

# VOCABULARY

## Words Are Important!

<p>Restatement</p>	<p>enchantress  Restatement  Word is followed by a comma...  The enchantress, <b>the wicked witch</b>, cast a spell.</p>
<p>Synonyms</p>	<p>incorrigible  Words in a series...  The <b>incorrigible, stubborn, intolerable</b> boy would not change his ways.</p>
<p>Prefix, suffix, root</p>	<p><b>Autonomous</b>  Self            In a manner of - in a way which</p>
<p>Antonyms</p>	<p>The <b>gracious</b> boy is usually not so <b>greedy</b>.</p>
<p>Context clues</p>	<p>The <b>soldier</b> carried his <u>truncheon</u> for <b>protection</b>.</p>

# Syllable Patterns



**VC/CV**

den/tist    ath/lete  
whis/per    el/bow

**VCC/CV**

sand/wich    pump/kin  
mush/room

**VC/CCV**

lob/ster    con/tract  
tan/trum    com/plex

**VCC/CCV**

hand/shake

**VC/C-le**

puz/zle    ap/ple  
mid/dle    gob/ble

**V/CV**

be/have    pre/tend  
ro/tate    spi/der

**VC/V**

fin/ish    pack/age  
lem/on    plan/et

**V/V**

li/on    po/em

1. When there are two consonants in the middle of a word, split the word between the consonants.
2. When there is a consonant blend in the middle of a word and is followed by a consonant, split the word after the blend.
3. When there is a consonant blend after a consonant, split the word before the blend.
4. When there are two blends in the middle of the word, split the word between them.
5. Split words between double consonants.
6. When a vowel is followed by a consonant, split the word after the vowel.
7. When a vowel comes after a consonant in the word, split the word after the consonant.
8. Split the word between two unrelated vowels.

This is a summary of the 8 parts of speech.

Part of speech	Function or “job”	Example words	Example sentences
Verb	Action or state	(to) be, have, do, like, work, sing, can, must	Garfield <b>is</b> a cat. I <b>like</b> Garfield.
Noun	Thing or person	pen, dog, work, music, town, London, teacher, John	This is my <b>dog</b> . He lives in my <b>house</b> . We live in <b>London</b> .
Adjectives	Describes a noun	a/an, the, 23, some, good, big, red, interesting	My dog is <b>big</b> . I like <b>big</b> dogs.
Adverb	Describes a verb, adjective or adverb	quickly, silently, well, badly, very, really	My dog eats <b>quickly</b> . When he is <b>very</b> hungry, he eats <b>really</b> quickly.
Pronoun	Replaces a noun	I, you, he, she, some	Tara is my sister; <b>she</b> is beautiful.
Preposition	Links a noun to another word	to, at, after, on, but	We went <b>to</b> the park <b>on</b> Monday.
Conjunction	Joins clauses or sentences or words	and, but, when, for, nor, or, yet, so, since,	I like dogs <b>and</b> cats. I like cars, <b>but</b> I don't like driving.
Interjection	Short exclamation, sometimes inserted into a sentence	Oh! Ouch! Hi! Well.	<b>Ouch!</b> That hurts! <b>Hi!</b> How are you? <b>Well,</b> I don't know.

# Author's Point of View

## First Person

A character within the story recounts his or her own experiences or impressions.

- Lets the reader know only what that character knows
- Uses the pronouns *I* and *we*

## Second Person

The story is told from the perspective of "you."

- Uncommon form of writing, sometimes used in poetry and interactive fiction
- Uses the pronoun *you*

## Third Person

### Objective

The narrator remains a detached observer, telling only the story's action and dialogue.

- Lets the reader know only what is seen and heard, not what characters think or feel
- Uses the pronouns *he*, *she*, *it*, and *they*

### Limited Omniscient

The narrator tells the story from the viewpoint of one character in the story.

- Lets the reader know what one character thinks, sees, knows, hears, and feels
- Uses the pronouns *he*, *she*, *it*, and *they*

### Omniscient

The narrator has unlimited knowledge and can describe every character's thoughts and interpret their behaviors.

- Lets the reader know unlimited information about the characters
- Uses the pronouns *he*, *she*, *it*, and *they*

### Protagonist

- The Protagonist is central to the action of a story and moves against the antagonist.
- (The Main Character)



### Antagonist

- The antagonist is the villain or a force which opposes the protagonist.



### Foil

- A foil is a character who contrasts with another character - usually the protagonist
- highlights particular qualities of the other character
- In some cases, a subplot can be used as a foil to the main plot
- A foil is a character that is created to highlight the opposing traits of another character.



### Anti-Hero

- a protagonist of a drama or narrative
- lacking in heroic qualities
- saves, helps, etc. like a hero



## Round Characters

- Round characters have various characteristics or traits.
- A round character can change or grow.
- Readers see more than one side of a round character.



## Dynamic Character

- Characters who develop and change are not only round characters, but often dynamic.
- Scrooge changes from a tight-fisted, greedy unhappy man to one who was generous and loved life.
- Gru changes from a villain set on destroying the world to a loving father.



## Flat Character

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- See one side of a flat character.
- Flat characters are usually minor characters and reveal one or two traits.
- Flat characters may be used as a contrast to a major character.



## Static Character

- Static characters are one dimensional—readers see only one side.
- Static characters stay the same and do not develop.
- Readers learn little about this character.
- Static characters are flat characters.



## CHARACTER SUMMARY CHART

### TYPES OF CHARACTERS

### THIS CHARACTER...

<b>CENTRAL</b>	Is the most important character in the story; central to the action
<b>SECONDARY</b>	Appears in the story but is not the main focus
<b>PROTAGONIST</b>	Is a leading figure; the champion of the story
<b>ANTAGONIST</b>	Comes into conflict with the protagonist
<b>FLAT</b>	Has little depth and little information on beliefs, feelings, or behavior
<b>ROUND</b>	Has depth, like a real person
<b>SYMPATHETIC</b>	Is relatable
<b>UNSYMPATHETIC</b>	Is not relatable
<b>DYNAMIC</b>	Changes throughout the story
<b>STATIC</b>	Stays the same throughout the story

## Negative Character Traits

aggressive	aloof	arrogant	belligerent	big-headed
witchy	boastful	bone-idle	boring	bossy
callous	cantankerous	careless	changeable	clinging
compulsive	conservative	cowardly	cruel	cunning
cynical	deceitful	detached	dishonest	dogmatic
domineering	finicky	flirtatious	foolish	foolhardy
fussy	greedy	grumpy	gullible	harsh
impatient	impolite	impulsive	inconsiderate	inconsistent
indecisive	indiscreet	inflexible	interfering	intolerant
irresponsible	jealous	lazy	Machiavellian	materialistic
mean	miserly	moody	narrow-minded	nasty
naughty	nervous	obsessive	obstinate	overcritical
overemotional	parsimonious	patronizing	perverse	pessimistic
pompous	possessive	pusillanimous	quarrelsome	vain
quick-tempered	resentful	rude	ruthless	vulgar
sarcastic	secretive	selfish	self-centered	self-indulgent
silly	sneaky	stingy	stubborn	stupid
superficial	tactless	timid	touchy	thoughtless
truculent	unkind	unpredictable	unreliable	untidy
untrustworthy	vague	weak-willed	vengeful	



# Positive Character Traits

adaptable	adventurous	affable	affectionate	agreeable
ambitious	amiable	amicable	amusing	brave
bright	broad-minded	calm	careful	charming
communicative	compassionate	conscientious	considerate	convivial
courageous	courteous	creative	decisive	determined
diligent	diplomatic	discreet	dynamic	easygoing
emotional	energetic	enthusiastic	exuberant	fair-minded
faithful	fearless	forceful	frank	friendly
funny	generous	gentle	good	gregarious
hard-working	helpful	honest	humorous	imaginative
impartial	independent	intellectual	intelligent	intuitive
inventive	kind	loving	loyal	modest
neat	nice	optimistic	passionate	patient
persistent	pioneering	philosophical	placid	plucky
polite	powerful	practical	pro-active	quick-witted
quiet	rational	reliable	reserved	resourceful
romantic	self-confident	self-disciplined	sensible	sensitive
shy	sincere	sociable	straightforward	
sympathetic	thoughtful	tidy	tough	unassuming
understanding	versatile	warmhearted	willing	witty

## Character vs. **Self**



In this type of conflict, the main character experiences some sort of inner conflict.



In this type of conflict, the main character experiences some sort of inner conflict.

## Character vs. **Nature/Supernatural**



In this type of conflict, some supernatural force or force nature is causing a problem for the main character.



In this type of conflict, some supernatural force or force of nature is causing a problem for the main character.

## Character vs. **Circumstances**



In this type of conflict, some situation beyond the character's control is causing a problem for the main character.



In this type of conflict, some situation beyond the character's control is causing a problem for the main character.

In this type of conflict, the main character has a conflict with a larger group: a community, a culture, society, etc.

In this type of conflict, the main character is having a problem with another character in the story,

In this type of conflict, technology is causing a problem for the main character.

# Character vs. Society

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In this type of conflict, the main character has a conflict with a larger group: a community, a culture, society, etc.



# Character vs. Character

In this type of conflict, the main character is having a problem with another character in the story, human or not.



# Character Vs. Technology

In this type of conflict, technology is causing a problem for the main character.



### Positive Mood Words

Amused	Light-hearted
Calm	Loving
Cheerful	Nostalgic
Chipper	Optimistic
Confident	Passionate
Content	Peaceful
Determined	Playful
Dreamy	Pleased
Ecstatic	Refreshed
Empowered	Rejuvenated
Energetic	Relaxed
Enlightened	Relieved
Enthralled	Satisfied
Excited	Sentimental
Exhilarated	Silly
Flirty	Surprised
Giddy	Sympathetic
Grateful	Thankful
Harmonious	Thoughtful

### Negative Mood Words

Aggravated	Intimidated
Annoyed	Irate
Anxious	Jealous
Apprehensive	Lethargic
Cold	Lonely
Confused	Moody
Cranky	Nauseated
Crushed	Nervous
Depressed	Numb
Disappointed	Overwhelmed
Discontented	Painful
Distressed	Pessimistic
Drained	Predatory
Dreary	Rejected
Embarrassed	Restless
Enraged	Scared
Envious	Serious
Exhausted	Sick
Fatalistic	Stressed



### Positive Tone Words

Admiring	Hilarious
Adoring	Hopeful
Affectionate	Humorous
Appreciative	Interested
Approving	Joyful
Calm	Light
Celebratory	Lively
Cheerful	Modest
Comforting	Nostalgic
Comic	Optimistic
Compassionate	Passionate
Complimentary	Playful
Confident	Proud
Delightful	Reassuring
Ecstatic	Relaxed
Empathetic	Respectful
Encouraging	Romantic
Excited	Scholarly
Exhilarated	Self-assured
Friendly	Sentimental
Funny	Silly
Happy	Straightforward
	Sympathetic
	Tender

### Negative Tone Words

Angry	Grim
Annoyed	Harsh
Anxious	Hopeless
Apprehensive	Hostile
Belligerent	Impatient
Bitter	Indifferent
Blunt	Insecure
Bossy	Mischievous
Cold	Miserable
Conceited	Mocking
Condescending	Mournful
Confused	Nervous
Demanding	Outraged
Depressed	Paranoid
Desolate	Pathetic
Despairing	Pessimistic
Desperate	Psychotic
Detached	Sarcastic
Disappointed	Selfish
Disliking	Serious
Disrespectful	Severe
Doubtful	Skeptical
Embarrassed	Stressful
Fearful	Suspicious
Forceful	Tense
Frantic	Threatening
Frightened	Tragic
Frustrated	Uncertain
Furious	Uneasy
Gloomy	Unfriendly
Grave	Unsympathetic
Greedy	Violent

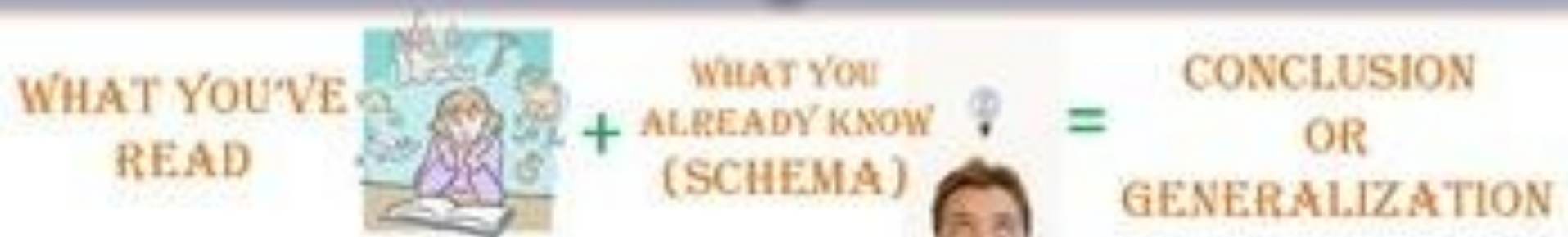
# Conclusions & Generalizations

Conclusion – a reasonable guess about ideas that are not stated in the text.

Generalization – a conclusion that is true most of the time, but not always.

What you've read +  
What you already  
know (your schema) =  
**the decision you come  
to when you put these  
two together**

What you've read +  
what you already  
know = a **general  
statement** about  
something



# GENERALIZE

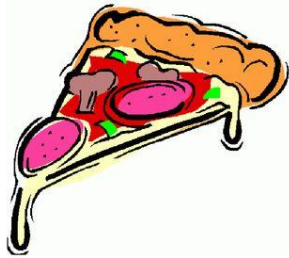
A broad statement based on  
**INFORMATION, OBSERVATIONS,**  
or **EXPERIENCES.**

## CLUE WORDS

OFTEN SOME MANY FEW  
MOST RARELY SOMETIMES  
PROBABLY MIGHT TYPICALLY

Let's Practice!

Most kids like pizza.



**Clue:**  
Most

**VALID**

**Fact:**

Many of the students in our class like pizza.

**Observation:**

Most students choose pizza in our class for lunch on Fridays.

**Experience:**

Mario's Pizza is full of kids after a Friday night football game.

VALID or FAULTY

## WATCH OUT!

These words can lead to invalid generalizations.

ALL ALWAYS NEVER NONE  
EVERYONE

Let's Practice!

Most kids like anchovy pizza.



**Clue:**

Most - leads me to believe it may be valid but:

**Fact:**  
None

**FAULTY**

**Observation:**

I've never seen anyone eat anchovy pizza.

**Experience:**

I don't like anchovy pizza nor does anyone in my family.

VALID or FAULTY

# Recognizing

## Cause & Effect

the reason for an action,  
event, or decision

what happened as a  
result of the cause

<https://youtu.be/wSOGw6gDokI>

### Look for Cause & Effect key words

as a result of	due to the fact	so
because	on account of	thanks to
because of	owing to	the reason for
by virtue of	resulting in	therefore
consequently	seeing that	whereas
due to	since	which means

### Think about sentence structure

Sometimes, the **Cause** comes first in the sentence.

All of the students ride a bus to school so the bike racks have been removed.

The students made a thousand dollars in their candy sale which means they get to go on their trip.

Sometimes, the **Effect** comes first in the sentence.

The students were given bag lunches because the electricity was out in the cafeteria.

All of the students can eat in the cafeteria thanks to the donation of ten new tables.

ONOMATOPOEIA	a word that <u>imitates</u> the sound it represents crunch, zap, tick-tock, whoosh
PERSONIFICATION	when a writer gives <u>human</u> qualities to animals or objects My car <u>drank</u> the gasoline in one gulp.
ALLITERATION	the repetition of the same <u>consonant</u> or <u>vowel</u> sound in words occurring near one another Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.
SYMBOLISM	using an object or action that <u>means</u> something more than its literal meaning The Statue of Liberty - freedom
PARADOX	reveals something true which at first seems <u>contradictory</u> When you win all the time, you lose.
HYPERBOLE	an obvious <u>exaggeration</u> or overstatement I'm so hungry I could eat a horse!
SIMILE	an expression comparing one thing to another using the words " <u>like</u> " or " <u>as</u> " It was as smelly as a dirty pair of socks.
METAPHOR	a comparison of two unlike things without using the words " <u>like</u> " or " <u>as</u> " He was a statue, waiting to hear the news.
REPITION	the use of a word or phrase more than once for emphasis or effect More than 840 million people in the world... 153 million are children...
PARALLELISM	the use of similar grammatical forms to express related ideas "So many"; "More than"; "Of these"
PATHETIC FALLACY	Pathos - means feelings, remember So, giving feelings to an inanimate object. For example: sad weeping willow Different than personification because the object does not <i>do</i> human things, it <i>feels</i> human things based on the feelings the character gives the object.
ANTHROPOMORPHISM	Personification is an act of giving human characteristics to animals or objects to create imagery, while anthropomorphism aims to make an animal or object behave and appear like it is a human being.
ADAGE	Adages are general truths with universal applications, reflecting wisdom. A penny saved is a penny earned.
PROVERB	Proverbs are more traditional and are often used in everyday speeches. "Absence makes the heart grow fonder"



ALLUSION	An allusion is a casual <u>reference</u> to a famous historical or literary figure or event My sister has so many pets I'm going to call myself Old McDonald.
IMAGERY	Imagery is when a writer invokes the five <u>senses</u> The smell reminded him of rotting tomatoes.
IDIOM	An idiom is an expression with a meaning different from the <u>literal</u> meaning of the words I got cold feet before my speech = I was scared
OXYMORON	An oxymoron is the use of two <u>opposite</u> terms to describe one thing Icy hot
EUPHEMISM	A euphemism is a <u>polite</u> word or phrase used in place of one that may be too direct, unpleasant, or embarrassing pre-owned = used
CLICHE	A cliché is an expression that has lost its power or originality from <u>overuse</u> talking a mile a minute
PUN	A pun is a humorous play on words, often involving <u>double</u> meanings When a clock is hungry it goes back four seconds.
FORESHADOWING	Foreshadowing is a hint of what is to come later in the story The evening was still. Suddenly, a cool breeze started blowing.
DIALECT	Dialect is the use of the language used by the people of a specific area, class, district or any other group of people. "I'll take the canoe and go see, Jim. It mightn't be, you know."
DIALOGUE	In inner dialogue, the characters speak to themselves and reveal their personalities Outer Dialogue - It is a simple conversation between two characters used in almost all types of fictional works.
Juxtaposition	occurs when the author deliberately "places" two contrasting things side by side in order to highlight the differences Better late than never.
Flashforward	text occurs when the writer leaves the current action to "flash" to a scene in the future A boy daydreams about making the high school football team.
Flashback	occurs when the author leaves the current action to "flash" back to a previous occurrence Back in the day when Sarah was a young girl...
Satire	when an author uses exaggeration, humor, and irony to criticize something about a person or society.



Situational Irony	when actions or events have the opposite result from what is expected or what is intended A post on Facebook complaining how useless Facebook is.
Parody	a piece of writing that imitates another piece of writing, or an author's style, to produce humor Shrek's fairy tale characters
Euphemism	mild or indirect word or expression substituted for one considered to be too harsh or blunt when referring to something unpleasant or embarrassing Tom was looking for a job because his old company was downsizing.
Understatement	intentionally make a situation seem less important than it really is You say, "I might need a jacket," on the coldest night on record.
Synecdoche	a whole is represented by a part of it tv, cell, wheels
Connotation	an implied meaning that's associated with a word in addition to its literal meaning can be cultural or emotional positive or negative (negative, neutral, positive) Stingy, Politician, Thin, Thrifty
Denotation	the dictionary definition A red apple is a fruit.
Dramatic Irony	when the audience or reader of a text knows something that the characters do not In a scary movie, the character goes into a house they think is empty, but the audience knows the bad guy is in the house. This increases the suspense.
Verbal Irony (sarcasm)	when words express something contrary to truth or someone says the opposite of what they really feel or mean "Oh! What fine luck I have!
Antithesis	two contrasting or opposite terms in a sentence for effect. ... When he became the first man to walk on the moon, Neil Armstrong said that it was a "small step for man, but a giant leap for mankind."
Aphorism	concise statement that is made in a matter of fact tone making a witty and curt statement or an opinion with a tone of authority that is understood to be a universal truth Money will buy a fine dog but only kindness will make him wag his tail.
Archetype	a type of character, action, or situation that occurs over and over in literature, a

- Create an example of each type of figurative language
- Record your type and example on your provided paper.
- Draw your example using the entire sheet.
- Cut around your drawing so that the figurative language drawing is obvious.
- Color neatly to enhance your understanding of the type of figurative language.

Each item is worth 20 pnts.

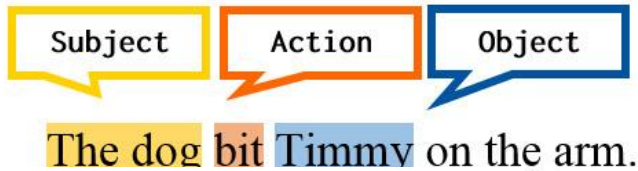
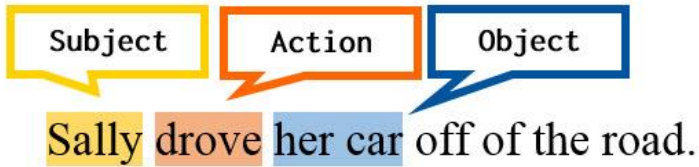
# Hooks

<p>_____ - Words of advice that will make an impact on your reader.</p>	<p><i>Example: "When you want something from someone, give them something instead."</i></p>
<p>_____ - A short and amusing story about an incident or a person, usually famous.</p>	<p><i>Example: "As a teen, Bill Gates use to go dumpster diving at his workplace, seeking information; that's how he got his hands on some impressive source codes."</i></p>
<p>_____ - A statement or assertion that arouses an opinion or response from your reader.</p>	<p><i>Example: "You'll soon be able to upload your dreams to YouTube."</i></p>
<p>_____ - A pair of concepts that don't go together.</p>	<p><i>Example: "It was the best of times. It was the worst of times."</i></p>
<p>_____ - A definition (Caution—don't quote the dictionary) of a term or concept that is relevant to your work.</p>	<p><i>Example: "a weevil is a small, herbivorous beetle that is known to wipe out entire crops of cotton and stored grains."</i></p>
<p>_____ - A situation where a choice must be made between two or more, usually undesirable, outcomes.</p>	<p><i>Example: "The doctors gave me a choice; without health insurance, they would reattach both fingers for \$60,000 or just my index finger for \$12,000."</i></p>
<p>_____ - An interesting fact from a reliable source.</p>	<p><i>Example: "One fast food meal contains all the calories you need in a day."</i></p>
<p>_____ - A quote from a famous person that is relevant to your work.</p>	<p><i>Example: "Ghandi famously said, 'Be the change you wish you see in the world.'"</i></p>
<p>_____ - A joke, quip, or scene that arouses laughter or amusement in your readers.</p>	<p><i>Example: "What's worse than raining buckets? Hailing taxis in Boston."</i></p>
<p>_____ - express emotions.</p>	<p><i>Aha!, Stop!, Ugh!, Help!, Well!, YOW!, Brrrr!, Yummy!</i></p>

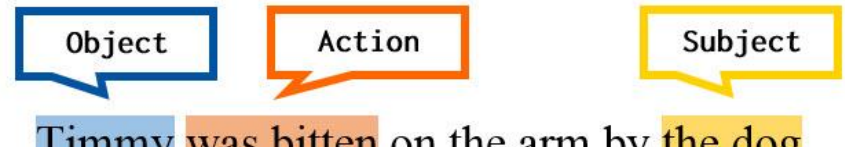
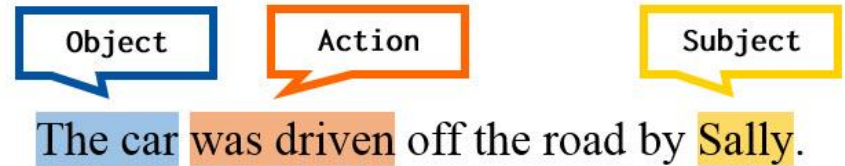
# Hooks

<p>_____ - A short story about an experience in your life that is relevant to the writing topic.</p>	<p><i>Example: "As a child I was deathly afraid of water, so naturally I joined the swim team."</i></p>
<p>_____ - A question that inspires curiosity, but that cannot be simply answered (but it should be addressed in your essay).</p>	<p><i>Example: "What does it mean to be happy?"</i></p>
<p>_____ - A description of a scene or setting that stimulates any of the five senses.</p>	<p><i>Example: "In a hole in the ground there lived a hobbit. Not a nasty, dirty, wet hole, willed with the ends of worms and an oozy smell...it was a hobbit-hole, and that means comfort."</i></p>
<p>_____ - A comparison of one thing to another, usually unrelated, thing.</p>	<p><i>Example: "The sentence was as powerful as Joe Frazier's left hook; it KO'd the reader in a few short words."</i></p>
<p>_____ - A startling statistic from a reliable source.</p>	<p><i>Example: According to the European Cockpit Association, "Forty-three percent of pilots admit to involuntarily falling asleep during a flight."</i></p>
<p>_____ - A situation where a choice must be made between two or more, usually undesirable, outcomes.</p>	<p><i>Example: "The doctors gave me a choice; without health insurance, they would reattach both fingers for \$60,000 or just my index finger for \$12,000."</i></p>
<p>_____ - a word that makes sounds. Those can be animal sounds, car sounds, or any other sound.</p>	<p><i>Bang! Woof! or Cock-a-doodle-doo!</i></p>
<p>_____ - Use a poem from a famous author, or make up your own.</p>	<p><i>Use one we have done!</i></p>
<p>_____ - Use a line or two</p>	<p><i>"Are ya ready kids? Aye aye Captain, I can't</i></p>

## Active Voice



## Passive Voice



### ACTIVE VOICE:

Alex wrote the essay on Alzheimer's.



### PASSIVE VOICE:

The essay on Alzheimer's was written by Alex.



# **Examples of the Three Voices in Writing**

## **1. Active Voice**

“You ate six donuts.”

## **2. Passive Voice**

“Six donuts were eaten by you.”

## **3. Passive-Aggressive Voice**

“You ate six donuts and I didn’t get any. Don’t worry, it’s cool. I can see donuts are very important to you.”

# Theme

Life lesson, meaning, moral, or message about life or human nature that is communicated by a literary work.

What the story teaches readers.

It is a sentence.

These stories have characters that accept and respect the differences and beliefs of others.

These stories have characters that find clever ways to solve their problems.

These stories have characters that avoid trouble by being prepared and ready for any situation.

These stories have characters that care for and help those who are suffering.

These stories have characters that are brave enough to overcome a fearful or difficult situation or accept a challenge.

These stories have characters that keep trying and never give up even when things do not work out at first.

These stories have characters that are friendly, generous, and considerate of others' feelings.

These stories have characters that learn that it is best to always tell the truth.

These stories have characters that work together to complete a task or reach a goal.

These stories have characters that trust one another and remain loyal throughout the story.

# Theme

Life lesson, meaning, moral, or message about life or human nature that is communicated by a literary work.

What the story teaches readers.

It is a sentence.

## Acceptance

These stories have characters that accept and respect the differences and beliefs of others.

## Resourcefulness

These stories have characters that find clever ways to solve their problems.

## Preparedness

These stories have characters that avoid trouble by being prepared and ready for any situation.

## Compassion

These stories have characters that care for and help those who are suffering.

## Courage

These stories have characters that are brave enough to overcome a fearful or difficult situation or accept a challenge.

## Perseverance

These stories have characters that keep trying and never give up even when things do not work out at first.

## Kindness

These stories have characters that are friendly, generous, and considerate of others' feelings.

## Honesty

These stories have characters that learn that it is best to always tell the truth.

## Cooperation

These stories have characters that work together to complete a task or reach a goal.

## Friendship

These stories have characters that trust one another and remain loyal throughout the story.



## 4 Types of Question

### Right There Questions:

Literal questions whose answers can be found in the text. Often the words used in the question are the same words found in the text.

"According to the passage..."

"How many..." "Who is..." "Where is..." "What is..."

**ONE PLACE FOR THE ANSWER!!!**

### Author and You:

These questions are based on information provided in the text but you are required to relate it to your own experience. Although the answer does not lie directly in the text, you must have read it in order to answer the question.

"The author implies..." "The passage suggests..." "The speaker's attitude..."

**MY EXPERIENCE IS INCLUDED!!!**

### Think and Search Questions:

Answers are gathered from several parts of the text and put together to make meaning.

"The main idea of the passage..."

"What caused..."

"Compare/Contrast..."

**SEVERAL PLACES FOR THE ANSWER!!!**

### On My Own:

These are questions you do have to read the passage in order to get the answer, but you must use your background or prior knowledge to answer the question.

"In your opinion..." "Based on your experience..."

"Think about someone/something you know..."

**EXTENDED RESPONSE!!! THIS IS ONLY ABOUT MY THOUGHTS. I MUST BACK IT UP WITH TEXT EVIDENCE!!!**

## Fiction

<b>Yellow</b>	<b>Characters</b>
<b>Orange</b>	<b>Setting</b>
<b>Pink</b>	<b>Conflict</b>
<b>Green</b>	<b>Cause and Effect</b>
<b>Blue</b>	<b>Events</b>
<b>Circle</b>	<b>Vocabulary</b>

Underline any Text Evidence

\* Any Text to text, Self, or World

## Non - Fiction

<b>Yellow</b>	<b>Author's Craft Purpose</b>
<b>Orange</b>	<b>Main Concept</b>
<b>Pink</b>	<b>Detail</b>
<b>Green</b>	<b>Graphs, Charts, Data</b>
<b>Blue</b>	<b>Graphic Features</b>
<b>Circle</b>	<b>Vocabulary</b>

Underline any Text Evidence

\* Any Text to text, Self, or World

# Short Vowels

a            e            i            o            u  
              ea            ui                    ou

Short when alone  
except ea, ui, and ou

# Long Vowel Sounds

<b>a</b>	<b>e</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>u</b>	<b>o</b>
<b>ai</b> <b>ay</b> <b>eigh</b> <b>a__e</b> <b>ey</b>	<b>ee</b> <b>ea</b> <b>ey</b> <b>ei</b> <b>ie</b> <b>e__e</b> <b>__y</b>	<b>i__e</b> <b>igh</b> <b>__y</b> <b>ie</b>	<b>u__e</b> <b>ue</b> <b>ew</b> <b>eu</b>	<b>o__e</b> <b>oa</b> <b>ow</b> <b>ough</b>

# Long Vowel Rules

**ai (middle)**

**ay (end)**

**oa (middle)**

**ow (end)**

# Initial Blends

bl	cl	fl	gl	sw
tw	pl	sl	sm	sn
sp	st	sk	br	cr
dr	fr	gr	pr	tr
wh	ch	th	sh	ci
ti	thr	shr	scr	spr
spl				

# Final Blends

ck

sk

lf

ft

lt

nt

lp

mp

st

ng

nd

nk

ch

tch

th

sh

# Vowels that need Consonants

**ild**

**ind**

**old**

**oll**

**olt**



# Bossy R

• ar – R

• er – R-R-R

• ir – R-R-R

• ur – R-R-R

• or – or

# Diphthongs

ou oi oy ou ow  
au aw ew ui ue

## Double

oo oo

c

i, e, y (s) a, o, u (k)

g

i, e, y (j) a, o, u (g)

f - ph

1. Every syllable has one vowel sound.

cat

2. The number of vowel sounds in a word = the number of syllables.

sub - ject

3. A one syllable word is never divided.

feet

4. Consonant blends and digraphs are never separated.

bush - el

5. When a word has a *ck* or an *x* in it, the word is usually divided after the *ck* or *x*.

nick - el

6. A compound word is divided between the two words that make the compound word.

foot - ball

7. When two or more consonants come between two vowels in one word it is usually divided between the first two consonants.

but - ter

8. When a single consonant comes between two vowels in a word, it is usually divided after the consonant the vowel is short.

cab - in

9. When a single consonant comes between two vowels in a word, it is usually divided before the consonant if the vowel is long.

fe - ver

10. When two vowels come together in a word, and are sounded separately, divide the word between the two vowels.

ra - di - o

11. When a vowel is sounded alone in a word, it forms a syllable itself.

grad - u - ate

12. A word that has a prefix is divided between the root word and the prefix.

dis-count

13. When be, de, ex and re are at the beginning of a word, they make a syllable of their own.

be-came

14. A word that has a suffix is divided between the root word and the suffix.

kind - ness

15. When a word ends in le, preceded by a consonant, the word is divided before that consonant.

pur - ple

16. When -ed comes at the end of a word, it forms a syllable only when preceded by d or t.

17. When a word or syllable ends in al or el, these letters ususally form the last syllabe.

lev-el

18. When ture and tion are at the end of a word, they make their own syllable.

lo-tion

19. A word should be divided between syllables at the end of a line. The hyphen (-) stays with the syllable at the end of the line.

cob

# MAIN IDEA

*What the text is mostly about.*

## Tips:

- What point is the author trying to make?
- Look for repeated words and phrases.
- Sometimes the main idea is in the first or the last sentence.



Supporting details are facts and examples that give more information about the main idea.

The Venus flytrap is a carnivorous plant. Unlike most other plants, the Venus flytrap eats meat.

It usually preys on ants, but will also eat flies, beetles, spiders, slugs and even small frogs and toads.

## MAIN IDEA

The Venus flytrap is a plant that eats meat.

TEXT



# SUMMARY

**S**horter than the text.

**U**se your own words.

**M**ain ideas only.



Just Remember

# SUMMARY

Make it shorter.

Tell only the most important parts.

**T** House plants look pretty,  
**E** but they also do important  
**X** work. Plants remove carbon  
**T** dioxide in the air as well as  
harmful chemicals such as  
benzene and formaldehyde.  
These chemicals are found  
in cigarette smoke and can  
cause cancer.

**Just Remember**



## SUMMARY

Houseplants remove dangerous chemicals and carbon dioxide from the air.



**S**horter than the text.

**U**se your own words.

**M**ain ideas only.



# PARAPHRASE

**P**

ut the text in your own words.

**A**

void copying the text.

**R**

earrange supporting details.

**A**

sk yourself if you included all the important points.

# PARAPHRASE

*Retell it in your own words.*

## TEXT

The Statue of Liberty was a gift to the United States from France. It was designed by sculptor Frederic Auguste Bartholdi. It travelled from France, by ship, in 214 packing cases and had to be put together in the US.



## PARAPHRASE

The Statue of Liberty originally came to the United States in 214 packing cases. It was designed in France by a sculptor named Frederic Auguste Bartholdi as a gift to the US. The boxes were shipped to the US where the statue was assembled.

# INFERENCE

Use the clues in the text to discover what is not directly stated.

**T** Ana collected shells.  
**E** Then she went for  
**X** a swim in the cool,  
**T** salty water.



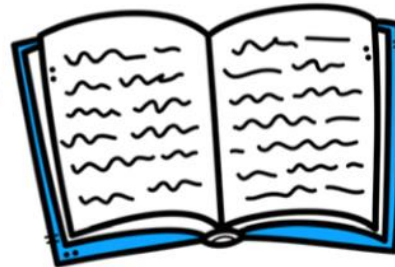
## INFERENCE

Ana is at the ocean.



Read between the lines.

You mean make an inference!



# PREDICTING

Use clues in the text to tell what you think will happen next.

**T** It finally stopped raining, so I  
**E** took my dog Rascal to the  
**X** dog park. He found a big mud  
**T** puddle and decided it would  
be fun to roll around in it.  
Rascal was covered in mud!  
I knew my mom would  
not let him into the house.

## PREDICTION

Rascal will get  
a bath before  
he is allowed  
back in the  
house.



A prediction is an educated guess.



# CONTEXT CLUES

Using information within the text to figure out the meaning of unknown words and phrases.



## Definition or Restatement

The author tells what the word means.

### Examples:

Anacondas usually **ambush**, or sneak up on, their prey from the water.

The ball gown was **resplendent**. It was by far the most beautiful dress in the store and Jenna had to have it.

## Synonym or Antonym

The author adds a synonym or contrasts the word with an antonym.

### Examples:

Ethan knew he had to enter all of the data, but he found the work **tedious** and boring.

It's easy to confuse a sand cat with a **domesticated** house cat. However, unlike house cats, sand cats are wild animals.



## Example

The author gives an example to help explain the word.

### Examples:

Talia enjoys **collaborating**. For example, she often chooses to work with her classmates on science projects rather than working alone.

I warned Earl not to **provoke** the wasps, but he just kept poking their nest with that stick.

# AUTHOR'S PURPOSE

*It's as easy as PIE!*

The author is trying to get you to believe or to do something.



The author is giving you information about a topic.

The author is trying to hold your attention, often by telling a story.

# AUTHOR'S PURPOSE

Why did the author write this?

## To Persuade

The author is trying to get you to believe or to do something.

### Example:

We need to save the Galapagos Penguins! It is an endangered species. There are only about 2,000 of them left on Earth. Donate now to help save this special bird!

### Clues:

The author states opinions.  
The author wants you to think or believe something.

### Where to find it:

- Advertisements
- Editorials
- Pamphlets
- Reviews



## To Inform

The author is giving you information about a topic.

### Example:

The Galapagos Penguin lives further north than any other kind of penguin. They are one of the smallest penguins in the world. Galapagos Penguins eat small fish that they catch close to the shore.

### Clues:

The author gives facts.  
The author wants to teach you something.

### Where to find it:

- Text books
- Reference materials
- Reports
- Tutorials

## To Entertain

The author is trying to hold your attention, often by telling a story.

### Example:

Percival the Penguin lived by the sea. He loved to swim and eat fish. One day, Percival met another penguin named Pricilla. Percival and Pricilla decided to go on a grand adventure!

### Clues:

The author narrates a story.  
The author wants you to enjoy reading the text.

### Where to find it:

- Fictional stories
- Plays, scripts
- Comics, Graphic novels



## To Describe

The author is trying to tell all about something in detail.

### Example:

The Galapagos penguin is about 19 inches (49 cm) tall and weighs about 5.5 pounds (2.5 kg). It has a black head with white around its eyes. Its body is mostly black, except for its white belly.

### Clues:

The author gives details.  
The author wants you to be able to visualize the subject.

### Where to find it:

- Poetry
- Within fictional stories
- Within reference material

# POINT OF VIEW

Who is telling the story?



## First Person

A character within the story is telling the story. The character may also tell what he or she is thinking and feeling.

Example:

I was so confused in math class. Then Lily helped me. I get it now and fractions are not so scary after all!



## Second Person

The narrator talks directly to the reader. Second person may be used in instructions, interactive fiction, and poetry.

Example:

If you don't understand what is happening in math class, you might want to ask a classmate to help you.

## Third Person

A narrator outside of the story is telling the story.

### Objective

The narrator is an observer, telling only what can be seen and heard. The reader does not know what the characters think or feel.

Example: Aiden could not solve the problems in math class. Lily showed him what to do. Then Aiden was able to solve the problems.

### Limited Omniscient

The narrator tells the story from the viewpoint of one character. The reader knows what that character sees, hears, thinks, and feels.

Example: Aiden felt confused in math class. He wished he was as good at math as Lily was. He decided to ask Lily for help.

### Omniscient

The narrator tells the story from different characters' viewpoints. The reader may know the thoughts and feelings of many characters.

Example: Aiden felt confused in math class. Math was easy for Lily. She saw Aiden struggling with his work and decided to help him.



# COMPARE AND CONTRAST

## Compare

Tell how they are the same.

Clue Words:

same	also
alike	like
both	similar
as well	in common

Examples:

- They are the same shape
- They both have seeds.
- Being kinds of fruit are one thing they have in common.
- They are alike because they can both be used to make juice.



## Contrast

Tell how they are different.

Clue Words:

differ	but
difference	while
although	however
on the other hand	

Examples:

- They are different colors.
- Apples have cores, while oranges don't.
- Oranges have wedges, but apples don't.
- You can eat the skin of an apple; however, you cannot eat an orange peel.

# FACT AND OPINION

## Fact

*Something that is true and can be proven.*

### Examples:

Ice cream will melt if it is not kept in the freezer.

There are many different ice cream flavors.

Ice cream can be used to make a milkshake.



## Opinion

*Someone's belief or judgement.*

### Examples:

Ice cream is the perfect treat on a hot sunny day.

Chocolate is the best ice cream flavor.

I like to eat ice cream in a cone more than in a dish.

# CONNECTING

Connect what you read  
to what you know.

## Text to Self

Is there a setting, a character, or an event from the story that reminds you of something from your life?



Example: When Fern adopted Wilbur, it reminded me of when we adopted our kitten, Ginger. Ginger was so cute and tiny! She was the runt of the litter, just like Wilbur.

## Text to Text

Is there a setting, a character, or an event from the story that reminds you of something from another story?



Example: Charlotte reminds me of the mouse in the Aesop's fable, the *Lion and the Mouse*, because even though both Charlotte and the mouse were small, they were still able to help animals much bigger than themselves.

## Text to World

Is there a setting, a character, or an event from the story that reminds you of something you heard about in the world?



Example: The farm where Wilbur and Charlotte live reminds me of a story I heard on the news about organic pig farming in Oregon. The pigs got to spend time outside instead of being locked in a pen.

## Text to Media

Is there a setting, a character, or an event from the story that reminds you of something saw on a computer, tablet or phone?



Example: When I read about Charlotte's babies, it reminded me of a video I saw on YouTube about how baby spiders hatch. There were lots of tiny baby spiders, just like in the book.

# VISUALIZING

*Picture what you read in your mind. How would the setting and the characters look if you could see them?*

**T** When we finally got to Uncle  
**E** Jake's farm, there was only  
**X** the scarecrow by the side of  
**T** the drive to greet us. I  
could see the big red  
barn in the distance  
and the farmhouse  
behind it. It was going  
to be a long summer.



**Tip:**

You can use your other senses too - what would you be able to hear, feel, smell, and taste?