

6th Grade Tier 3 Vocabulary

| Term | Definition |
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| Antagonist | Character that is direct conflict with the main character |
| Assume/assumption | Understanding something that is not directly stated |
| Argument | An exchange of opposing view; a reason that supports your claim |
| Character | The people, characters, or imaginary creatures who take part in a story |
| Cite | Quote (a passage, book or author) as evidence for support of an argument or statement |
| Claim | A statement or assertion about something. A claim is different than an opinion in that it uses evidence to support; whereas, an opinion is not supported by evidence |
| Clause | A group of words having its own subject and predicate but forming only part of a complete sentence |
| Climax | the point of highest interest; point at which the reader makes his greatest emotional response; the point in the story in which rising action is about to turn into falling action |
| Compare | Emphasize the similarities and differences |
| Conflict | The problems or struggles between or among opposing forces that triggers the action in the story (person vs. person; person vs. nature; person vs. machine; person vs. self; person vs. society) |
| Connotation | Ideas and feelings associated with the word, instead of its dictionary or literal meaning |
| Contrast | Emphasize the differences |
| Credible | Believable |
| Delineate | Describe or portray something precisely |
| Denotation | Dictionary or literal meaning |
| Exposition | The opening of a story up to the point that the conflict is introduced to the reader |

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| Falling action | takes place after the climax when the action begins to wind down or conflicts begin to lessen |
| Figurative language | The use of words to create vivid pictures and ideas in the reader's mind; not meant to be literally true (simile, metaphor, hyperbole etc.) |
| Genre | A category in which a work of literature is classified based on its style, form, and content (mystery, adventure, romance, science fiction, nonfiction, poetry, drama etc.) |
| Hyperbole | Figure of speech in which the truth is exaggerated for emphasis or humor |
| Inference | A conclusion based on assumptions and evidence from the text |
| Metaphor | A figure of speech that compares two things that are basically unlike but have some qualities in common. Does not use "like" or "as" |
| Onomatopoeia | Words whose sounds echo their meanings (meow, buzz, whisper, murmur, gargle) |
| Personification | A figure of speech giving human qualities to an animal, object or idea |
| Plagiarism | Taking someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as your own |
| Plot | The series of events in a story |
| Point of view | The perspective from which a story is told: 1 st person - the narrator is the character who tells the story as he or she experienced it; identified by pronouns I and my 3 rd person omniscient - the narrator is all-knowing, and outside of the action; knows thoughts and feelings of all the characters; uses pronouns of he, she, they 3 rd person limited - the narrator has the ability to see into the mind of only one character; identified by pronouns he or she |

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| Resolution | Tells how the story conflict is resolved and ties up loose ends from the story |
| Rising action | The chain of events in which the conflict intensifies |
| Setting | The time of day or year; historical period, place, situation |
| Simile | A figure of speech that compares two unlike things using like or as |
| Thesis | A statement that summarizes the main position or claim of an essay or article |
| Theme | The message or lesson the author teaches about life or society |
| Text evidence | Direct quotes taken from the text to support the claim, conclusions, inferences, and ideas |
| Tone | The author or narrator's attitude shown in the writing and particular use of words (sarcastic, bitter, angry, nostalgic, playful, serious, urgent) |