

ELA 1st 6 Weeks Review

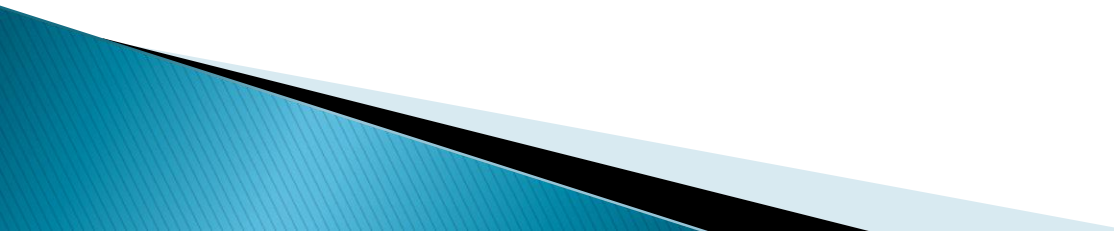
Grammar

- ▶ Two sentences can be joined together by placing a comma before a coordinating conjunction OR by replacing the period with a semicolon. Examples:
 - a. Sam worked all night. He did not finish his project.
 - b. Sam worked all night, but he did not finish his project.
 - c. Sam worked all night; he did not finish his project.

Coordinating Conjunctions

- ▶ For
- ▶ And
- ▶ Nor
- ▶ But
- ▶ Or
- ▶ Yet
- ▶ So = FANBOYS

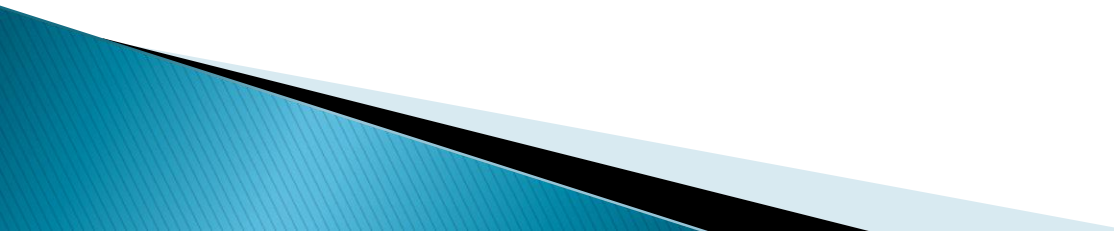
Author's Purpose

- ▶ To inform – gives factual information
 - ▶ To entertain – tells a story
 - ▶ To describe – tells what someone or something is like
 - ▶ To persuade – to influence a person's ideas about a subject
- 

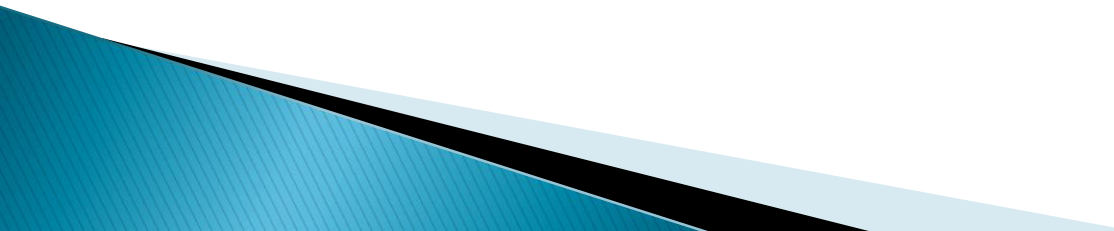
Genre

- ▶ Genre is a type or class of literature, music or movie
- ▶ Genres have two main categories:
 - a. Fiction (completely made up by the author)
 - b. Non-fiction (factual information)

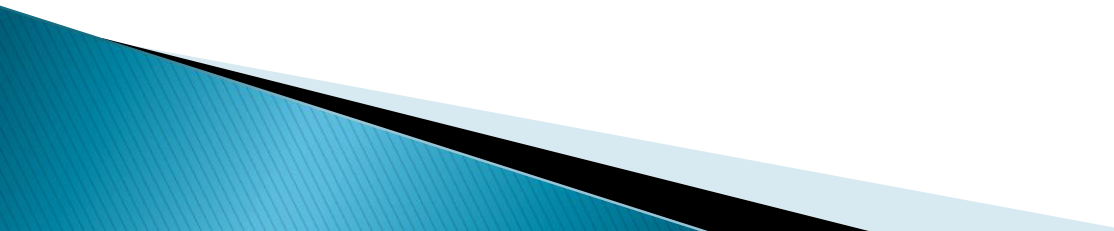
Non-Fiction = Expository

- ▶ Information
 - ▶ Biography
 - ▶ Autobiography
 - ▶ Memoirs
- 

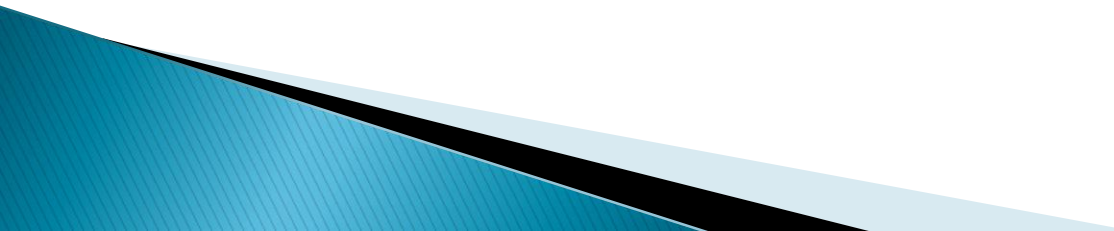
Fiction = Narrative

- ▶ Realistic fiction
 - ▶ Mystery
 - ▶ Science Fiction
 - ▶ Fantasy
 - ▶ Folk Literature
 - ▶ Historical Fiction
- 

Folk Literature = Oral Tradition

- ▶ Myths
 - ▶ Legends
 - ▶ Folk Tales
 - ▶ Fairy Tales
 - ▶ Tall Tales
 - ▶ Fables
- 

Tall Tales

- ▶ Characters are larger than life with super-human capabilities
 - ▶ The character has a problem to solve
 - ▶ Many exaggerations / hyperbole
 - ▶ The plot is funny and impossible
 - ▶ Examples: Paul Bunyan, John Henry, Pecos Bill
- 

Fables

- ▶ Also called Animal Tales because they have characters that represent a human trait.
- ▶ Most have a moral or lesson learned
- ▶ Example: “The Fox and the Grapes”
“The Tortoise and the Hare”
“The Lion and the Mouse”