

**adjective-** is a word that describes a noun or pronoun. Ex. The field is dotted with **beautiful** flowers.

**adverb-** a word that describes a verb. It tells how, when, where, or how often. Ex. *The bell rang **loudly**.*

**antonym** - is a word that has the opposite meaning of another word .  
For example : *hot -cold, tall - short*

**apostrophes-** (') serve two different purposes: They take the place of one or more letters in contraction. Ex. *Do not ----- Don't .They show procession or ownership.*  
Ex. *The house of the boy----- The boy's house.*

**autobiography-** a story you write about your own life.

**biography-** a story you write about someone else's life.

**brochure-** a pamphlet or small booklet that gives information about a topic

**caption-** a group of words or sentences that go with a picture or pictograph

**characters** - people in a story

**character sociogram-** is a way to show how characters in a story or book respond to one another.

**cinquain poem-** a poem that focuses on one idea or tells a single story. It is five lines long and it follows a set pattern.

*Line #1- one word-state the title.(Usually a noun).*

*Line #2- two words-describes the title.( Usually adjectives).*

*Line #3- three words- express action.( Usually a verb or verbs).*

*Line #4- four words- tell about a feeling or observation.*

*Line #5- five words- use another word for the title. (Usually a noun).*

**climax** - the height of the tension and conflict in a story

**compare** - to tell how two or more things are alike

**compound sentence**- are made up of two or more main ideas that are joined with a connecting word such as “and,” “but,” or “or.” *Ex. Ali ate a banana and Akira ate an orange.*

**conflict** - is a struggle between individuals or forces in a piece of writing

**contrast** - to tell how two or more things are different

**dash**- adds information in the middle of a sentence; used instead of parentheses - shows that the speaker didn't finish the thought - emphasizes the words that follow; used instead of a comma or colon.

**dialogue**- a conversation between characters.

**ellipsis (...)**- shows that there is a pause; tells the reader to pause after the word.

**fable**-a fictional story that teaches a lesson in the form of a moral.

**falling action** - the events that lead to the end of a story

**fiction**-a telling of imaginary events and characters.

**flashbacks**- tell about events that are linked to the main action of the story but that happened earlier on. They are one way for authors to give readers missing information that will help them understand what's happening.

**focal point** - where the viewers eye should look

**foreshadowing**- hinting at the future events occurring later in a writing.

**genre**- a type of text or literary form.

*Examples: science fiction, mystery, historical fiction.*

**glossary**- a list of words and their meanings that are important to a particular subject or topic. Glossaries are usually found in books, articles, and reports that have unfamiliar words.

**Haiku** - a Japanese poem about nature that has 17 syllables. Line 1 has 5 syllables, Line 2 has 7 syllables, and line 3 has 5 syllables

**homonym** - are words that are pronounced alike but have different meanings  
For example : *see-sea, to-too-two*

**homographs**- words that are spelled the same, that may or may not sound the same, and that have different meanings. *Ex. Can you open the can?*

**homophones**- are words that sound the same, that have different meanings, and that have different spelling. *Ex. The knight rode into the night.*

**idioms**- phrases or expressions that mean more than what the individual words say.  
*Ex. The name rang a bell real meaning The name sounded familiar.*

**metaphor** - comparing two unlike things without using like or as.  
For example : *My life is a dream.*

**mime**- is short for pantomime. It is a type of drama in which you use only body movements and facial expressions.

**monologue**- is a one- sided conversation, delivered to an audience that doesn't have an opportunity to respond, used to express feelings and thoughts on a subject, sometimes rehearsed and even unplanned, sometimes presented dramatically.

**myth**- stories which explain the mysteries of life. Myths usually have larger- than - life characters. In ancient times, these characters were often gods or heroes.

**narrative**- an account of a real or imaginary happening.

**nonfiction**- any piece of prose writing not based on the imaginary.

**noun**- is a word that names a person, place, or quality. *Ex. door, chair*

**outline** - is a framework that helps you to organize your ideas.

**personification**- a figure of speech whereby humanlike qualities are given to nonhuman things.

*Example: The leaves were dancing around the yard.*

**process diagram**- shows the steps of a process in the correct order. *Ex. The story of*

*a leaf.*

**pronoun-** is a word that is used in place of a noun. Ex. *Eli read a story. He enjoyed the story.*

**plot-**the development of the action in the story.

**point of view** - the perspective from which a story is told.

**pourquoi tale-** it is fiction that explain “ why”. It usually describes something in nature.

**resolution** - the conclusion or end of a story

**rising action** - the events in a story that lead to the high point

**setting** - where and when a story takes place

**simile** - describes people, places, things, or events by comparing them to something else by using like or as.

For example : *My life is like a dream.*

**simple sentences-** are built around one main idea. They have two parts: a subject (the person, thing, or idea that the sentence is about) and a predicate (the part that tells what subject is doing). Ex. *Ali ate a banana.*

**stereotype-** to make an oversimplified opinion of something.

*Example: All basketball players are tall.*

**suspense-**the anxious anticipation of a reader to the outcome of a story.

**synonym** - is a word that has the same or nearly the same meaning as one or more other word.

For example : *help - aid, cold - chilly*

**tall tale-** an exaggerated story.

**tanka-** is a type of Japanese poem that describes something in nature or that

expresses a feeling about nature. Tanka poems are five lines long and follow this pattern:

*Line 1: 5 syllables*

*Line 2: 7 syllables*

*Line 3: 5 syllables*

*Line 4: 7 syllables*

*Line 5: 7 syllables*

**theme** -is the unifying subject or topic of a piece of writing; its central message.

**topic sentence**- a sentence stating the main idea or subject of a paragraph, report,

**voice**- the personality of the speaker that is revealed in a writing.