Resource Guide

_____

Genres- different types of literature

Fiction (not real)

Realistic Fiction- could possibly happen but is not real

Historical Fiction- pretend story about a real time period

Scientific Fiction- story that has science elements

Fantasy- story has mythical creatures, larger than life, or talking animals

Mystery- has suspense

Folktales- teaches a lesson

Fable- teaches a moral

Legends-Stories written about a real life hero and his/her mighty deeds

Myths-Pertains to the actions of the gods and/or goddesses

Non-Fiction (real)

Biography- written by someone else about another person

Autobiography- written by the person the story is about

Information- information on a specific topic

Theme- is a broad idea, message, or moral of a story. The message may be about life, society, or human nature

Main Idea- identify the main idea in the passage

Supporting details support the main idea in the passage.

Question Starters:

- What is this paragraph mostly about?
- What is the main idea of this paragraph or passage?
- What are the supporting details that support the main idea of _____?

Plot- only for fiction and explains the 5 parts of a story

Exposition- beginning of the story and includes setting (where the story is taking place) and any characters

Rising Action- the action begins and sometimes a problem presents itself

Climax- the most exciting part of the story

Falling Action- the action is starting to wrap up and sometimes a solution is presented

Resolution- the end of the story

Question starters:

- Who are the main characters in the story?

- Where is this story taking place, what is the setting?

- What happens at the beginning of the story?

- What happens at the end of the story?

Predicting- making an educated guess as to what is going to happen next in the story

Question Starters:

- What is going to happen next in the story?

- Can you make a prediction about this story based on the title?

Problem and Solution- identifying the problem in the story and finding what the solution is in the text

Question Starters:

- What is the problem in the text?

- How is the problem solved? What is the solution?

Fact and Opinion

Fact- something that can be proven to be true

Opinion- something that is an opinion is something that you think and cannot be proven

***Students will be asked the difference between a fact and opinion and find examples in the text.

Question Starters:

- What is an example of a fact from the text?

- What is your opinion of this text?

- Give an example of an opinion from the text.

Cause and Effect- A cause is the reason why something happens. The effect is what happens because of the cause.

Examples:

1. Cause: The class was very talkative and loud.

   Effect: The class did not have recess.

2. Cause: It snowed a lot last night.

   Effect: School was cancelled.

***Ask students what is the cause of an event in the story or why something happens.

Drawing Conclusions- combining several pieces of information to make an inference is called drawing a conclusion.

It is almost like reading between the lines. When students draw conclusions, it is not directly stated in the text.

Example: It is cold outside and it is the middle of the winter. There is white everywhere and it is piling up on the ground. What can you infer from the passage?

I can infer that it is snowing outside and that there is snow on the ground.

Sentence Starters:

- I infer that…..

Making Connections- connecting parts of a text to yourself, another text that you have read, or something in the world.

Types of Connections:

1. Text to Text- reading two things and finding what is similar and making connections

2. Text to Self- connecting what you have read to something that has happened to you.

3. Text to World- connecting to what you have read and to what you have seen out in the world.