

Academic and Domain-Specific Vocabulary

Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: _____ / 10



Quick Review

Grade 7 readers and writers should command two kinds of high-utility vocabulary. **Academic (Tier 2)** words show up across every subject and every assignment: *analyze, evaluate, contradict, infer, synthesize, justify, distinguish, emphasize, indicate, contribute, correlate, perspective, sequence, transition*. **Domain-specific (Tier 3)** words have precise meanings inside ONE subject: science (*hypothesis, oxidation, photosynthesis*), literature (*allegory, narrator, allusion*), math (*tessellation, quotient, coefficient*), civics (*gerrymander, ratify, constitution*). Strong writers PICK academic words on purpose — not to sound fancy, but to say exactly what they mean.

PRACTICE

Choose the **BEST** academic or domain-specific word to complete each sentence, or replace an informal word with an academic equivalent.

1. Before drawing a conclusion, Mia carefully _____ the chart, comparing the bars from each region. Which academic verb BEST fits the blank?

- A. argued
- B. analyzed
- C. decorated
- D. remembered

2. Which sentence uses the academic word **contradict** correctly?

- A. The author's contradict was set in 1842.
- B. The witness contradict the police report when she spoke.
- C. Two writers contradict by writing the same idea.
- D. The new data contradict the company's earlier claim that the river was safe to swim in.

3. The author uses vivid description in chapter one to _____ the danger of the wilderness. Which academic verb BEST fits the blank?

- A. emphasize
- B. decorate
- C. memorize
- D. translate



4. *By combining the lab data with the textbook's explanation, the team was able to _____ a single, coherent theory.*

Which academic verb BEST fits the blank?

- A. memorize
- B. interrupt
- C. synthesize
- D. translate

5. Which sentence uses a **domain-specific science** word correctly?

- A. A hypothesis is the final proven result of any experiment.
- B. A hypothesis is a testable prediction about how something works, made before an experiment.
- C. A hypothesis is the equipment used to perform an experiment.
- D. A hypothesis is a feeling about whether the experiment is interesting.

6. *The data shows that the two variables _____: when rainfall goes up, so does the crop yield.*

Which academic verb BEST fits the blank?

- A. correlate
- B. interrupt
- C. memorize
- D. decorate

7. Replace the underlined informal word with the BEST academic alternative.

Original: *The two graphs show different population trends.*

- A. tell
- B. talk about
- C. give
- D. indicate

8. Which sentence uses the **literature** domain word **allegory** correctly?

- A. The allegory of the novel is the bright red cover design.
- B. The allegory of the novel is the table of contents.
- C. The novel works as an allegory: each animal in the barn represents a different group of people in real history.
- D. The allegory of the novel is the order of the chapters.

9. Rewrite each informal sentence using the academic vocabulary indicated in parentheses.

(a) *The graph shows the temperature is going up.* (use **indicates** and **increase**)

(b) *I'm pretty sure this is true because of the data.* (use **conclude** and **evidence**)

(c) *The author puts these scenes together to make one big point.* (use **synthesizes** and **perspective**)



10. Read this sentence from a civics article: *Critics argued that the new district boundaries amounted to a **gerrymander**, drawn to favor one party in the next election.*

(a) In your own words, define **gerrymander** as the article uses it. (b) Use the academic verb **distinguish** in a sentence that contrasts a gerrymander with a fair district map. (c) Identify ONE other domain-specific civics word in the sentence and define it briefly.



Answer Keys

- 1 A B C D
- 2 A B C D
- 3 A B C D
- 4 A B C D
- 5 A B C D

- 6 A B C D
- 7 A B C D
- 8 A B C D
- 9
- 10

Explanations

1. B	Analyzed means <i>broke down into parts to study</i> — exactly what Mia does when she compares bars on a chart. A <i>argued</i> implies a verbal dispute, not careful study. C <i>decorated</i> is clearly wrong but fits the pattern of grabbing any -ed verb. D <i>remembered</i> describes recall, not active analysis.
2. D	D uses <i>contradict</i> precisely: the new data ASSERT THE OPPOSITE of what was earlier claimed. A treats <i>contradict</i> as a noun (a setting), which is the wrong part of speech. B drops the past-tense -ed and turns the verb into a noun-style mess. C reverses the meaning — AGREEING is not contradicting. Each wrong choice reflects a common Grade 7 misuse.
3. A	Emphasize means <i>give special importance to</i> — exactly what vivid description does. B <i>decorate</i> describes adding pretty details for their own sake. C <i>memorize</i> is what a reader does, not a writer. D <i>translate</i> means change between languages.
4. C	Synthesize means <i>combine separate elements into a coherent whole</i> — precisely what the team does with lab data plus textbook. A <i>memorize</i> describes storing information, not combining it. B <i>interrupt</i> means break in on someone speaking. D <i>translate</i> applies to changing languages. Only <i>synthesize</i> captures the act of combining sources into one whole.
5. B	B is the precise scientific meaning: a <i>hypothesis</i> is a testable prediction made BEFORE an experiment. A reverses the timing (a hypothesis is proposed, not proven). C confuses hypothesis with apparatus. D treats hypothesis as a feeling instead of a prediction — a classic misuse.
6. A	Correlate means <i>vary together in a measurable way</i> — exactly what the sentence describes (rainfall up, yield up). B <i>interrupt</i> means break in on speech, unrelated to data. C <i>memorize</i> is recall. D <i>decorate</i> is obviously wrong. <i>Correlate</i> is the precise academic verb for this kind of paired trend.
7. D	Indicate is the formal academic verb for <i>show</i> in this context — graphs <i>indicate</i> a trend. A <i>tell</i> is informal and treats graphs like speakers. B <i>talk about</i> is conversational and even more informal. C <i>give</i> is vague (graphs <i>give</i> what?). Only D matches the precise, academic register.
8. C	An allegory is a story whose characters and events stand for ideas or real groups; C describes exactly this (animals = real groups). A confuses allegory with cover design. B confuses allegory with formatting. D confuses allegory with sequence. Each wrong choice reflects a common Grade 7 mix-up between <i>allegory</i> and a different feature of a book.
9.	Answer: (a) The graph indicates that the temperature is on the increase. (Or: <i>The graph indicates an increase in temperature.</i>) (b) I conclude that this is true based on the evidence in the data. (c) The author synthesizes these scenes to develop a single perspective.



10.

Answer: (a) **Gerrymander** here means the practice of drawing political district boundaries in a way that unfairly favors one party or group over another. (b) Sample sentence: *It is important to distinguish a gerrymander, which is drawn to favor one party, from a fair district map, which is drawn to reflect equal population and natural communities.* (c) **District** — a defined geographic area whose voters elect a representative. (Also acceptable: **party** — an organized political group that runs candidates for office, or **election** — the formal process of voting to choose officials.)




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