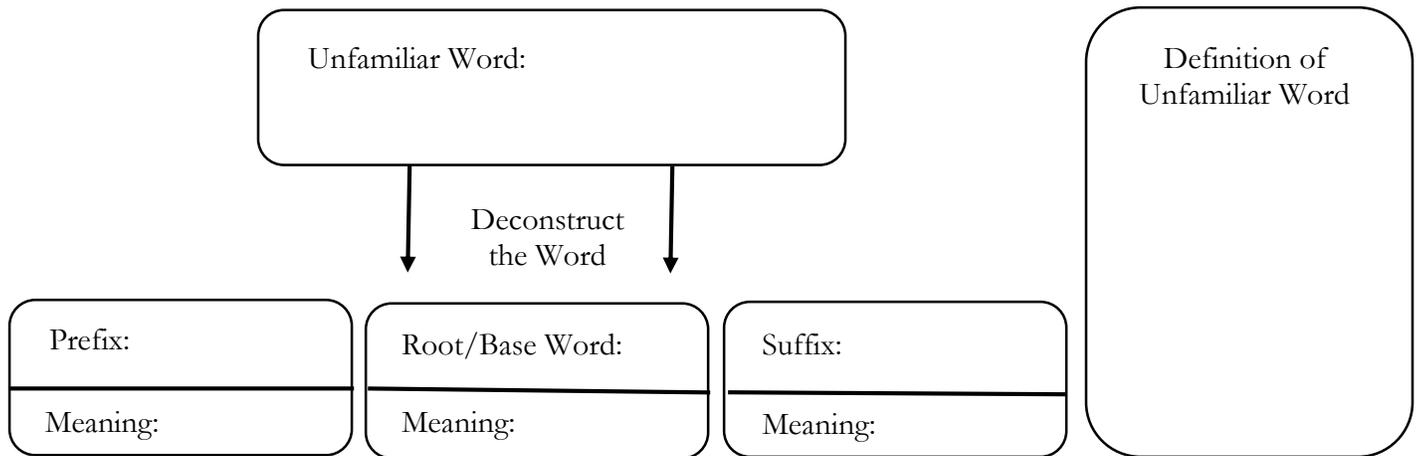
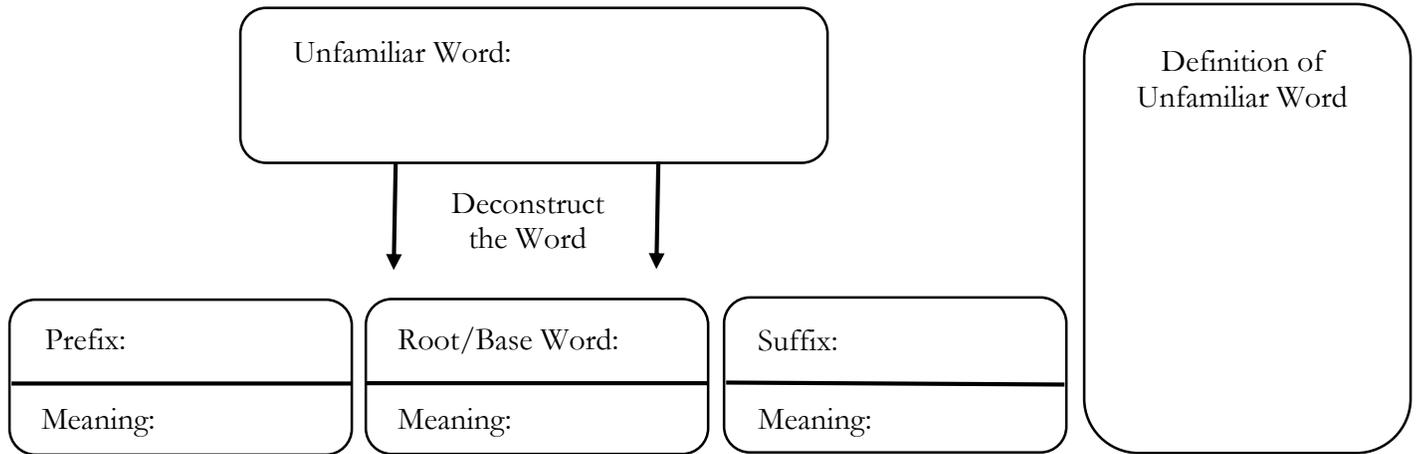
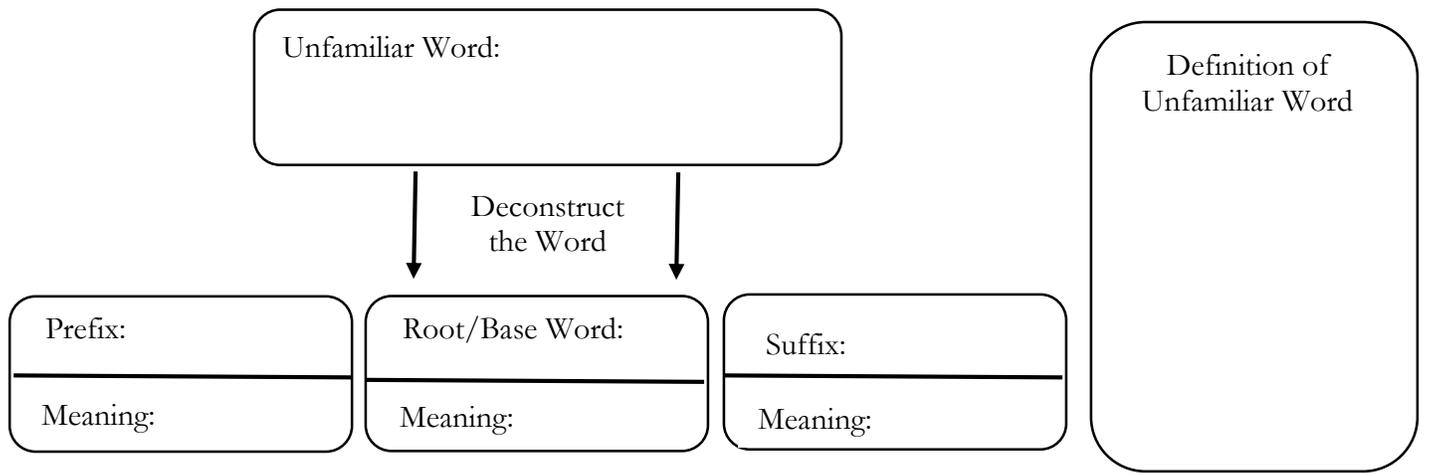


Prefixes, Root Words, Base Words, and Suffixes

Graphic Organizer



Word Bank

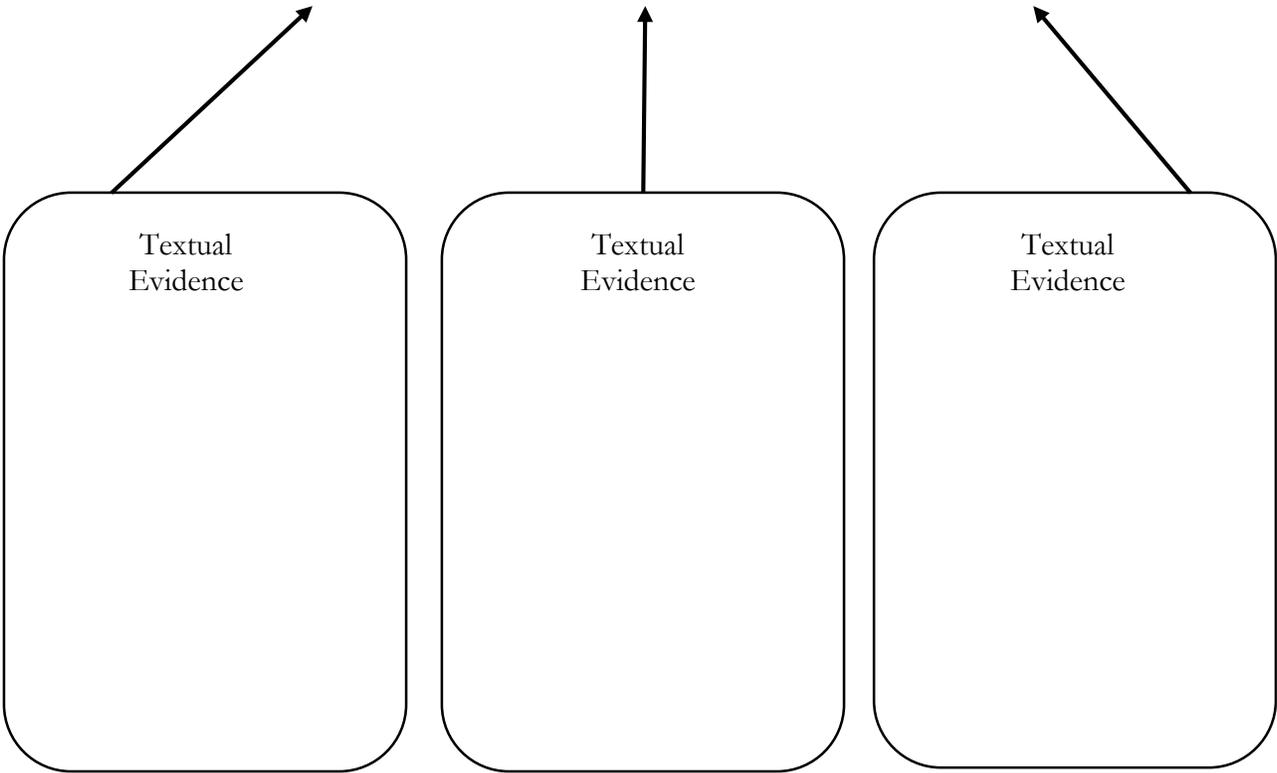
Prefix: a word part added to the beginning of a root or base word

Root/Base Word: a word part to which a prefix and/or a suffix may be added to create a word

Suffix: a word part added to the end of a root or base word

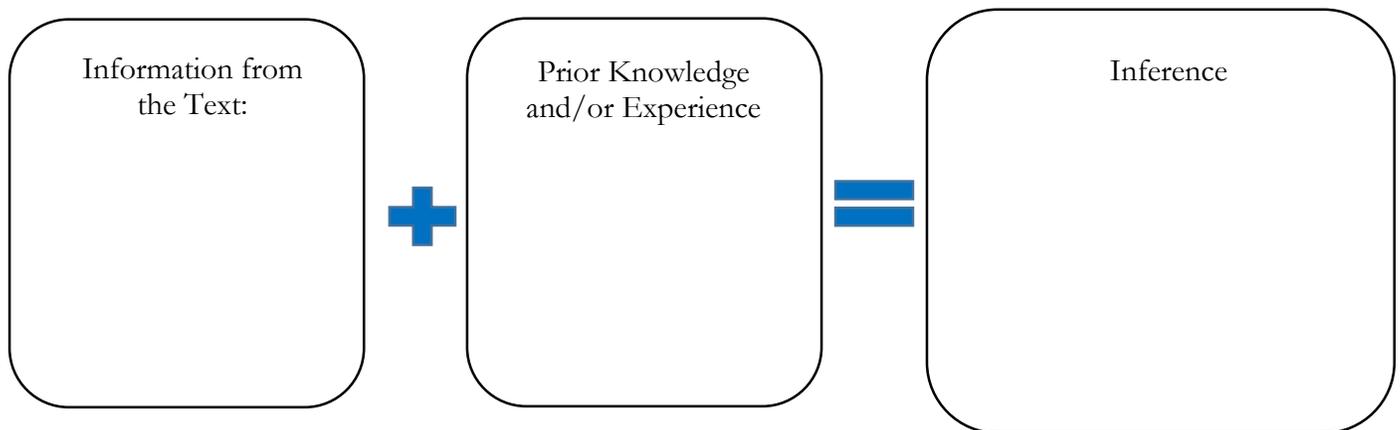
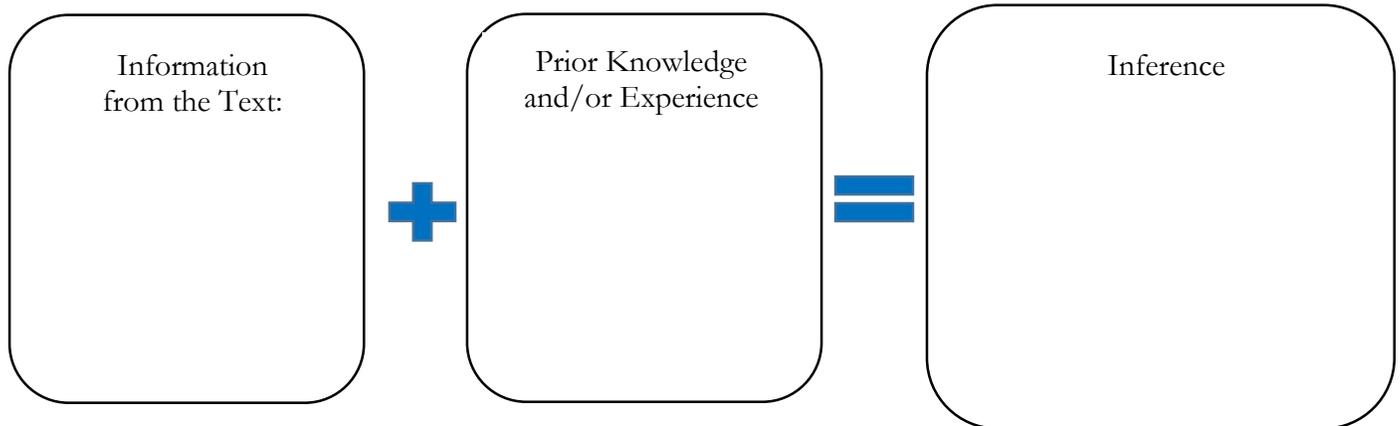
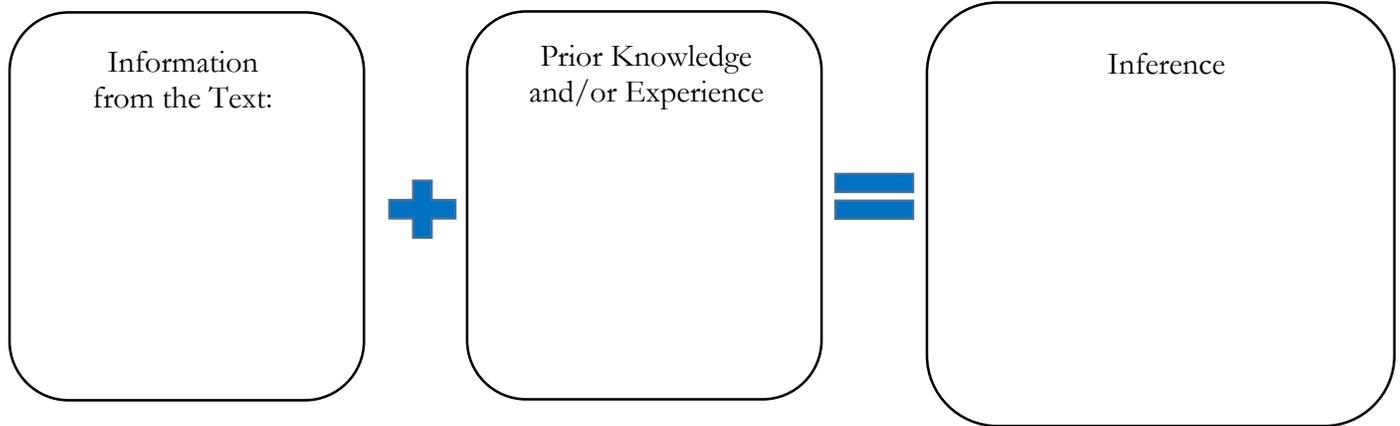
Citing Textual Evidence Graphic Organizer

What the Text Explicitly States:



Word Bank
Cite Evidence- to write or say the words, facts or information used by the author as support for whether a belief or proposition is true or valid
Explicit- clearly stated

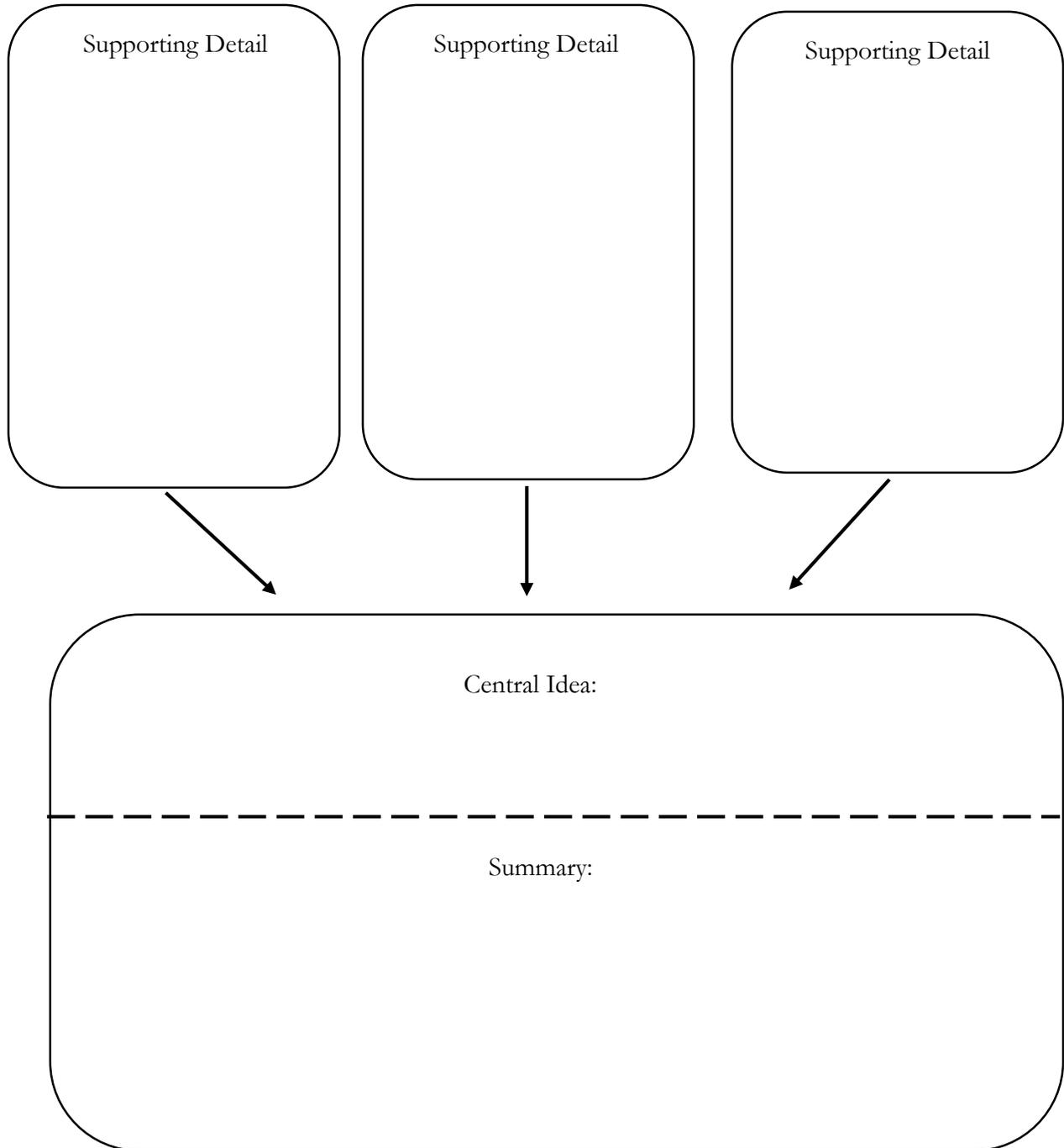
Making Inferences Graphic Organizer



Word Bank

Cite Evidence- to write or say the words, facts or information used by the author as support for whether a belief or proposition is true or valid
Inference- to make a logical assumption based on observed facts from the text and one's own knowledge and/or experience

Determining Central Idea and Summarizing Graphic Organizer



Word Bank

Central Idea- the thought, concept, notion, or impression that is of greatest importance in the text or portion of the text, it may be implied or explicitly stated

Key Details- important words or phrases that support the main idea

Summary- a brief statement that contains the essential ideas of a longer passage

Analyzing Text Features

Graphic Organizer

Topic of Text:	
Text Feature used in the Text:	Explanation of how the text feature impacts the reader's ability to get information from the text:
Text Feature used in the Text:	Explanation of how the text feature impacts the reader's ability to get information from the text:
Text Feature used in the Text:	Explanation of how the text feature impacts the reader's ability to get information from the text:
Text Feature used in the Text:	Explanation of how the text feature impacts the reader's ability to get information from the text:

Types of Text Features

There are 4 types of text features: **Print Features** (relates to print such as font size, color, or style and draw the reader's attention to important information); **Informational Aids** (provides the reader with additional information about the subject of the text); **Organizational Aids** (help the reader to preview text, make predictions, locate information, and activate prior knowledge); and **Graphic Aids** (provides the reader with a visual representation of information connected the subject of the text.

Word Bank

Analyze- to break into smaller components for the purpose of study or examination

Text Feature- a unique characteristic of a text that emphasizes an important idea or detail (e.g., graphic aids, informational aids, organizational aids, and print features)

Analyzing Text Structures

Graphic Organizer

Event, Idea, Concept or Information under Study:
Evidence from the Text that Illustrates the Structure of the Text:

Text Structures	Description
Descriptive	A text written using the descriptive text structure describes what a person, place, thing or idea is like.
Compare and Contrast	A text written using a compare and contrast structure explains how two or more person, places, things, or ideas are alike and/or how they are different.
Cause/Effect	A text written using the cause and effect text structure describes event(s) and tell the reader what happens as a direct result (effect) of the event(s). The cause is the event that serves as the reason for the effect. The effect is the consequence or result of the cause.
Problem/Solution	A text written using this text structure presents a problem and includes information about how it can be or has been solved. It includes a problem: a situation, matter, or person that presents a challenge or struggle and a solution: the answer or possible answer to the challenge or struggle.
Chronological	A text written using the chronological text structure presents information according to the progress of time (times, dates, years, etc.) All chronologies are sequential, but not vice versa.
Sequential	A text written using the sequential text structure presents information such as events or steps in the order that they occurred or should occur (without the use of time); instructions, recipes, directions, and scientific experiments are types of texts that are often written in sequential order.

<p style="text-align: center;">Word Bank</p> <p>Analyze- to break into smaller components for the purpose of study or examination</p> <p>Idea- a thought or conception; plan of action</p> <p>Structure- the arrangement of and relationship between the parts or elements of a whole</p>

Analyzing Point of View Graphic Organizer

What is the author's point of view (opinion, position or perspective on the topic of the text)?

Evidence from the Text
(author's use of words
or phrases)

Evidence from the Text
(author's use of words
or phrases)

Evidence from the Text
(author's use of words
or phrases)

Word Bank

Analyze- to break into smaller components for the purpose of study or examination
Point of View- opinion, perspective, position

Determining Author's Purpose

Graphic Organizer

Title of Text:

Author's Purpose in the Text:

Textual Evidence:

Title of Text:

Author's Purpose in the Text:

Textual Evidence:

Word Bank

Author's Purpose- the author's reason for composing a text

Textual Evidence- words, facts or information used by the author as support for whether a belief or proposition is true or valid

Tracing, Delineating, and Evaluating an Author's Argument Graphic Organizer

What is the author's argument?

Claim#1:

How does the author use reasons and evidence to support Claim #1?

Location of Claim#1:

Claim#2:

How does the author use reasons and evidence to support Claim #2?

Location of Claim#2:

Claim#3:

How does the author use reasons and evidence to support Claim #3?

Location of Claim#3:

Are there any claims unsupported by the reasons and evidence?

Are there any claims supported by the irrelevant evidence?

To what extent is the author's argument connected to logical claims, reasons, and evidence?

Word Bank

Argument- words presented with the aim of persuading thought or action

Claim- an assertion to the truth of something, typically one that is disputed or in doubt

Evaluate- to decide the value or worth after study

Evidence- facts or information used as support for whether a belief or proposition is true or valid

Support- to hold up; reinforce

Trace- to find or discover by investigation

Integrating Information from Multiple Sources, Mediums, and Formats on the Same Topic

Graphic Organizer

Topic of the Sources:	
Title of Source 1:	Title of Source 2:
Medium of Source 1:	Medium of Source 2:
Formats Used in Source 1:	Formats Used in Source 2:
Objective Summary of Source 1:	Objective Summary of Source 2:
Key Evidence from Source 1:	Key Evidence from Source 2:
Integrate Information from both Sources:	

<p>Word Bank</p> <p>Coherent- logical and consistent</p> <p>Integrate- to combine</p> <p>Format- the way in which something is arranged</p> <p>Medium- a means of communicating information</p> <p>Topic- the subject of text</p>
