Name:_____ Class_____ Date:_____

Sensory Words

1. Underline the sensory word in each sentence.
2. Write the letter of the sensory category each sentence contains on the blank beside it.

_____ 1) The dog whimpered as he walked away.

_____ 2) The words were blurred together on the page.

_____ 3) A coat was appreciated on the chilly morning.

_____ 4) Some pickles are so sour, they make you pucker.

_____ 5) Roses have a wonderful aroma.

> A. taste
> B. touch
> C. smell
> D. sight
> E. sound

Idioms   Write the letter of each meaning in the box beside the idiom it defines.

6) Bend Over Backwards _____

7) Haste Makes Waste _____

8) Bottomless pit _____

9) Hit the books _____

10) Lend Me Your Ear _____

> A. To study, especially for a test or exam.
> B. A person that can never be full of food, a person that is always hungry.
> C. To politely ask for someone's full attention.
> D. Quickly doing things results in a poor ending.
> E. Do whatever it takes to help. Willing to do anything.

Vocabulary

11) Auditory _____

12) bi_____

13) photo _____

14) inadequate _____

15) import, export, transport _____

> A. to be carried, conveyed, or moved
> B. pertaining to hearing, to the sense of hearing, or to the organs of hearing.
> F. Latin root for "two"
> G. Greek root for "light"
> H. Latin prefix that means "not" or "without".

16) Web page designers use different styles of writing on webpage links to

   a. entice readers to scroll down
   b. make readers want to click on links
   c. encourage readers to explore the website
   d. all of the above
   e. none of the above

17) The author's _____ is why the author wrote the selection

18) The _____(Main Idea)_____ can usually be found by reading the first and last sentences/paragraphs, looking for clue words that are repeated throughout the passage, and by pictures and the title.

20) fill in the blank | inferences   facts or clues |

_____ comes from the text.

_____ come from the reader's thoughts about the text.

21) Metacognition means ____(thinking about thinking)_____.

Explain how Metacognition helps you read better. _____

_____

_____

_____.

22) When solving an analogy the first thing you should look for is the ___(relationship)_____.

Name as many relationships as you can think of.   Opposites (hot:cold::day:night)_____
       where they go (boats:lakes::cars:streets)

       _____   _____   _____
       _____   _____   _____

23) What are the 3 Author's purposes and clues for each one?
       1-Persuasive evidenced by ___guilt, emotions, or needs, wants, facts_____.
       2-Informative evidenced by _Table, chart, graph, timeline, picture, illustration, glossary, index, table of contents, bold words, sub-titles_____.
       3-Entertain evidenced by _Characters, setting, problem, solution, plot____.

24) Sometimes an author just gives us the information, the author directly tells us "straight up" what he/she wants us to know.

25) Other times an author makes reading more interesting by giving us clues that we have to put together with what we already know to figure out what he/she wants us to know. This is called **"making an inference"**

26) What do good readers do before, during, and after reading?
       1. Make text-to-self connections, text-to-text connections, and text-to-world connections
       2. Make predictions
       3. Ask questions

How does this help their comprehension?_____

_____.

27) Write as many as you can think of or find in the dictionary.

Prefix/root/suffix	definition	Make a word

28) How can we "show our work" on a reading test?____(strategies!!)_____

_____

29) Fact and Opinion

Opinion clue words: like, favorite, fun, best (adjective that describe feeling about something)

Facts – true statements that can be proven.

30) Cause and effect – finding a comment, action, or event that causes something else to happen.

31) Sequencing –words that connect events and show what order they happened. CLUE WORDS: first, next, then, last, finally, before, after, later, at last, afterward, eventually, meanwhile, the next day…just to name a few

32) Main Idea – What the story is mostly about, repeated key words, first and last sentence, heading.

33) Supporting Details – small details that if they were taken away would not change the story.

34) Summarizing- should include big ideas from beginning, middle, and end. Should not include small details. Strategy: Use a BME chart to find answer

35) Persuasive Text- Text that was written to try and get the reader to believe, do, or say something different.

36). Procedural Text- Directions to complete a task, a "how-to" like recipes, repairing a bicycle tire, or playing a game.

37) Compare and contrast –

Taking two ideas, people, or texts and looking to see how they are the same and different.

Clue words: alike, both, same, similar, like, in common, in comparison to, different, but, differ, while unlike, not alike, difference on the other hand, however, although, even though, in contrast to.

38) Context Clues- Sometimes we have to read around a word to find out what it means. There are different kinds of context clues
1. Definition- Mr Fry is an **affable** principal. He is pleasantly easy to approach and always friendly.

2. Synonym- Mr. Fry is quite **<u>affable</u>**. In fact he reminds me of Ms. Baker. Do you remember how kind she was?

3. Antonym- I miss Mr. Fry. Our new principal is <u>cranky</u> and <u>unapproachable</u>. Mr. Fry was so **<u>affable.</u>**

4. Example- Mr. Fry is an **<u>affable</u>** principal. He knows everybody's name. If you have a problem, talk to him.

5. Inference- You don't need to worry about talking to Mr. Fry. He is an **<u>affable</u>** principal.

39) <u>Text Features-</u> title, photo, heading, caption, diagram, map, bold print, time line, table of contents, index, illustration, glossary. (found in non-fiction)

40) <u>Realistic Fiction-</u> Realistic Fiction is a story using made up characters that could happen in real life. The setting is real, the characters could be real people, there is a problem and a solution, the author does not use "I, me, or my."

41) <u>Non-fiction-</u> Non-fiction is an informational text with true facts. It can be read in any order and teaches the reader something.

42) <u>Poetry-</u> 3 Things to find in a poem…
1. Look for clues to know how the author or characters feel and what they are thinking.
2. Look for the theme
3. Listen for the rhyme

Line- a single line in a poem	metaphor-comparison saying one thing IS another
stanza – the paragraph in a poem	hyperbole- an exaggeration
rhyme- words that have the same ending sounds	idiom- phrase or hidden meaning
simile-compares two things using words "like" or "as"	sensory details-describing using 5 senses

43) <u>Biography –</u> a text written about a person's life by somebody else.

44) <u>Autobiography-</u> authors write a text about his/her own life.

44) <u>Theme-</u> The moral, message, or life lesson the author wants you to learn from the story.

QUESTIONS TO ASK: What did the character learn? How did the characters grow or change? What message is the author trying to send? What important part of life is this story about?

COMMON THEMES (EXAMPLES): courage, character, forgiveness, love, hard work, bravery, being yourself, culture/tradition, teamwork, responsibility, compassion, overcoming challenges, family, respect, kindness, friendship, hope, equality, honesty