Grade 7 Reading for STAAR



Category 1 – Understanding and Analysis Across Genres

rest: basic part of a word; the meaning of an English word can often be determined from its Latin, Greek, or other linguistic root(s)

Examples: fractus (broken) → fraction (part of a whole) trans (across) + latus (past participle of ferre, to carry) -> translation (in mathematics, the movement of a point or figure)

**Word part placed before (prefix) or after (suffix) a base word; a word's affix changes the word's meaning in a predictable way

Affix (Prefix or Suffix)	Meaning	Example
dis-, in-, im-, un-, non-, a-, an-, il-, ir-, -less	not, opposite, no, without	irrational, improper
pre+	before	prehistory
re-	again	<u>re</u> claim
-able, -ible, -ile	able to, can do, fit to	variable .
-er, -or, -ist, -ite, -an	one who does or is	explor <u>er</u>
-ful, -ous, -ose, -lent	full of, having	religious
-ness, -ship, -ance, -ment, -age, -ism	quality of, condition, result, practice of	complement, hardship
-ry, -ary, -ery, -ory	relating to (adj.), place where [n.], quality [n.]	secondar laborat
-ion, -tion, -sion	action, instance of	divisi

context clue: nearby words or sentence(s) that give hint unfamiliar or unclear word's meaning; can be an exdefinition, a relationship, or a description that cog and information to the unfamiliar or ambiguous

Example: What do the words ubiquitous an organization mean in the text below?

HCTIONARY G

Lies and fraud are ubiquitous throughout the organization. Falsifying reports and failure to full information are common among wa equise, secre customer service employees as y worse, an investigation of intrathat this widespread dishone,

Context clues for ubiquitous: of employees (warehouse, secret stome and middle managers) for whom dish r is com suggests that ubiquitous means everyw anywhere. In the plyase 'this widespread of restates ubiquito

Context clues t etion has m It can refer to i being organ the organized sti company lints business. The emp ing and that, in this text, ord

nunciation (b) word is meaning(s of speech,

eech Description		Examples
afb.	ord te of b m	socialize w
oun	ice, ving, o idea	ore
de.	or modification	eff
mo	verb or addjective or	SO

Example; is with the spelling s social human inclined to ard community life, 3. har tendency to form relation hips, 4. marked by pleasant f social \'so-shelt n (La socialis (ally, friend)); informathesaurus entry lic monyms; useful for improving w

Example: gathering, collection, convention, horde, mee plassary entry: shows the word's meaning as it is used book containing the glossary (located at the end of the

Example: social insect: species of insect that forms a colony; labor (foraging, childcare, reproduction) is often divided among members

autobiography: text written abou hor's own life; often reports irth to old age; text is historically accurate informat organized, for example, into group by setting/age range; may include a timeline or e; writt the intent that others will read it (inclus nation, t to the audience) dobio Example: Jackie Rob

describes the impor stances birth until near the time eader l who broke the color barrie ced p and his life's challenges with

diary: highly informal record of aut experiences, thoughts, and feelings: t is not written with the intent

Frank: Diary of a 1 Girl is print Exa ary, which cont out two ome information ome pic to another, sh gid's perience and War is unique and powerful. by the day entrie is uninter raw I tiona w rk, such as a play, film, is based on a formal recorded in a diary; made deleted characters, events, or settings allow the s to be pulled toget. Into a cohesive narrative up, al

The Diary of Anne () at television series produced by depicts the events of ibed in Anne Frank's diary as a ve (cohesive story), a apposed to daily diary entries.

- group texts with common characteristics iterary nonfiction, poetry, drama
- expository, persuasive, and procedural texts
- ea or lesson in a literary text; often deals with

s, beliefs, or truths; a text may have multiple themes reason the author wrote the informational text,

ch as ntertain, inform, describe, explain, or persuade; may be direct ated, or you may need to analyze the text to determine it; the text aligns with and is organized to support the (single) purpose (ample: [1] The author's purpose in an expository essay is to explain A raham Lincoln's views of the Mexican War. The author analyzes speech by Lincoln and provides supporting historical details to show that Lincoln believed the war was an unjust act of aggression by the United States against Mexico.

2) The themes found in a literary nonfiction story of the Mexican War are unity versus divisions among people and immoral acts committed for "good" reasons,

Attack on Chapultened

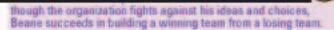
INFERENCES AND EVIDENCE ACROSS TEXTS (

inference: reader's opinion of something that is not directly stated in the text(s), such as symbols, theme(s) of a literary text, or the author's purpose in an expository text; to infer, a reader combines the text(s) with his/her own experience; use textual evidence (facts, examples, ideas, or quotes from text) to support all inferences

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