|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Elements of Nonfiction | Definition |
| Chronological organization | Presents details in time order from first to last or from last to first |
| Cause and effect organization | Shows the relationship among events |
| Compare and contrast organization | Shows the ways in which two or more subjects are similar and different |
| Author’s influences | Includes the author’s heritage, culture and personal beliefs |
| Author’s style | The way he or she puts ideas into words |
| Author’s purpose | Reason for writing |
| Biography | The life story of someone written by another person |
| Autobiography | A writer’s account of their own life |
| Historical writing | Gives facts, explanations, and insights about historical events |
| Persuasive writing | Meant to persuade the reader or listener |
| Descriptive writing | Appeals to the five senses |
| Expository writing | Presents facts, discusses ideas, or explains a process |
| Narrative writing | Tells the story of real-life experiences |
| Visual writing | Combines text and images to share |
| Reflective writing | Addresses an event in the writer’s life and provides insight about why it is important |

Author’s Purpose Notes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Purpose | What to Look For… |
| **P**ersuade  **I**nform | Facts and Statistics |
| **E**ntertain | Stories about experiences |
| **R**eflect | Opinions and thoughts |

Non-fiction part 2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Word | Definition |
| Essay | A short piece of nonfiction about a specific subject |
| Evaluate | To examine and judge something |
| Criteria (Criterion) | Standard for judging things by |
| Thesis Statement | The explanation of a topic or purpose for writing an essay |
| Judge | To assess the quality of something |
| Transitions | A word or phrase that links one subject or idea to another in writing |
| Support | To make something more believable by providing evidence |
| FEED CATS | Facts, Examples, Exaggeration, Details Cause/Effect, Anecdote, Testimony, Statistics |
| Drawing Conclusions | Taking details from a situation or text and piecing them together to make a judgment. |
| Making Inferences | Using prior knowledge to make a logical prediction “reading between the lines” |
| Bias | When a writer can’t hide feelings about the subject or lets them affect the writing |
| Loaded Words | Words that have strong emotions behind them |
| Semantic Slanting | Using words to make one think a certain way |
| Stereotypes | Labeling all members of a group as being the same without considering individual differences |
| One-sided argument | When writers present only one side of the situation |
| Primary Source | An original source that shares firsthand knowledge and the information can be traced no further than its author |
| Secondary Source | A source that shares information that has been collected and complied, summarized, and maybe even changed from original sources and beyond. The information can be traced beyond its author to at least one or more other sources. |

**Study Tips**

\*Make flash cards and review them daily for at least 15 minutes

\*Quiz yourself by creating your own little quizzes at home

\*Have a family member read the words to you and you guess the meaning

\*Create a game, song or puzzle to review the vocabulary

\*Use each word in an original sentence to make sure you know the correct meaning

\*Rewrite each word several times or draw a picture

**STORY ELEMENTS**

* **Setting**- The time and place of the action in a story
* **Plot-** The sequence of events in a story
  + **Rising Action**-Events that occur leading up to the climax
  + **Climax-**The highest point of interest or suspense in the story;

The point at which the events can go one way or the other

* + **Falling Action**-Events that occur after the climax
  + **Resolution-**The way the story turns out; The final outcome
* **Conflict-**The struggle between opposing forces; the problem in the story.
* **Internal Conflict**-Takes place within the mind of the character; the character struggles to make a decision, take an action or overcome a feeling.
* **External Conflict**-The character struggles against some outside force such as another person or nature.
* **Character**-A person or animal that takes part in the action of a story
* **Major Character**-The most important character in the story
* **Minor Character**-One who takes part in the action but is not the focus of attention
* **Theme**-The central message, concern, or purpose in a story
* **Mood**-The feeling created in the reader by a literary work or passage
* **Tone-**The author’s attitude toward the subject and the audience
* **Point of View**-The perspective from which the story is told. It is either a narrator outside of the story or a character in the story.
  + **First Person-** Told by a character who is in the story and uses the first person pronouns, I me, my, we. Can tell the reader everything he/she feels, sees, and does in the story.
  + **Second Person**-Told by a narrator who uses the pronoun you; Not Very Common
  + **Third Person-**Told by a narrator using the third person pronouns he, she, they; Relates the inner thoughts and feelings of only one character. The narrator is a character in the story.
  + **Third Person Omniscient**-Told by a narrator using the pronouns he, she, they; however the narrator is outside of the story and knows and tells what each character thinks and feels. Omniscient means all knowing.

**Third Quarter Unit Vocabulary List 1**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Analogy | A comparison of two pairs of words with similar relationships |
| 1. Clarify | To make clear and free from confusion |
| 1. Context Clues | Clues in the text surrounding an unfamiliar word |
| 1. Effect | A result |
| 1. Envision | Use details provided in the story to create a mental movie of the characters, action, and setting |
| 1. Experience | Something lived through |
| 1. Inferences | Using the text and what you know to draw conclusions about the story, setting, or characters |
| 1. Main Idea | The most important information in a selection that tells what the selection is about |
| 1. Narrator | The person who tells the story |
| 1. Persuade | To influence someone to believe or do something |
| 1. Purpose | A reason for doing something |
| 1. Relationship | A connection, association, or involvement |
| 1. Stance | The author’s opinion, perspective, viewpoint, or position on a topic |

**(Poetry Terms)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Alliteration | A repetition of the same consonant sounds at the beginning of several words |
| 1. Concrete Poem | Words arranged in a shape that reflects the subject of the poem |
| 1. Emotion | Any strong feeling |
| 1. Haiku Poem | Ancient Japanese poetry style, describes something in nature, 5-7-5 Syllable pattern |
| 1. Imagery | A descriptive or figurative language used to create word pictures that appeal to the senses |
| 1. Irony | A technique that involves surprising, interesting, or amusing contradictions |
| 1. Limerick Poem | Funny short poem that has 5 lines and follows the 3-3-2-2-3 beat rhythm |
| 1. Metaphor | A figure of speech that compares two unlike things directly without using like or as |
| 1. Mood | The feeling created in the reader |
| 10.Onomatopoeia | Use of words that imitate sounds |
| 11.Personification | A type of figurative language in which a nonhuman object or animal is given human characteristics |
| 12.Refrain | A regularly repeated line or group of lines in a poem or song |
| 13.Rhyme | The repetition of identical sounds at the ends of different lines |
| 14.Rhyme Scheme | A regular pattern of rhyming words in a poem |
| 15.Rhythm | A pattern of beats or stresses in poems and songs |
| 16.Simile | A figure of speech that uses like or as to compare two unlike ideas or objects |
| 17.Speaker | The person who is talking through a poem |
| 18. Stanza | A group of lines in a poem |

**Third Quarter Unit Vocabulary List 3**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Argument | The presentation of opinions with evidence |
| 1. Convince | To make someone agree |
| 1. Dialogue | A conversation between characters usually set off by quotations |
| 1. Flashback | An interrupted memory that gives background information to help the reader understand what is happening in the present |
| 1. Foreshadow | The author uses clues to hint at what might happen later in the story. Used to help build suspense in the reader. |
| 1. Problem | A situation or matter that presents difficulty |
| 1. Significance | Importance |
| 1. Solution | A statement that solves a problem or explains how to solve a problem |
| 1. Viable | Capable of being done |

**Reading Strategies Vocabulary**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Drawing Conclusions | Taking details from a situation or text and piecing them together to make a judgment. |
| 1. Making Inferences | Using prior knowledge to make a logical prediction “reading between the lines” Use the text and what you know! |
| 1. Context Clues | Clues in the text surrounding an unfamiliar word. |
| 1. Characterization | The act of creating and developing a character and considering character traits and qualities. |
| 1. Envisioning | Using details provided in the story to create a “mental movie” of the characters, action, and setting. |
| 1. Main Idea | The most important information in a selection that tells what the selection is about. |
| 1. Narrator | The person who tells the story. |
| 1. Author’s Purpose | An author’s reason for writing-Remember PIER (Persuade, Inform, Entertain, Reflect) |
| 1. Author’s Stance | The author’s opinion, perspective, viewpoint, or position on a topic. |
| 1. Predicting | Making a logical assumption about what will happen next. |