

Study Guide

Name:

Add extra information from past notes and activities!!!

[Q1]

Textual Structures

Text structure refers to how the information within a written text is organized. This strategy helps students understand that a text might present a main idea and details; a cause and then its effects; and/or different views of a topic.

Sequence / Order of Importance

Steps described in the order they occur. Does not take place at any specific point in time.

Cause and Effect

Explains reasons why something happened Or explains the effects of something.

Problem and Solution

Author states a problem and solution(s). Similar to cause and effect.

Basically Cause & Effect with an Opinion, and an answer.

Compare and Contrast

Compare = find similarities Contrast = find differences

Shows what's in common and what's different.

Chronological Order

In order of time Chrono = time

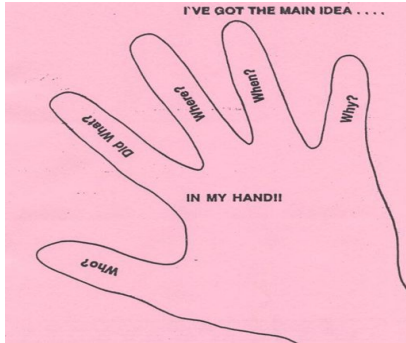
Stories are told chronologically

Central Ideas/Main Ideas

What is a central idea?

Main idea tells what a story is mostly about. The main idea tells you what the story is about. The main idea maybe the lesson learned or moral of a story. The main idea is the most important part of a story or paragraph. The most important thing the author has to say about the topic is the main idea.

How do you find it?



Objective Summary [name it/verb it/big picture] Create the graphic organizer below.

Textual Support

Textual evidence is **evidence** from a text (fiction or nonfiction) that you can use to illustrate your ideas and **support** your arguments. All **textual evidence** should: **Support** a specific point.

What is it used for? How do we use it?

Inferences

What is an inference? A conclusion reached on the basis of evidence and reasoning.

How do we use them?

Making connections

What types of connections can you make? How do we make connections?

[Q2]

Figurative Language

Figurative language can be found in literature and poetry where the writing appeals to the senses. It can do this by giving a word or phrase a specific meaning that may be different than the literal definition. Sometimes figurative language compares two things in such a way that you find the comparison interesting and descriptive.

Simile

Metaphor

Alliteration

Personification

Hyperbole

Imagery

Onomatopoeia

Idiom

Symbolism

Connotative meanings

Context Clues-Intended meaning/extended meaning

Tone/Mood

Tone: the general character or attitude of a place, piece of writing, situation, etc.

Mood: a temporary state of mind or feeling

Dialogue and Incidents

Dialogue:

Incidents:

How do we use them?

What is the purpose?

Elements of Plot

Plot is the order of events that make up a story. The plot of a story is a series of interconnected events in which every occurrence has a specific purpose. A plot is all about establishing connections, suggesting causes, and showing relationships inferences

Exposition

Rising Action

Conflict

Climax

Falling Action

Resolution (Denouement)

Point of View

What are the different types? What are the differences between them?

1st Person

2nd Person

3rd Person

Limited

Objective

Omniscient

Textual evidence

What is it? Why do we use it? What is its purpose?

Themes

A Theme is the meaning, moral, or message about life or human nature. It is the central idea of a story.

Compare/Contrast

Compare

Contrast

S.I.F.T. Method. What are the steps? How do we use it?

Writing: How do you Write a paper? Write out ALL of the steps-from the time you get an article to the point where you write the Final draft.