

Sixth Grade 101 LA Facts

- 1. ALLITERATION:** Repeated consonant sounds occurring at the beginnings of words and within words as well. Alliteration is used to create melody, establish mood, call attention to important words, and point out similarities and contrasts. **Example:** Sophisticated Selma sat sipping sassafras sodas while listening to Sally snore soundly.
- 2. ASSONANCE:** Repetition of vowel sounds used in poetry. **Example:** Africian antelopes have antelers.
- 3. ALLUSION:** Reference to a statement, person, or an event from literature, religion, history, etc.
- 4. ANALOGY:** Comparison between things.
- 5. ANALYZE:** To examine the problem carefully and in detail.
- 6. ANECDOTE:** A short and amusing or interesting story about a real incident or person.
- 7. ARGUMENT:** A reason(s) given with the aim of persuading others that an action or idea is right or wrong
- 8. AUTOBIOGRAPHY:** Story of a person's life written or told by himself/herself.
- 9. BIOGRAPHY:** An account of a person's life written by another person. Sometimes a biographer tries to make his work more interesting by adding imaginary details to a particular incident.
 1. He may describe the character's physical traits and personality.
 2. He may show the character's speech and behavior.
 3. He may give the opinions and reactions of other characters toward the individual.
 4. He may show the character's thoughts and feelings.
- 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY:** A list of references (book, article, website, etc.) that were cited in a report or essay, usually printed as an appendix
- 11. CHARACTERIZE:** Describe the special qualities or feature that set apart someone or something. **Example:** A camel is characterized by a hump.
- 12. Chronological/sequential Order:** List events in the order they occurred.
- 13. SPATIAL ORDER:** Organizational pattern where items are arranged according to their physical position or relationship. **Example:** Description of a shelf from top to bottom.
- 14. CLAIM:** A statement one makes that needs to be disputed to determine truth.

- 15. CLICHÉ:** A word or phrase used so many times that it has lost its originality.
Example: “That’s a piece of cake!”
- 16. CLIMAX:** The highest point of interest or excitement in a plot.
- 17. COMPARE:** Point out the similarities.
- 18. CONTRAST:** Point out the differences.
- 19. CONNOTATION:** The feelings and associations that have come to be attached to a word. **Example:** cheap/inexpensive
- 20. DENOTATION:** The actual dictionary meaning of a word.
- 21. CRITICIZE, evaluate:** Give evidence on both sides of an issue, draw conclusions from the evidence, and make a judgment about the topic.
- 22. CONFLICT:** A struggle between opposing forces; a clash of actions, ideas, desires, or values. A conflict may take place between a character and an outside force (**EXTERNAL**) or within the character himself (**INTERNAL**).
- 23. CONTEXT CLUES:** Examining the parts of a sentence surrounding the word for definition/explanation.
- 24. DIAGRAM:** Two or more letters that represent one speech sound (ch, sh, etc.)
- 25. DIALOGUE:** Conversation between characters in a short story, novel, play, poem, or work of nonfiction. Dialogue may be used to provide background information, to reveal character and character relationships, or to advance the story.
- 26. EPIC:** A long poem written in a dignified style, telling the story of a hero or heroes.
- 27. ESSAY:** A short, nonfictional composition on a single subject that usually presents the author’s personal views.
- 28. EVENT (Episode):** An incident or happening that is part of a progression or larger sequence
- 29. EVIDENCE (textual):** Pieces of information that prove or disprove something
- 30. FABLE:** A very brief story in prose or verse that teaches a moral, a practical lesson about how to succeed in life.
- 31. FACT:** Something that can be proven to be true.
- 32. OPINION:** A belief or statement that cannot be proven to be true.
- 33. FANTASY:** Fiction that contains impossible situations, events, or characters. Fantasy includes fables, fairy tales, ghost stories, and science fiction. It often, though not always, develops a theme.

34. FICTION: Writings such as novels and short stories, which tell imaginary happenings and characters.

35. FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE: Colorful language used to paint a vivid picture. The most common figures of speech are simile, metaphor, personification, and hyperbole.

36. FLASHBACK: An interruption in the action of a story, play, or work of nonfiction to show an episode that happened at an earlier time. A flashback is usually used to provide background information necessary to an understanding of the characters or the plot.

37. FOLK TALE: A story with no known author originally passed on from one generation to another by word of mouth.

38. FORESHADOWING: An author's use of hints or clues about events which will occur later in a narrative.

39. GENRES: Categories of writing/literature mark by a distinct style, form, or content that includes: Historical Fiction, Fantasy, Biography, etc.

40. HYPERBOLE: An obvious and intentional exaggeration; an extravagant statement not meant to be taken literally, such as "I waited an eternity."

41. IMAGERY: Concrete details that appeal to the senses. By using specific images, an author establishes mood and arouses emotion in his readers.

42. IDIOM: Phrases which are figurative, meaning they can't be literally understood.
Example: He got cold feet on his wedding day.

43. INFER: To make a well informed guess **Ex:** If you see your mom's bag on the table, you can *INFER* that she is home.

44. INFERENCE: A reasonable and intelligent conclusion drawn from hints provided by the author.

45. INTERPRET: Determine and explain the meaning.

46. IRONY: The contrast between what is expected, or what appears to be, and what actually is. **Example** - a police officer shoplifting.

a). Irony of situation is based on the difference between the way events work out and what is expected to happen or what seems appropriate.

47. LEGEND: A story usually based on some historical fact that has been passed down from one generation to another.

48. MEDIA: The main means of mass communication such as internet, television, news websites, etc.

49. METAPHOR: A comparison with another object or concept as in "He is smarter than a calculator."

50. MYTH: An old story or legend told about imaginary persons and events to explain the early history and beliefs of a race or nation.

51. NARRATOR: The person who tells the story. The author may tell the story directly or he may tell it through one of his characters. When an author allows a character to tell a story, it is limited to what the character can see, hear, think, and express. He lets that character's personal feelings affect the way the story is told.

52. NON-FICTION: Writings that tell of real-life events and people.

53. NOVEL: A long fictional story about imaginary characters treated as if they were real.

54. NUANCES: Subtle differences in shades of meaning, expression, or sound.

55. ONOMATOPOEIA: The use of a word whose sound imitates or suggests a meaning. (Boom, bang, snuffle, etc.)

56. ORAL TRADITION: Stories, songs, or poems that are passed down orally from one generation to another.

57. PARAPHRASE: A restatement of a written work in which the meaning is expressed in other words.

58. PERSONIFICATION: Giving human qualities to animals or things.

59. PLAGIARISM: The practice of taking someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as your own.

60. PLOT: The significant pattern of action in a short story, novels, or play. The plot usually involves one or more conflicts, which may be external or internal.

61. POETRY: Writings in rhythmical language, sometimes using rhyme.

62. POINT OF VIEW: The author's choice of a narrator for his story. This choice determines the amount of information a reader will be given. The three major points of view are:

a). Personal or first person: The narrator ("I") is a character in the story who can reveal only his own thoughts and feelings and what he sees and is told by other characters.

b). Third person objective: The narrator is an outsider who can report only what he sees and hears.

c). Omniscient: The narrator is an all-knowing outsider who can enter the minds of one or all of the characters.

63. PUN: A play on words, a statement where the words can be used in two different ways (ex: Writing with a broken pencil is "pointless")

64. PROPAGANDA: is an organized attempt to persuade people to accept certain ideas or to take certain actions.

- 65. GENERALIZATION/STEREOTYPE:** Making a statement about a whole group based on the actions of one person.
- 66. BANDWAGON APPROACH:** Trying to persuade someone to do, think, or buy something because it is popular or everyone is doing it.
- 67. REALISM:** The attitude of accepting a situation as it is and being prepared to deal with it accordingly.
- 68. RESOLUTION:** The final part of the plot where the character's problems are solved.
- 69. RHYME:** The repetition of syllable sounds.
- a). Rhyming words within a line of poetry are called **internal rhymes**.
 - b). End words that share a particular sound are called **end rhymes**.
 - c). The pattern of rhyming sounds at the ends of lines is called **rhyme scheme**.
- 70. RHYTHM:** A series of stressed and unstressed sounds in a group of words. Rhythm may be regular or it may be varied.
- 71. SATIRE:** A written work in which humor is used to expose human mistakes of wickedness.
- 72. SETTING:** The time and place in which the events of a narrative occur.
- 73. SHORT STORY:** A short, fictional work that unites a plot, characters, and theme.
- 74. SIMILE:** A figure of speech in which two unlike things are compared using like or as.
Example: "He screeched like an owl."
- 75. SUMMARIZE:** Give a brief statement of the main points of (something).
- 76. SYMBOL:** A person, place, event, or object which has a meaning in itself but suggests other emotional meanings as well. A particular symbol may mean different things to different people.
- 77. THEME:** The author's basic idea or truth in a fictional work. A theme, or a comment on life, should not be confused with a moral, or rule to live by.
- 78. THESIS STATEMENT:** a short statement, usually one sentence, that summarizes the main point or claim of an essay supported throughout the rest of the work.
- 79. TONE:** An author's attitude toward his subject as expressed in a literary work. Tone is conveyed through the author's choice of words and details and his descriptions of characters and events.
- 80. TRAGEDY:** A work showing a hero in a serious moral struggle, which ends in ruin or unhappiness.

SENTENCE STRUCTURE

81. CLAUSE: A group of words that contains a subject and a verb and is used as part of a sentence.

a) Independent Clause: Expresses a complete thought. **Ex:** We walked to school.

b) Dependent (Subordinate) Clause: Does not express a complete thought, but still has a subject and verb. **Ex:** when Mr. Miller yelled.

82. PRONOUN: A word that takes the place of a noun.

a). Subject Pronoun: used when the pronoun is the subject of the sentence. **Ex:** It is my favorite book.

b). Object Pronoun: the object that is affected in some way by the subject of the sentence. **Ex:** I like to read it.

c). Possessive Pronoun: A pronoun used to indicate who (or what) owns something. **Ex:** Her book was in the room.

d). Intensive Pronoun: A pronoun that uses reflexive pronouns to add emphasis to the subject of the sentence. The intensive/reflexive pronouns are *myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves* and *themselves*.

e). Personal Pronoun: A pronoun designating the person speaking (I, me, we, us), the person spoken to (you), or the person or thing spoken about (he, she, it, they, him, her, them).

f): Indefinite Pronoun: A pronoun that refers to a non-specific person or thing. The most common ones are: all, any, anyone, anything, each, everybody, everyone, everything, few, many, nobody, none, one, several, some, somebody, and someone.

83. ANTECEDENT: the noun or noun phrase that a pronoun refers to. **Ex.** Sally ran to her house.

84. PHRASE: A group of words that does NOT contain a subject or verb. **Ex.** before the first test

85. SUBJECT: Central character or idea, noun, main point.

86. PREDICATE: Action that takes place, verb, subject performance (verb and everything after).

SPELLING TERMS

87. ROOT WORD: The main part of a word. **Example:** reasonable-- reason.

88. PREFIX: One or more letters added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning. **Example:** unreasonable-- un.

89. SUFFIX: One or more letters added to the end of a word to change its meaning. **Example:** reasonable-- able.

90. SYNONYM: A word that has a similar meaning to another word. **Example:** heat/warmth.

91. ANTONYM: A word that has the opposite meaning of another word. **Example:** hot/cold.

92. HOMONYM: A word that sounds the same as another but has a different spelling and meaning. **Example:** dear/deer.

POETRY TERMS

93. LIMERICK: A humorous five line verse that has a regular meter and the rhyme scheme aabba.

94. STANZA: A group of lines in a poem that form a unit.

95. REFRAIN: A repeated word, phrase, line, or group of lines in a poem, speech, or song. They are used for emphasis, emotional effects, or to create rhythm.

96. FREE VERSE: Poetry that has no regular pattern of rhythm or rhyme.

97. BALLAD: A simple song or songlike poem with a refrain. It usually tells a story.

98. NARRATIVE: A poem that tells a story.

99. LYRIC: A poem, usually short, that expresses the feelings of the poet instead of telling a story.

100. SONNET: A fourteen line lyric poem with a strict form and rhyme scheme.

101. ODE: A lyric poem on a serious subject, usually addressed to a person or thing.