

Literary Devices RL.2.4

Figurative language makes a passage more interesting to read. Though, it can be confusing. Listed below are the most common devices.

alliteration - all words begin with the same letter (Peter piper picked purple pickles perfectly)

hyperbole - exaggerated statement (The cow jumped over the moon)

onomatopoeia - words that imitate sound (swoosh! pop! crack!)

idiom - words without a literal meaning (It's raining cats and dogs! -It's raining hard)

personification - gives human qualities to inanimate objects (The lightning danced across the sky)

nuance (shades of meaning) humid, warm, hot, sweltering, blistering// windy, cool, chilly, cold, freezing, frigid

red herring - a false clue to draw away from the argument (Teacher: Did you do your homework? Student: Is it true we're having a fire drill?)

adage - a saying that becomes true over time. i.e., a rising tide raises all boats

proverb - a true saying. i.e., Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day; teach a man to fish and you feed him for a lifetime

similes and **metaphors** are the other two (mentioned in SideKick flyer)

Text Structure RI.2.5

Text structure refers to how information is organized in a text or passage. For example: a cookbook is organized in sequential order. Directions must be followed in the correct order to achieve the right outcome.

problem and solution - a passage may outline the problems associated with a particular topic and then offer solutions (answers) afterwards

compare and contrast - an article may show how things are alike and then demonstrate how they are different (e.g., football and soccer)

cause and effect - a text may list many causes and then show the effects of the causes. The Revolutionary War was caused because the colonists were forced to pay unfair taxes. As a result (the effect), the Colonists went to war against Great Britain and won.

description - the author uses descriptive words to describe the people, places and events in the passage.

sequence - events in a text are organized in a certain order (e.g., before, during, after, later, then, now, soon, finally, and next)

main idea and details - the passage will begin with the main idea and then support it with many details

draw conclusions - information is presented first and then you have to correctly decide what the conclusion should be

Context (Clues) L.3.4

Context (like texting on a phone) is all the words that form sentences and paragraphs. Context is used when trying to figure out unknown words.

synonym - The latrine is out of order, but the bathroom down the hall is operational.

antonym - A Happy Meal from McDonalds is less expensive than buying a hamburger a la carte.

definition - look for an explanation near the unknown word.

The U.S. Census (**people count**) occurs every ten years.

study surrounding sentences - read the sentence **before** and the sentence **after** the unknown word. That's where you'll find your answer.

footnote² - they're usually found near the bottom of the passage or the bottom of the page. They explain unknown words in kid's language.

repetition of words - the unknown word will be repeated in different sentences and used in different ways.

The library is filled with lots of **periodicals**. They're also located in the check-out line at Publix and Wal-mart. **Periodicals** usually have famous people on the front cover. **Periodicals** are printed weekly or monthly. **Periodicals** usually cost less than traditional books. (you get the idea that periodicals are magazines)