

Prefixes

- *un-, non-, dis-*

Suffixes

- *-y, -ly, -ily*

Grammar: Common & Proper Nouns

Reading Strategy: Visualize

Module 2-1

How does genre affect the way a story is told?

Writing Strategy: Narrative Writing

Vocabulary Strategy: Synonyms & Antonyms

Elements of a Drama

Reading Skill: Literary Elements (Characters/Plot/Setting/Events), Text & Graphic Language

Essential Question

How does genre affect the way
a story is told?

Text & Graphic

Features

- Authors of **informational texts** often use text features and graphic features to help **organize and explain key ideas**.

- An introduction could give the readers important background information required to understand the text.

- Graphic features help readers understand information from the body of the text because the information is presented in a visual way.

- Recognizing and using text and graphic features also helps readers find and remember information in texts.

Text Features

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Introductions, prefaces, and **forewords** give background information.

Different **type styles** can show emphasis or indicate a title.

boldface

italic

ALL CAPITAL LETTERS

Large Letters

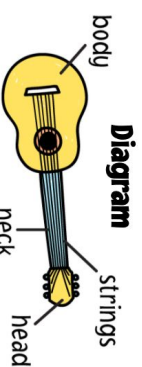
Headings and subheadings tell what topic each section of a text is about.

References, bibliographies, and **acknowledgments** show the sources a writer used for quotes and information.

Glossaries provide definitions of important words in the text.

Graphic Features

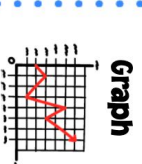
are visuals, such as diagrams, illustrations, graphs, charts, maps, and timelines, help explain ideas in a text.



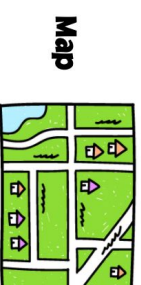
Diagram



Chart



Graph



Map



Timeline

Synthesize

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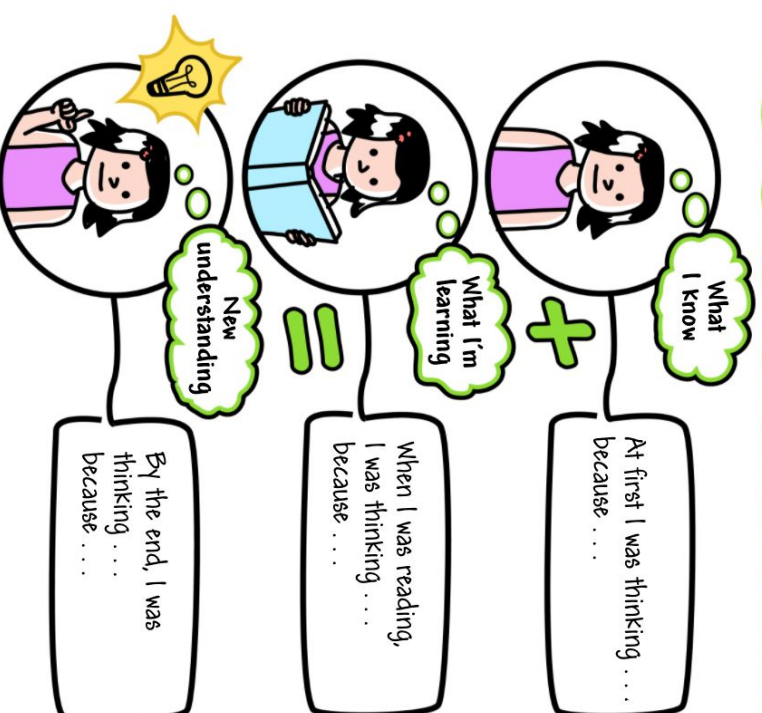
Synthesize means to put together information from different parts of a text to see the author's ideas in new ways.

The process of synthesizing can be expressed in a simple formula.

What I Know + What I'm Learning = New Understanding.

SYNTHESIZE

When you synthesize, your thinking changes and you form new ideas.



Antonyms & Synonyms

While reading, you might see words that are not familiar. You can look around the unfamiliar word for context clues, or hints, to help you figure out the meaning.

Sometimes, you might find synonyms or antonyms that help you figure out the meaning.

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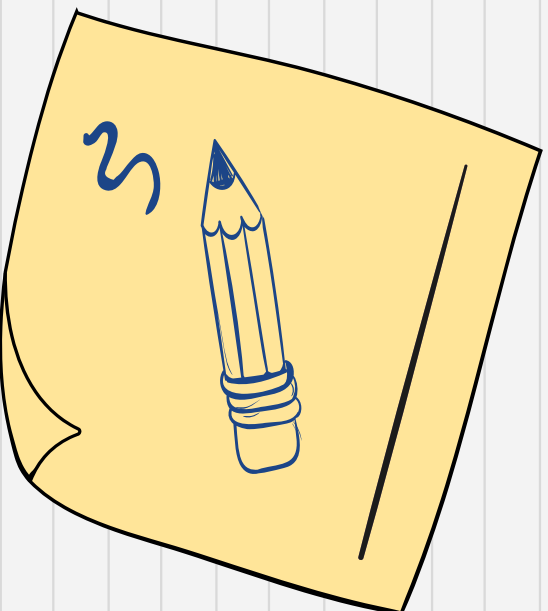
An **antonym** is a word that is opposite in meaning to another word. A **synonym** is a word that means the same or almost the same as another word.

Examples:

- 1 A wonderful aroma filled the kitchen. I knew right away from the smell that my brother was baking cookies.
- 2 I seldom play football, but I often play soccer.
- 3 On that frigid winter day, I was so cold that I thought my fingers were going to fall off.
- 4 The kitten looked so tiny next to the immense dog.

Literary >>>

Elements



Literary Elements

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Literary elements are the pieces that make up a story.

Characters:

the people and animals in a story



- What do they say and think?
- What do they do?
- What do other characters say and think about them?

Setting:

where and when the story takes place



Plot:

the main problem that the characters face



Resolution
how the conflict or problem is solved

Events:

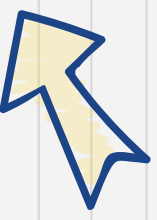
things that happen in a story

- to **change** a character
- to **affect** the mood
- to **build** the plot

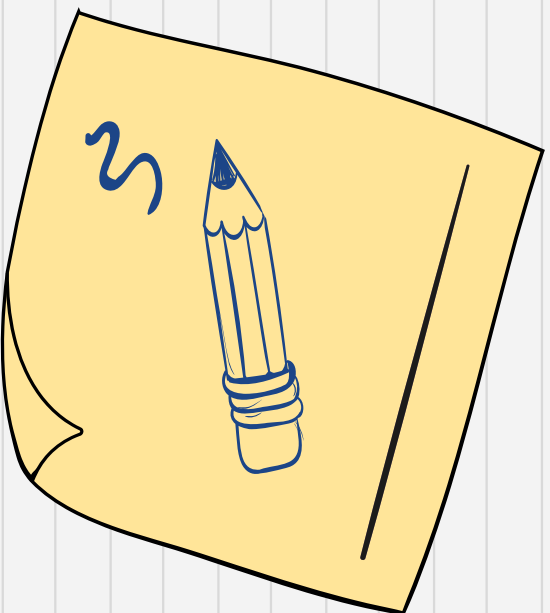


Literary Elements

- Stories often revolve around the relationships and interactions between two or more characters.
- These can help the reader understand how the characters drive the action in the story.
- The **setting** of the story is where it takes place. Certain texts have a setting that can contribute to the action and events in a story, such as a historical fiction story set in California during the Gold Rush.
- **Conflict** is the main problem the characters face, and the resolution is how that problem is solved. The conflict is usually at the "heart" of a story and leads to growth or a change in the main character. In good stories, each event that happens in the story builds on the previous event. This is what develops the conflict and eventually leads to a resolution.
- All of these literary elements work together to contribute to the **plot** of a story.



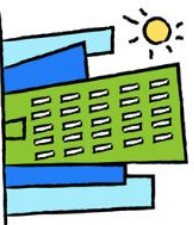
Narrative Elements



Narrative Elements

Setting

Time and place



Characters

The people (and sometimes animals) in a story: the protagonist is the main character. The antagonist works against the protagonist.



Plot

What happens in the story; characters face a **conflict**, or problem, and resolve it.

Rising Action

Climax

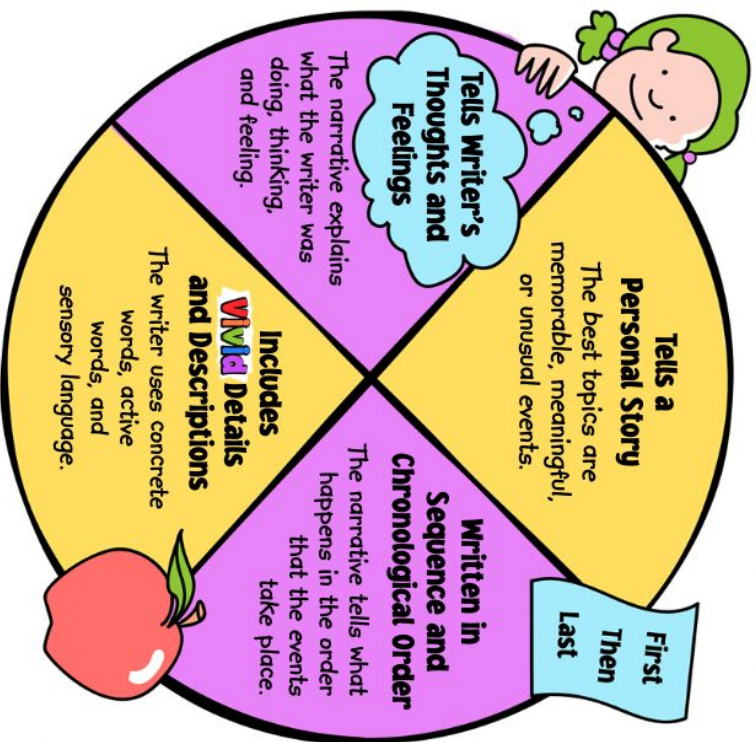
Falling Action

Resolution

Theme

The story's message or lesson: the theme is usually not stated directly but can be inferred from the events of the story.

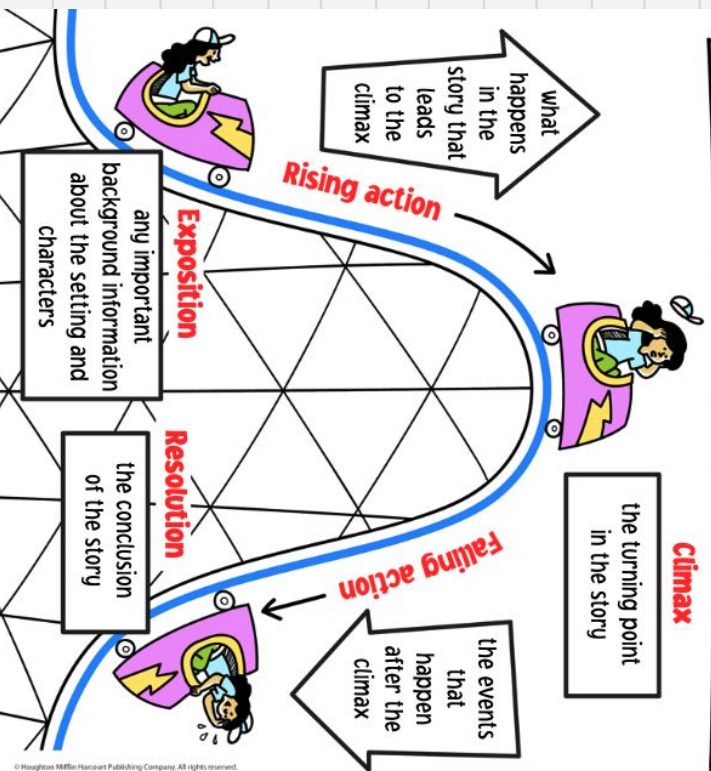
Elements of a Personal Narrative



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Narrative Structure

The narrative structure is also called the plot. It usually has five stages:



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Prefixes un-, non-, dis-

A **prefix** is a word part that is added to the beginning of a base word to change its meaning.

Prefixes un-, non-, dis-
(meaning "not" or reversal)

unreasonable	nonexistent	discovered
unable	nonfiction	disability
untied	nonstop	disagree

Suffixes -y, -ly/-ily

A **suffix** is a word part that is added to the end of a base word to change its meaning.

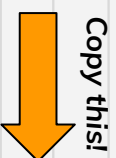
Suffix -y (often used to turn a noun into an adjective)	Suffixes -ly, -ily (often used to turn an adjective into an adverb)
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swirl → swirl <u>y</u>	reasonable → reasonabl <u>y</u>
wind → wind <u>y</u>	easy → easil <u>y</u>
slime → slim <u>y</u>	dense → densel <u>y</u>

Figurative Language

Figurative language is language used in an unexpected way, to create a special effect. Common examples of figurative language include:

- Simile
- Metaphor
- Idioms
- Imagery



Figurative Language

Figurative Language is language that's used in an unexpected way to create a special effect or feeling.

Simile A comparison of two things using "like" or "as"



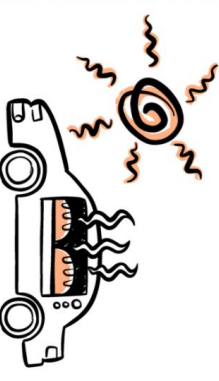
Javier is as strong as an ox.

Personification Gives human qualities or characteristics to an animal or object



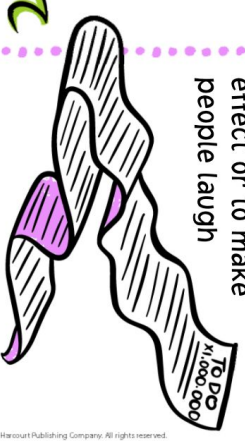
Our little boat skipped over the waves.

Metaphor A comparison of two things by saying one thing is another thing



The car was a baking oven in the hot sun.

Hyperbole An exaggeration, usually used for dramatic effect or to make people laugh



I have a million things to do today.

Common & Proper Nouns

Common Nouns

name any person, place, or thing.

Proper Nouns

name a particular person, place, or thing.

proper noun

Coach Greene was concerned about the **player**.

common noun

proper noun

Dr. Tran went to the hospital to meet a new **doctor**.

common noun

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common noun

Identify Common & Proper Nouns

Identify the nouns, and tell whether each is common or proper.

1 Ramona is the best athlete in the class.

2 Jumping rope is Meagan's favorite exercise.

3 Playing basketball is also good exercise.

4 Kickball is a popular game during recess.

5 Mrs. Lee's favorite sport is baseball.

6 Many boys and girls play baseball in the spring.

Proper Nouns & Capitalization

Proper nouns must be capitalized. If a proper noun is two words, capitalize both. If it is three or more words, capitalize each important word.

proper noun

the **League of Student Leaders**

Also capitalize proper nouns that are written in a shorter form.

abbreviation

Mr. Piazza

initial

Mary **J.** Gold

acronym

NASA