

Grammar Study Guide

parts of speech

noun (person, place, thing) - teacher, school, pencil

adjective (describes a noun) - red, cool, awesome, clean

verb (action) - kicked, running, jump, sliding

adverb (describes a verb - usually ends with -ly) - quickly, softly,

comma use in a sentence

- ❖ when pausing in a sentence
 - I would come over, but I am grounded.
- ❖ separates a list of items
 - I have a pencil, pen, and eraser.
- ❖ when using quotations
 - Chaz asked, "Can I ride the bike?"
- ❖ after introductory words
 - Well, I finally finished my homework.
- ❖ show relation between a word and a noun (apposition)
 - My teacher, Mr. Rheault, is a great dancer! 😊

subject/verb agreement

singular

- ❖ The student sings. (He or she sings)
- ❖ The bird does migrate south during winter. (It does)

plural

- ❖ Your children sing. (They sing)
- ❖ Those birds do migrate south during winter. (They do)

sentence fragments - a sentence that is not complete

- ❖ There tomorrow. (fragment)
- ❖ I will be there tomorrow. (complete sentence)

homophones - SOUND the same, spelled differently

- ❖ to, two, too

homograph - words that are spelled the same, but have different meanings.

- ❖ You can put a bow in a girl's hair or shoot a bow and arrow.
- ❖ Context is important

prefix - comes before the root word to make a new word

Prefix	Meaning	Example
anti-	against	anticlimax
auto-	self	autopilot

suffix - comes after the root word to make a new word

Suffix	Meaning	Example
-dom	place or state of being	freedom, kingdom
-er, -or	one who	trainer, protector

antonym (opposite) - up/down

synonym (same) - ship/boat

conjunction - conjunctions combine words or phrases together

- I ate the pizza and the pasta.
- Call the movers when you are ready.
 - conjunction examples: and, but, for, or, nor, yet, so

correlative conjunctions - they connect two equal grammatical items

- either, neither, nor, or, not only, but also, etc.

preposition - words that show a spatial or temporal relationship

- I looked across the lake to see the boathouse.
- Once upon a time, there was a kind girl named Snow White.
 - preposition examples: a, across, against, among, before, below, besides, but, by, except, following, from, in, like, near, of, off, on, to, upon

interjection - a word used to express emotion

- "YESSSSS! I got straight A's!"
- "SHHHHH! The baby is sleeping."
 - interjection examples: SHHH!! Ahem! Psst! UGH! Whew! PHEW!

quotation marks - to show someone is speaking in a story or play

- Billy asked his mother, "Can I go over to Brandon's house please?"

verb tenses to convey various times

- ❖ flashback - interruption in a story to go back in time
- ❖ starts to - begins
- ❖ take the train - to get on the train and go somewhere
- ❖ stayed at - to visit somewhere

reference materials

- ❖ dictionary - gives the definition of the word
- ❖ glossary - mini dictionary in a book that gives the definition of important words
- ❖ index - identifies the numerous page numbers of important words, events, and people
- ❖ table of contents - identifies the chapters in the book and their page numbers

- ❖ **Figurative Language**- You cannot simply define the phrase, you will need to distinguish the literal meaning from the figurative meaning. For example, if someone tells you to "open the door", you can actually open the door. If someone tells you to "open the door to your heart", you aren't supposed to find the door to your chest, but instead open up your feelings and emotions.

idioms - figurative language

- ❖ A leopard can't change its spots. (means a person cannot change)

Adage - figurative language

- ❖ A saying that is repeated and is generally accepted as truth over time.
- ❖ *A penny saved is a penny earned.*

proverb - figurative language

- ❖ Short saying that gives a piece of advice.
- ❖ *Don't rock the boat.*

Simile: A comparison using *like* or *as*.

- ❖ She is as pretty as a picture.
- ❖ You are comparing the girl to being as beautiful as a picture

Metaphor: A comparison that states one thing is another.

- ❖ Descriptive not literal
- ❖ *Recess was a zoo.*
 - Recess was wild, chaotic, many people were running around. It was NOT an actual zoo.
 - Recess is being compared to a zoo.

Writing Tips

Opinion and Informational/ Explanatory Essays

- ❖ Organize your writing by using an organizational structure in which your ideas are logically grouped together.
- ❖ In your essay, be sure to state your opinion, supported by facts and details.
- ❖ Use evidence from the text
- ❖ Make sure you have a concluding statement that supports your opinion or information presented.

Narrative Essays

- ❖ Organize thoughts, ideas or events in order
- ❖ Include dialogue, description and how characters respond to situations
- ❖ Include beginning, middle, climax, solution/conclusion

All Writing

- ❖ Plan, edit, revise all in one sitting
- ❖ Use the checklist and rubric before, during and after writing to make sure you include everything you need.
- ❖ Proof read and check punctuation, capitalization and spelling.

Reading Study Guide

Genres (a category of writing)/purpose of writing

fiction – made up story

non-fiction - true/real

persuasive - to convince someone

information - to give someone true information about a topic

entertain - to make someone laugh, etc...at your story

LITERARY (passages that are stories, dramas, or poems) KEY TERMS

Quote: Repeating or writing out exactly what a source says, word for word. Quotes are always put inside quotation marks.

inferences/foreshadow - to say what will happen next based on clues from the story

summarize - to retell the whole story in your own words

Compare vs. contrast: Though similar, comparing is analyzing two things, such as characters or stories, in relation to each other, while contrasting is specifically analyzing the differences between two things, such as two different characters or stories.

Theme: The theme of a literary text is its lesson or message. For example, a story could be about two friends who like to do things together, and the theme might be the importance of friendship.

character - person in the story

Narrator: The character who tells the story in his or her point of view.

Speaker: The voice of a literary text that speaks about the writer's feelings or situation. The speaker is not always the author because the author may be writing the text from a different perspective.

setting - where the story takes place

climax - the most exciting part of the story

LITERARY (passages that are stories, dramas, or poems) KEY TERMS

Interact: How characters behave toward each other in a literary work. These interactions may include dialogue, actions, or descriptions of how characters' feelings affect others.

Point of view: The perspective from which a story is told. The point of view depends upon who the narrator is and how much he or she knows. The point of view could be first person (I went to the store), second person (You went to the store), or third person (He went to the store). The point of view used by the author can have a big influence on the story.

Visual elements: Pictures, drawings, cartoons or comics, or diagrams that help a reader create a mental picture of the text.

Tone: The tone found in writing is the attitude of an author about a subject or an audience. The author will choose words and language to create a tone and express a viewpoint in a text.

Important Tips

- ❖ Use details to support ideas and to answer what you know and how you know it.

- ❖ When responding to an item, try to answer the question being asked before you read the answer choices.

- ❖ Look for familiar prefixes, suffixes, and word roots too

Reading Literary Text

Key Ideas and Details

- Think about the passage and visualize, or make a mental picture, as you read.
- Look for ideas and details that tell you what the passage is about.
- Use those ideas and details when writing or speaking about the passage.
- Think about the message or what the author is trying to say.
- Look for themes as you read. Ask yourself—what is this about?
- Think about the characters, setting, and events in the passage.
- Summarize the important details and ideas after you read.

Craft and Structure

- Make sure you understand the words and phrases as you read.
- Think about how the author's word choice and types of figurative language are used to provide imagery and improve the passage.
- Look at the structure of the passage. Pay attention to how the parts of the passage (e.g., section, chapter, scene, stanza) work with each other and the passage as a whole.
- Think about the point of view of the passage.

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

- Look at the pictures or drawings that are in the passage. Think about what additional information these images may add to the text.
- Think about the similarities and differences in two passages. Understand how the information is connected in the passages.
- Use your knowledge of setting, plot, characterization, and other story elements when you compare and contrast the theme and topics.

INFORMATIONAL TEXTS (passages that EXPLAIN OR INFORM) KEY TERMS

Inference: To infer means to come to a reasonable conclusion based on evidence found in the passage.

Main ideas: What the text is mostly about. These are also called the central or controlling ideas.

Key details: The facts and ideas that support the central idea.

Summarize: to summarize means to provide an overview of a text that captures the main points but does not give all the details.

Relationships: The connections between two or more people or things. When reading for information, it is important to examine the way individuals, events, ideas, and concepts interact.

Interactions: Interactions in text refer to how ideas influence individuals or events or how individuals influence ideas or events.

Point of view: The specific perspective or position the author has on a topic.

Account: A description of events. A firsthand account is a description of events written or told by someone who was actually there. If your friend tells you she fell and hurt her knee, it is a firsthand account. A secondhand account is a description of events written or told by someone who was not actually there but got the story from another source. If your friend tells you that your other friend fell and hurt her knee, but the friend who is telling you didn't see the fall happen, it is a secondhand account.

Reasons: Details that support the author's particular points in a text.

Evidence: Something that proves the truth of something else. Informational texts may contain evidence in the form of key words, illustrations, maps, or photographs to prove that the information is correct.

Integrate: Putting together key details and evidence from sources in a way that supports your main idea.

READING INFORMATIONAL TEXT

Organization: Organization refers to the way in which a piece of writing is structured. Each sentence, paragraph, or chapter fits into the overall structure of a text and contributes to the development of ideas.

Organizational structures include:

- **Chronological order:** The order in which a series of events happened. A text that is arranged in order of time from the beginning to the end is in chronological order.
- **Order of Importance:** Ideas are organized from least important to most important or from most important to least important.
- **Cause and effect:** Events and their outcomes. A text may be organized by problems and solutions or actions and reactions. These are all referred to as cause and effect.
- **Comparison and contrast:** The structure of comparison and contrast analyzes the relationships between ideas in a text. Comparing analyzes the similarities, while contrasting analyzes the differences.
- **Problem and solution:** Text that is organized by problem and solution identifies a problem and proposes one or more solutions. An author may use problem and solution to try to persuade readers

READING INFORMATIONAL TEXT

Key Ideas and Details

- Think about the passage and visualize, or make a mental picture, as you read.
- Read closely to know exactly what the passage says.
- Look for ideas and details that tell what the passage is about.
- Use those details when writing or speaking about the passage.
- Think about the message and what the author is trying to say.
- Look for the main ideas in the passage. Ask yourself—what is this about?
- Think about the reasons for interactions between parts of a passage; is one thing meant to show contrast to the other, complement it, or explain it?
- Summarize the important ideas and details in the passage.

Craft and Structure

- Make sure you understand the words in the passage.
- Think about the similarities and differences in the overall structure of passages.
- Compare and contrast multiple accounts of the same event or topic.
- Think about the author's point of view in the passage.

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

- Look for details or evidence in the passage that support the author's points.
- Use information from multiple passages to learn more about a topic. Integrate information from these passages to show an understanding of a topic.