

# Language Arts Study Guide: 5<sup>th</sup> Grade

**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

## 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

### **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

**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)

**playful language**

**puns** - I wondered why the baseball was getting bigger; then it hit me.

**jokes** - humorous sentences

**palindromes** - reading the same way forward as you can backwards

**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

**conjunction** - conjunctions combine words or phrases together

- I ate the pizza and the pasta.
- Call the movers when you are ready.
  - conjunction examples: and, but, for, or, nor, yet, so

**correlative conjunctions** - they connect two equal grammatical items

- either, neither, nor, or, not only, but also, etc.

**preposition** – words that show a spatial or temporal relationship

- I looked across the lake to see the boathouse.
- Once upon a time, there was a kind girl named Snow White.
  - preposition examples: a, across, against, among, before, below, besides, but, by, except, following, from, in, like, near, of, off, on, to, upon

**interjection** – a word used to express emotion

- “YESSSSS! I got straight A’s!”
- “SHHHHH! The baby is sleeping.”
  - interjection examples: SHHH!! Ahem! Psst! UGH! Whew! PHEW!

**apostrophe use** – when to use an apostrophe:

- with a contraction
  - can’t, don’t, won’t, didn’t, hadn’t, wouldn’t, couldn’t
- to show possession
  - the cat’s whiskers (singular)
  - the students’ pencils (plural)

**quotation marks** – to show someone is speaking in a story or play

- Billy asked his mother, “Can I go over to Brandon’s house please?”

**sensory details** - smell, sight, touch, hear, taste

- ❖ Visual (see) – students playing on the playground; sparkling sand with orange and white mixed colored seashells
- ❖ Sounds (hear) – spring breakers hear the lifeguard’s whistle; the waves crashing in the ocean
- ❖ Smells (nose) – the cologne filled the air; people like the smell of the ocean
- ❖ Taste (mouth) – peanut butter jelly is a great combination for a sandwich; the ocean’s salt water dries out your mouth
- ❖ Touch (feel) – the sun warms my skin; my feet can feel the hot sand between my toes

### **verb tenses to convey various times**

- ❖ flashback - interruption in a story to go back in time
- ❖ starts to - begins
- ❖ take the train - to get on the train and go somewhere
- ❖ stayed at - to visit somewhere

### **have vs. had**

- ❖ had is typically used in for past tense
  - Julian had the oil changed in his car.
- ❖ have is typically used for present/future tense
  - Julian will have his oil changed tomorrow.
  - I have my oil changed.

### **cause and effect words**

- ❖ because, due to, however, therefore consequently, so, since, but
  - I would come over to your house BUT I have to do my homework first.
  - I am all out of wood BECAUSE it has been a very cold winter and I have used it all.

### **reference materials**

- ❖ dictionary - gives the definition of the word
- ❖ glossary - mini dictionary in a book that gives the definition of important words
- ❖ index - identifies the numerous page numbers of important words, events, and people
- ❖ table of contents - identifies the chapters in the book and their page numbers

### 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