

# Mentor Handbook!

## Reading Skill Focus:

Part 1/2: Discovering Meaning through Structure: Transition Words (Ch. 1-4)

Part 3: Author's tone: Figurative Language and Tone (Ch. 5-7)

Part 4: Modes of Writing: 4 modes of writing and Modes of Organization (Ch. 8-9)

Part 5: Reading Critically: Fact and Opinion (Ch. 10-13)

## Vocabulary Words:

### **Obey:**

To do what somebody else is telling you to do

### **Bribe:**

When someone tells you to do something and you will get something in return.

### **Frighten:**

Make someone afraid/scared of you by your words or actions.

### **Threaten:**

When someone tells you they will hurt you or do something mean to you or somebody else because you don't obey them.

## Definitions of modes of writing:

### **Narrative:**

Generally, writing about an event in a personal way. A rhetorical strategy. Narrative writing tells a story or part of a story.

### **Expository:**

Expository writing is a type of writing, the purpose of which is to inform, explain, describe, or define the author's subject to the reader. Expository text is meant to deposit information and is the most frequently used type of writing by students in colleges and universities. Uses facts and examples.

### **Persuasive:**

Persuasive writing, also known as an argument, is used to convince the reader of a writer's argument(s) relating to a debatable issue. Writing intended to convince, argue, or influence the reader.

### **Descriptive:**

Emphasis is on providing a lot of details that describe a person, place, things, concept or experience.

## Transition Words:

### **Categories:**

Combine, break down, classify, class and sub class, group, divide, and type

### **Cause-and-Effect:**

Due to, for, bring about, as a result, resulting, since, therefore, and so

### **Comparison:**

All, and, as, both, in comparison, just as, likewise, like, and just as

### **Contrast:**

Although, but, despite, in opposition, instead, nevertheless, however, and even so

**Steps in a Process:**

After, afterward, at this point, next, now, first, second, third, then, and finally

**Examples:**

Such as, for example, for instance, such as, to demonstrate, and to illustrate

**Define:**

Is defined as, is described by, is called, means, and refers to

**Defining Tone:****Admiring**

(thinking with delight or approval)

**Amazed**

(feeling great wonder or astonished)

**Angry**

(strong resentment)

**Appreciative**

(thankful; grateful)

**Charming**

(very pleasing; delightful)

**Critical**

(finding fault with; disapproving)

**Depressed**

(sad, gloomy, or discouraged)

**Humorous**

(funny or amusing; comical)

**Optimistic**

(looking on the bright side)

**Pessimistic**

(thinking the worst)

**Sarcastic**

(mocking, sneering, or cutting speech)

**Serious**

(deep though, not joking or fooling around)

**Surprised**

(struck by a sudden feeling of wonder by something unexpected)

**Tragic**

(mournful; dreadful)

**Whinny**

(complaining or begging in a way that lacks dignity)

## *Materials:*

Books:

Snow Day

by:

~

If you take a Mouse to the Movies

by:

Being Bossy

by:

Pencil

Pen

Paper

List of Vocabulary words for 5 students

## *Student's Reflections/Comprehension Check Up:*

Sandra (Fry):

Aleeza (Erie):

Sean (Bologna):

Antonio (Galveston):