

Quizzes and Vocab.

Being Bossy (6/14/2011)

Part 5: Fact and Opinion

Quiz:

Make a hypothesis on what you think will happen in this book.
What do you think is going to happen to the bossy girl, Katie?
Have you ever played with a bossy person? Explain.
How did they make you feel and are you still friends with them?
How are some ways that Katie could change to be nicer?
Do you think Tamie should be mean back to Katie or did she handle herself well?
Bossy people tell others what to do. Is that a fact or opinion?
I don't like playing hide and seek. Is that a fact or opinion?
Was your hypothesis right?
What did you learn from this book?

Vocabulary:

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.

If You Take a Mouse to the Movies (6/16/2011)

Part 4: Modes of Writing and Organization

Quiz:

What is the type of writing used in this book?
What type of organization was used in this book?
Explain what the difference is between narrative and expository writing is?
Have you ever read this book or ones like it?
Have you learned these styles of writing in school yet?
When you read books would you rather read a true story, one that entertains you that isn't real, or one that makes you change your opinion on something? Explain.
Write me a short story based on a writing style and tell me if it is persuasive, narrative, or expository.

Vocabulary:

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.

Snow Day (6/21/2011)

Part 1: Transition Words and Patterns of Organization

Quiz:

What is the type of transitions were used in this book?

Point out some of the transition words for me.

What type of organization was used in this book?

Will you use the list of transition words I gave you in order to make your writing better?

Vocabulary:

Ways of Organization:

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

Chronological order: After, at last, following, finally, next, seasons, soon, then, in a year, month, week, and day

Where the Sidewalk Ends (6/23/2011)

Part 3: Author's Tone

Quiz:

What is the type of writing used in Hug O' War?

What is the type of writing used in The Fourth?

What is the type of writing used in The Land of Happy?

What was your favorite poem?

How can you tell what the author is feeling?

Vocabulary:

Inferring 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 thought, 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)