|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Pronoun | A word that takes the place of one or more nouns | 6th |
| Antecedent | The word or group of words a pronoun replaces | 6th |
| Intensive pronoun | A pronoun that ends in *–self* or *–selves* that emphasizes its antecedent | 6th |
| Vague antecedent | An unclear or ambiguous antecedent (The book was in the car, but now it’s gone. What’s gone, the book or the car?) | 6th |
| Nonrestrictive elements | Extra infromation that is added and does not affect the meaning of the sentence (Mrs. Jones, my teacher, assigned homework.) | 6th |
| Restrictive elements | Extra information that is added and does affect the meaning of the sentence (Mrs. Jones, who had a heart attack, left in an ambulance.) | 6th |
| Independent clause | A clause that can stand alone as a complete sentence | 6th 7th |
| Dependent clause/ Subordinate clause | A group of words that has both a subject and a verb but cannot stand alone as a complete sentence | 6th 7th |
| Simile | Comparing two unlike things using the words “like” or “as” | 6th 7th 8th |
| Metaphor | Comparing two unlike things without using the words “like” or “as” | 6th 7th 8th |
| Hyperbole | A statement of extreme exaggeration to show emphasis | 6th 7th 8th |
| Personification | Giving nonhumans human characteristics | 6th 7th 8th |
| Alliteration | When two or more words begin with the same consonant sound | 6th 7th 8th |
| Onomatopoeia | Words that imitate the sound they refer to | 6th 7th 8th |
| Literal language | It means exactly what it says | 6th 7th 8th |
| Figurative language | Sometimes what you say is not exactly what you mean | 6th 7th 8th |
| Denotative meanings | All words have a dictionary definition | 6th 7th 8th |
| Connotative meanings | Some words carry feelings | 6th 7th 8th |
| Context clues | Definitions, synonyms, antonyms, restatements, examples found in surrounding text | 6th 7th 8th |
| Context | The overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word’s position or function in a sentence | 6th 7th 8th |
| Synonyms | A word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language | 6th 7th 8th |
| Antonyms | A word opposite in meaning to another | 6th 7th 8th |
| Phrase | A group of words that functions as a single part of speech | 7th |
| Clause | A group of words that contains a subject and a verb; may be dependent or independent | 7th |
| Prepositional phrase | A modifying phrase consisting of a preposition and its object | 7th |
| Adjective clause | A dependent clause used as an adjective in a sentence | 7th |
| Adverb clause | A dependent clause used as an adverb in a sentence to indicate time, place, condition, contrast, concession, reason, purpose, or result | 7th |
| Misplaced modifiers | A word, phrase, or clasue that is placed too far away from the word it modifies | 7th |
| Dangling modifiers | A word, phrase, or clause that modifies an unintended or non-existent word because of its placement in a sentence | 7th |
| Coordinate adjectives | Two or more adjectives that equally modify a noun (My guinea pig has soft, fluffy fur.) | 7th |
| Non-coordinate adjectives | Two or more adjective that do not equally modify a noun (His cool chocolate milkshake looks good.) | 7th |
| Redundancy | The use of words or data that could be omitted without loss of meaning or function; repetition | 7th |
| Infer | A conclusion or guess based on evidence | 7th 8th |
| Simple Sentence | One independent clause | 7th |
| Compound sentence | Two or more independent clauses | 7th |
| Complex sentence | One independent clause and one or more dependent clauses | 7th |
| Compound-complex sentence | Two independent clauses joined to one or more dependent clauses | 7th |
| Gerund | A verb form that ends in *–ing* and is used as a noun | 8th |
| Participle | A verb form that is used as an adjective | 8th |
| Infinitive | Formed from the word *to* + the base form of a verb; often used as a noun in a sentence | 8th |
| Active voice (verb) | The subject performs the action of the verb | 8th |
| Passive voice (verb) | The subject receives the action of the verb | 8th |
| Indicative mood | Verbs are used to express facts or opinions | 8th |
| Imperative mood | Verbs are used to give orders or make requests | 8th |
| Interrogative mood | Verbs are used to ask questions | 8th |
| Conditional mood | Verbs are used to express uncertainty | 8th |
| Subjunctive mood | Verbs are used to describe a state contrary to fact | 8th |
| Dashes | Used to indicate a pause or a break in thought or speech | 8th |
| Ellipses | Used to indicate a pause, break, or omission in the flow of a sentence | 8th |
| Affixes | An additional element placed at the beginning or end of a root, stem, or word, or in the body of a word, to modify its meaning | 8th |
| Roots | The form of a word after all affixes are removed | 8th |
| Nuance | A subtle difference in or a shade of meaning, expression, or sound | 8th |
| Irony | Words that express a meaning that is the opposite of their literal meaning (*The irony of her reply, “How nice!” when I said I had to work all weekend.*) | 8th |
| Puns | A joke exploiting the different possible meanings of a word or the fact that there are words that sound alike but have different meanings (*I can’t remember how to throw a boomerang, but it’ll come back to me.)* | 8th |