* **PARTS OF SPEECH**
* **Articles**- a, an, the
* **Nouns**- brother, school, dog
* **Pronoun**- he, she, it, we, etc.
* **Adjectives**- funny, green, slow
* **Preposition**- on, under, over
* **Adverb**- slowly, quickly, loudly
* **Verbs**- walk, jump, talk
* **Interjections**- Wow, Oh, Yikes
* **Conjunctions**- and, but, or
* **VOCABULARY**
* **Synonyms**- words that mean the same
* **Antonyms**- words that are opposite
* **Multiple meaning words**- same exact word, several different meanings
* **Homonyms**- same sounding words, different spelling and meaning
* **Prefixes**- letters added to beginning of word (pre-, in-, re-)
* **Suffixes**- letters added to the end of a word (-able, -ed, -s)
* **GENRES**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Genre** | **Description** | **Example** |
| **Nonfiction** | **real/true** | **History book** |
| **Biography** | **book written about someone else** | **"George Washington"** |
| **Autobiography** | **book written by author about author** | **"I am George Washington"** |
| **References** | **sources to locate information** | **dictionary, thesaurus, encyclopedia, atlas, almanac** |
| **Newspapers & Magazines** | **current events** | **The Virginia Pilot, Time Magazine** |
| **Fiction** | **not real/fake** | **"The Hobbit"** |
| **Science Fiction** | **made up stories with science or technology** | **"Star Wars"** |
| **Realistic Fiction** | **made up stories that could really happen** | **"The Karate Kid"** |
| **Historical Fiction** | **fictional stories with real historical events or people** | **"Titanic"** |
| **Mystery** | **made up stories with crime or strange occurrences** | **"Scooby Doo"** |
| **Folktales** | **Old stories teach lesson** | **The Tortoise and the Hare** |
| **Poetry** | **short stories using imagery that show emotion/feelings** | **"Jack and Jill"** |
| **Drama** | **stories acted out usually on a stage** | **Romeo and Juliet** |
| **Fantasy** | **unbelievable stories often with talking animals, magic** | **"Harry Potter"** |

* **REFERENCE SOURCES**Encyclopedia- An encyclopedia is used when someone wants to find information about a person, place, or thing.  
  Atlas- An atlas is a map. It helps to find a specific place, street, road, city, state, or country.  
  Dictionary-A dictionary is used to look up meanings of words. You will also find the part of speech, pronunciation, and origin of words.  
  Thesaurus- In a thesaurus, you will find synonyms and antonyms for words.  
  Almanac- An almanac is usually a one-volume work with statistics   
  and a compilation of specific facts.
* **NARRATIVE ELEMENTS (Fiction)**

***CHARACTER***- is a person or animal that takes part in the action.  
1. Characterization: the act of creating and developing a character.  
2. Protagonist: is the main character; normally the reader sympathizes with, understands or at least learns from.  
3. Antagonist: is a character or force in conflict with the protagonist.  
How do we learn about a character?

* What a character says
* What a character does
* What others and the narrator say about them

***CONFLICT***- is a struggle between opposing forces; the problem  
1. Internal conflict: a struggle that an individual has within his or herself. He or she is usually faced with a difficult decision. Not physically visible to others.  
INDIVIDUAL VS. SELF  
2. External conflict: a struggle between a person or animal and another force.  
INDIVIDUAL vs. INDIVIDUAL, INDIVIDUAL vs. NATURE, INDIVIDUAL vs. SOCIETY, INDIVIDUAL vs. TECHNOLOGY, INDIVIDUAL vs. THE SUPERNATURAL

***THEME***- is the central message, concern, or insight into life.

***SETTING***- the when and where OR time and place and environment of the story.

***TONE***- is the attitude toward the subject and audience conveyed by the language and rhythm of the speaker; word choice.

***MOOD***- is the feeling created inside the reader by the literary work; how the story makes you feel.

***POINT OF VIEW***- is the perspective or vantage point from which a story is told.  
*1st Person*: story is narrated by the main character; told in “I” format.  
*3rd Person*: story is told by the narrator who is not a character in the story

***FORESHADOWING***- is the use of clues within a literary work to suggest events that have yet to occur.

* **ELEMENTS OF PLOT**

**Climax- highest point of action**

**Falling Action- after the climax leads to end of story**

**Rising Action- events leading to conflict & climax**

**Resolution- solution, everything gets wrapped up**

**Exposition- introduces character & setting**

* **CONTEXT CLUES**

Using words you know to figure out words you don’t know!

*Strategies:*

1. Reread the sentence with the new word (the word you don’t know).
2. Read the sentence that comes before and after that sentence.
3. Do this 3 times!
4. Look in all 3 sentences for clues such as synonyms, antonyms, words that explain.

* **MAIN IDEAS AND DETAILS**  
  You can identify the main idea and details by thinking about the “big idea” and finding “little ideas” that tell more about it.
* Think about what the paragraph or passage is mostly about.
* Look at the following:
* The title
* the first sentence
* the last sentence
* Look for details that answer: who, what when where why, and how
* **ANALOGIES**

Compares two sets of words based on relationships of the words

**Ex:** Nice is to Kind as Sad is to **Upset**Relationship type= synonyms (Nice and sad are synonyms, so to find the blank where upset is, you need to understand the relationship)

**Examples of relationships**:  
Synonyms, Antonyms, Part of a Whole, An object and its action, a product and the source it comes from, a type of something, etc.

* **FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE**

**Simile-** compares 2 unlike things using *like* or *as*.

* Her smile is bright like the sun.

**Metaphor**- compares 2 unlike things without using like or as.

* Her smile is the sun.

**Hyperbole**- is over exaggeration.

* I told you a million times to clean your room.

**Personification**- giving human qualities to an object or animal.

* My book bag is funny!

**Onomatopoeia**- words that sound like what they are.

* My alarm buzzed this morning.

**Alliteration**- is several words beginning with same consonant sound.

* Sally sells seashells by the seashore.
* **AUTHOR’S PURPOSE**

Easy as **PIE**.   
**Persuade** reader to do something   
**Inform** the reader of information/details,   
**Entertain** the ready for pleasure.   
*Entertain is fictional, Persuade & Inform are non-fiction.*

* **CONCLUSIONS**

A conclusion is something the writer wants you to know or understand but doesn’t tell you directly, you have to figure it out!

Steps to conclusions:

1. Think about what you have read
2. Think about what you already know about the topic or story
3. Combine what you read with what you already know to come up with a new idea.

* **PREDICTIONS**

Are strategies in which readers use information from a text (including titles, headings, pictures, and diagrams (EXTERNAL TEXT STRUCTURES) and their own personal experiences to anticipate what they are about to read (or what comes next).

* **EXTERNAL TEXT STRUCTURE**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Title | Tells what a reading will be about |
| Heading and  Subheadings | Tells what certain sections will be about within a reading – usually in boldface print |
| Boldface | Print is usually thicker and darker showing importance  Ex. When you arrive at school, use the **main entrance**. |
| Italics | Print is usually *slanted* to distinguish it from the rest of the print also showing importance |
| Bullet Points | Allows the reader to see major points of a subject  Ex. **Dessert Items**   * Cheesecake * Ice Cream * Brownies |
| Underline | Signifies importance by placing a line under a word or phrase - Ex. Cranberries are one of three berries native to the United States. |
| Sidebar | Short boxed-in information that is printed near a longer article; gives additional information   |  | | --- | | Swine-flu is extremely *contagious*. Please **wash your hands** often to avoid spreading the disease! | |
| Graphics/Pictures | Illustrations that enhance your material or meaning |
| Captions | Explains what the picture is about |
| Charts or Graphs | Used to show how different pieces of information compare with each other; includes words & numbers |
| Diagram | Special kind of drawing; shows how something works |
| Footnotes and  Annotations | Provides extra information; usually uses a raised number (1) or asterisk (\*) to tell you to look further down the page (usually the bottom) to find out more |
| Indentation | Shows the beginning of a paragraph to set the text apart |

* **INTERNAL TEXT STRUCTURE**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Text Structure** | **Signal Words** | **Definition** | **Example** |
| Cause and Effect | so that, because of, thus, unless, since, as a result, then, reasons for, consequently, explanation for, nevertheless, thus, accordingly | The writer explains the reasons for an event or phenomenon. | So many Bald Eagles were killed by pesticides and illegal hunting. They were in danger of becoming extinct. |
| Comparison/ Contrast | different from, same as, alike, similar to, unlike, but, as well as, yet, either…or, compared to, in contrast, while, although, unless, however | The writer discusses the similarities and differences of two ideas, objects, or processes. | Golden Eagles are apt to hunt for prey while Bald Eagles are more likely to take an easy meal. |
| Enumeration or Listing | to begin with, first, second, in addition, next, then, last, finally, another, also, most important | The writer presents information in a structure that resembles an outline. It is often presented in bulleted format. | 1. Golden Eagles are birds of prey.  2. Golden Eagles search for prey.  3. Golden Eagles swoop through the air to attack their prey. |
| Sequential or Chronological ~ Process | first, second, third, now, before, after, then, next, finally, following, while, meanwhile, last, during, not long, when, on date | The writer presents a series of events or explains a procedure or process in the order they happen. | First, Golden Eagles soar high along ridges near their nests. Then, they search for prey. When a meal is spotted, they attack in a long swoop. |
| Concept/ Definition | is, for example, involves, can be, defined, an example, for instance, in fact, also, contain, make up | The writer introduces an idea and explains what it is. | Golden Eagles are powerful raptors with large dark brown bodies and small heads with golden crowns. |
| Generalization/ Description | is, for example, involves, can be, defined, an example, for instance, in fact, also, contain, make up | The writer explains phenomenon and processes by listing examples and unique characteristics. | Golden Eagles are birds of prey. |

* **INFERENCES**Writers often tell you more than they say directly. They give you hints or clues that help you "read between the lines." Using these clues to give you a deeper understanding of your reading is called ***inferring***. When you ***infer***, you go beyond the surface details to see other meanings that the details suggest or ***imply*** (not stated).
* **MORE POETIC DEVICES AND TERMS  
    
  IMAGERY-** Language that creates pictures in the mind of the reader  
  **SYMBOLISM-** A person, place, or thing that stands or represents something else.  
  **ALLUSION-** An indirect reference to a well-known person or event  
  **RHYME-** Lines of words that have the same ending sounds  
  **TONE-** The mood or feeling behind an author’s words  
  **IDIOMS-** An expression that means something other than the literal meanings   
  of its individual words.  
  **STANZAS-** A stanza of a poem equals to a paragraph of an essay, without the indentation.  
  **SPEAKER**- The speaker is whose point of view   
  it's from. The writer is the person who wrote the poem. Sometimes they are the same and sometimes they are not.  
  **DENOTATION**- The literal meanings, the denotation, are direct, realistic, and often found in the dictionary.   
  **CONNOTATION**- What the word suggests or implies, the connotation, is symbolic, culturally constructed, and often influences the interpretation of poetry or literature.
* **SUMMARIZING**- To summarize means to give only the most essential points of someone else's work.
* **PARAPHRASING-** To paraphrase means to express someone else's ideas in your own language.
* **GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS  
    
  Cluster/map/web** – creative writings, just to come up with ideas for your essay  
  **Flowchart** – chronological essays  
  **Venn diagram** – comparing and contrasting (what goes in the center?)  
  **Listing** – coming up with ideas  
  **Outline** – coming up with ideas and organizing your essay by paragraph