (n) a feeling of wonder, pleasure, or approval.

"The Landlady"