



# EDZUKATION

"It's a ZOO in education"

# Language Arts GA Milestones Study Guide: 3<sup>rd</sup>

**subject/predicate** - every sentence must have this to be a complete sentence

**subject** – who or what the sentence is about

**predicate** - what the subject is doing

Example: Mary (subject) is riding her bike to the park (predicate).

## parts of speech

**noun** (person, place, thing) - teacher, school, pencil

**adjective** (describes a noun) - red, cool, awesome, clean

**verb** (action) - kicked, running, jump, sliding

**adverb** (describes a verb - usually ends with -ly) - quickly, softly, quietly

**proper noun** (takes place of a noun) – Mr. Rheault (instead of teacher); Wal-Mart (instead of store); Cornelia Elementary (instead of school) \*\*\*proper nouns are ALWAYS CAPITALIZED!!!

**pronoun** (takes place of a noun) – he, she, it: **He** came to school today VS **Mark** came to school today.

## ending marks of a sentence

**declarative (.)** - stating something - I have a red shirt on.

**imperative (.)** - giving a command - “Do your homework,” Mom said.

**interrogative (?)** - ask a question - Do we have school today?

**exclamatory (!)** - to show emotion - YES! We don't have school today!

## rules for capitalizing

- ❖ at the beginning of sentences
- ❖ names of people, names of places (Atlanta Elementary)
- ❖ names of titles (Because of Winn Dixie)
- ❖ the letter “I” when referring to yourself
- ❖ the first word in a quote (“The CRCT is next week”)
- ❖ titles of people (President Obama)
- ❖ days of the week (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday)
- ❖ months (January, February, March)
- ❖ holidays (Christmas, Thanksgiving)
- ❖ religions (Christianity, Buddhism)
- ❖ languages (English, Spanish)
- ❖ states (Georgia, Florida)
- ❖ countries (United States of America, Mexico)
- ❖ the words Mom and Dad are capitalized when you are using them as their name
  - I told Mom I will be home later.
  - I told my mom I will be home later. (Do you see the difference?) 😊

### comma use in a sentence

- ❖ when pausing in a sentence
  - I would come over, but I am grounded.
- ❖ separates a list of items
  - I have a pencil, pen, and eraser.
- ❖ when using quotations
  - Chaz asked, “Can I ride the bike?”
- ❖ after introductory words
  - Well, I finally finished my homework.
- ❖ show relation between a word and a noun (apposition)
  - My teacher, Mr. Rheault, is a great dancer! 😊

### subject/verb agreement

#### singular

- ❖ The student sings. (He or she sings)
- ❖ The bird does migrate south during winter. (It does)

#### plural

- ❖ Your children sing. (They sing)
- ❖ Those birds do migrate south during winter. (They do)

### sentence fragments - a sentence that is not complete

- ❖ There tomorrow. (fragment)
- ❖ I will be there tomorrow. (complete sentence)

### identifying words from other languages

HINT: if it is food from another country, then it is a word from another country

- ❖ tacos, spaghetti, etc...

### homophones - SOUND the same, spelled differently

- ❖ to, two, too

### homographs – LOOK the same but have different meaning

- close
  - Don't stand too CLOSE to the stove.
  - Please CLOSE the door.

### simple sentence - normal complete sentence

- ❖ Gary likes to play football in the morning.

### **compound subject simple sentence**

- ❖ Gary and Todd like to play football in the morning.

### **compound predicate simple sentence**

- ❖ Gary likes to play football and soccer in the morning.

### **complex sentence** - normal sentence plus part of a sentence

- ❖ The teacher returned the homework after she noticed a mistake.

### **dependent clause** - uses words such as since, because, although, that, when

- ❖ I had to go home right after school because Grandma was visiting from out of town!

### **genres/purpose of writing**

**fiction** – made up story

**non-fiction** - true/real

**persuasive** - to convince someone

**information** - to give someone true information about a topic

**entertain** - to make someone laugh, etc...at your story

**inferences/foreshadow** - to say what will happen next based on clues from the story

### **fiction story elements**

**character** - person in the story

**setting** - where the story takes place

**climax** - the most exciting part of the story

**theme** - the lesson throughout the story (Three Little Pigs: work hard)

**plot** – what the story is about

**dialogue** – when characters speak in a story or play

### **non-fiction elements**

**paragraphs** - usually has 4 - 6 sentences

**topic sentences** - what the paragraph is about

**supporting details** - help you to identify the main idea

**main idea** - what the story is about (think of an umbrella - the umbrella is your main idea and ALL the supporting details can fit under the umbrella)

**concluding sentences** - it is the last sentence in a paragraph summing it up

**possessive nouns**

**singular possessive** (one person) – This is the student's food.

**plural possessive** (two or more people) - This is the students' food.

**Main Idea:** There are many fun things to do at the beach



**Details:** play in the sand, swim, sunbathe

**cause and effect** - something happens because of another

❖ The dog ran through the house. It knocked over the lamp.

**summarize** - to retell the whole story in your own words

**paraphrase** - to retell part of the story with the exact words from the story

**fact** (true) - The CRCT starts next week.

**opinion** - (your thoughts) - I think the CRCT is easy.

**idioms** - figurative language

❖ A leopard can't change its spots. (means a person cannot change)

**prefix** - comes before the root word to make a new word

<b>Prefix</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Example</b>
anti-	against	anticlimax
auto-	self	autopilot
circum-	around	circumvent
de-	away from	devalue
dis-	not	disappear
en-	put into	enclose
ex-	former	extract, ex-president
extra-	more than	extracurricular
in-	into	insert
non-	without	nonentity
pre-	before	pretest
un-	not	unfinished

**suffix** - comes after the root word to make a new word

<b>Suffix</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Example</b>
-acy	state or quality	privacy
-al	act or process of	refusal
-ance	state or quality of	maintenance
-dom	place or state of being	freedom, kingdom
-er, -or	one who	trainer, protector
-ism	doctrine, belief	communism
-ist	one who	chemist
-ity, -ty	quality of	veracity
-ment	condition of	argument
-ness	state of being	heaviness
-ship	position held	fellowship
-sion, -tion	state of being	concession, transition

**antonym** (opposite) - up/down

**synonym** (same) - ship/boat

### **parts of a book**

**title page** – front of the book where the title is placed

**thesaurus** - book to find synonyms

**glossary** - at the end of story in the back of the book to help you define words in the story (mini-dictionary)

**index**- at the beginning of the story to tell you the different chapter in the book

**table of contents** – at the beginning of the book and tells what the chapters of the book

### **sensory details**

- ❖ smell, sight, touch, hear, see, taste

### **Contractions**

- ❖ cannot = can't
- ❖ will not = won't
- ❖ do not = don't
- ❖ have not = haven't
- ❖ could not = couldn't
- ❖ should not = shouldn't
- ❖ does not = doesn't
- ❖ has not = hasn't
- ❖ did not = didn't
- ❖ we will = we'll
- ❖ I will = I'll

### **genres**

- ❖ **dramas** – a play
- ❖ **fiction** - false
- ❖ **non-fiction** - true/real

### **author's purpose for writing a story or passage**

- ❖ **persuasive** - to convince someone
- ❖ **information** - to give someone true information about a topic
- ❖ **entertain** - to make someone laugh, etc...at your story

### Additional CRCT vocabulary (these words are found in the CRCT questions)

- ❖ **best** - number 1
- ❖ **main** - number 1
- ❖ **same** - like something else
- ❖ **different** - not like something else
- ❖ **author** - who wrote the story
- ❖ **title** - what the story is called
- ❖ **means** - what something is
- ❖ **chronological order** - order by date
- ❖ **explain** - to tell more about something
- ❖ **phrase** - part of a sentence
- ❖ **purpose** - why we do something
- ❖ **realistic fiction** - false story that could happen
- ❖ **fantasy** - story that usually involves fairies or mystical creatures
- ❖ **historical fiction** - false story that has real facts
- ❖ **science fiction** - story that usually takes place on another planet or involves cool futuristic science possibilities
- ❖ **mystery** - a story with a problem to solve
- ❖ **adventure** - an exciting story
- ❖ **folktale** - story that is passed through generations of different cultures
- ❖ **compare** - telling about 2 or more things that are alike
- ❖ **contrast** - telling about 2 or more things that are different
- ❖ **graphic organizer** - picture to help you understand the story
- ❖ **probably** - about 90% something will happen
- ❖ **illustration** - picture
- ❖ **narrator** - someone who tells the story
- ❖ **major** - character who is in the story most of the time
- ❖ **minor** - character who is in the story just a little bit
- ❖ **tone** - the language in the story (happy, sad, mean, etc...)
- ❖ **poem** - story that rhymes (most of the time)
- ❖ **poet** - writes a poem
- ❖ **alliteration** - most of the beginning consonants are the same (Laughing lamas laughed loudly.)
- ❖ **assonance** - most of the vowel sounds are the same (I park the car in the Harvard yard.)
- ❖ **simile** - comparing using the words LIKE or AS (She is as pretty as the sky.)
- ❖ **metaphor** - direct comparison - (It's a jungle in here!!!)
- ❖ **pattern** - something you see over and over (5, 10, 15, 20, 25)
- ❖ **moral** - the lesson