

Reading

6th Grade L to J

Comprehension Skills

1. **Comprehension Skill** – a tool a readers can use to increase understanding of a text
2. **Author’s Perspective** – the author’s opinion or attitude about a topic
3. **Bias** – a personal judgement or strong feelings for or against something expressed by the author, sometimes unfair
4. **Classify/Categorize** – to label and group things based on their characteristics
5. **Cause** – an event that leads to another event
6. **Effect** – an event that occurs due to another event
7. **Compare/Contrast** – to look for similarities and differences, or tell how things are alike and different
8. **Draw Conclusions** – to make decisions or form an opinion based on something read
9. **Fact** – can be looked up and proved true or false
10. **Opinion** – a thought or feeling, can’t be proved true or false
11. **Generalize** – to make a broad statement or rule that applies to many examples
12. **Main Idea** – the most important idea about a topic
13. **Supporting Details** – the details that support the main idea
14. **Sequence** – the order of events in a text
15. **Author’s Purpose** – the author’s reason for writing, either to persuade, inform, entertain, or express something for the audience (P.I.E.)
16. **Inform/Explain** – the author’s purpose when the author is trying to give the reader information on a topic
17. **Entertain** – the author’s purpose when the author is trying to amuse the reader
18. **Persuade** – the author’s purpose when the author is trying to convince the reader to take a certain action
19. **Express** – the author’s purpose when the author is trying to share thought and feelings
20. **Author’s Viewpoint (P.O.V.)** – the angle from which the author tells the story
21. **First Person** – the story is told from a character, uses “I” and “me”
22. **Second Person** – the story is told in first or third person but also speaks to you
23. **Third Person Omniscient** – the story is told from the outside looking in and the narrator knows thoughts and feelings of all characters
24. **Third Person Limited** – the story is told from the outside looking in but the narrator knows only the thoughts and feelings of the main character
25. **Graphic Source** – provides information visually
26. **Table** – contains information in rows and columns, allowing the reader to compare facts
27. **Bar Graph** – a type of graph that allows the reader to compare and rank information
28. **Map** – a drawing of a place that shows where things are located
29. **Diagram** – a drawing with parts labeled
30. **Literary Elements** – the four main parts of a story; character, setting, plot, and theme
31. **Setting** – the time and location a story takes place
32. **Character** – a person or animal in a story

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33. **Main Character** – them main person or animal in the story
34. **Character Development** – the change a character undergoes throughout the story
35. **Plot** – the pattern of events in a story including the problem, rising action, climax, and resolution
36. **Theme** – the big idea of a story
37. **Conflict** – the problem in a story
38. **Rising Action** – the events leading up to the climax
39. **Climax** – the point of highest dramatic tension in a story when the rising action comes to an end
40. **Resolution/Solution** – the answer to the problem in a story

Comprehension Strategies

41. **Comprehension Strategy** – a plan of action to increase understanding of a text
42. **Background Knowledge** – what a readers already knows about a topic from what the readers has read or experienced
43. **Important Ideas** – essential ideas in a nonfiction selection
44. **Inferring** – using background knowledge along with text clues to come to draw conclusions about what the author is trying to present
45. **Monitor/Clarify** – to check for understanding and clear up misunderstanding to adjust comprehension
46. **Predict/Set Purpose** – to tell what might happen in a story and determine what the reader hopes to gain from a text (pleasure, information, answers)
47. **Questioning** – asking things before, during, and after reading
48. **Story Structure** – the arrangement of a story from beginning to end
49. **Summarize** – a brief statement of a few sentences in a logical order
50. **Text Structure** – the organization of a text (chronological, cause/effect, fact/opinion, problem/solution, description, sequence, narrative, or compare/contrast)
51. **Visualize** – to form pictures in the mind to monitor comprehension
52. **Text to Self** – to connect what was read to a personal experience
53. **Text to Text** – to connect what was read to another text
54. **Text to World** – to connect what was read to something else on the planet
55. **Description** – an explanation of the qualities of a person, place, object or event
56. **Text Features** – the components of a story that are not the main body of text including the table of contents, index, glossary, headings, bold words, pictures, captions, and labeled diagrams
57. **Table of Contents** – the list of chapters or section titles and corresponding page numbers, located at the beginning of a book
58. **Index** – an alphabetical list of names and subjects in a book with corresponding pages number, located at the back of a book
59. **Glossary** – alphabetical list of words found at the back of a textbook

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60. **Heading** – title, subtitle, or topic listed at the top of a passage
61. **Subheading** – a heading given to a subsection of a piece of writing
62. **Illustration** – a visual included to clarify content or decorate a text
63. **Caption** – words printed above or below a graphic source to explain what the graphic source is showing you

Vocabulary Skills

64. **Vocabulary Skill** – a tool a reader can use to increase understanding of words in a text
65. **Homophone** – words that are pronounced the same but have different spellings and meanings (*their* book and over *there*)
66. **Homograph** – words that are spelled the same but are pronounced differently and have different meanings (*lead* in a parade and *lead* pencil)
67. **Homonym** – words that are spelled and pronounced the same but have different meanings (*bark* of a tree and *bark* of a dog)
68. **Unknown Word** – a word a reader does not know and must look up to define
69. **Unfamiliar Word** – a word a reader does not know and must use context clues to understand the word in context
70. **Context Clues** – the words and sentences found around an unknown word that may help you figure out the word's meaning
71. **Multiple-Meaning Words** – words that have different meanings depending on how they are used (homonyms, homographs, and homophones)
72. **Related Words** – words that have the same base word
73. **Word Ending** – added to the end of a word to change tense, person, or verb usage (-s, -ed, -ing)
74. **Synonym** – a word that has the same or nearly the same meaning of another word (*small* and *tiny*)
75. **Antonym** – a word that has the opposite meaning of another word (*small* and *large*)
76. **Base Word** – a complete word that can't be broken into a smaller word (no prefix or suffix)
77. **Root** – the basis of a word that helps figure out its meaning
78. **Dictionary** – a reference book that lists words alphabetically and gives definitions, parts of speech, spelling, and other forms of the word
79. **Thesaurus** – a book of synonyms and antonyms
80. **Affix** – a word part added to the beginning or end of a word
81. **Prefix** – a word part added to the front of a base word to form a new word (*pre-*)
82. **Suffix** – a word part added to the end of a base word to form a new word (*-ly*)

Grammar

83. **Abbreviation** – a short way of writing a word or phrase (*Dr.*)
84. **Noun** – a person, place, thing or idea

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85. **Verb** – an action word (*run*)
86. **Adjective** – a word that describes a noun (*soft*)
87. **Pronoun** – a word that replaces a noun (*he*)
88. **Adverb** – a word that describes a verb (*quickly*)
89. **Compound word** – a word made of up two words put together (*treehouse*)
90. **Plural** – more than one person, place, thing, or idea (*cats*)
91. **Possessive** – a word that shows ownership (*kid's*)
92. **Contraction** – the combination of two words into one by eliminating one or more sounds and replacing them with an apostrophe (*aren't*)
93. **Punctuation** – the marks used to clarify meaning in a text

Genres

94. **Genre** – a category in literature based on form, style, and subject matter
95. **Fiction** – a story with imaginary people and events
96. **Literary/Narrative/Creative Nonfiction** – tells the story of a true event with real facts and people and told in a narrative format
97. **Science Fiction** – a fantasy based on science that takes the reader into an imaginary time and environment, often the future
98. **Historical Fiction** – realistic fiction that takes place in the past
99. **Realistic Fiction** – a story that has characters and events that seem real but are created by the author from the author's imagination
100. **Humorous Fiction** – a story told with humor about things that could really happen but didn't, making you laugh
101. **Biography** – tells about a persons' life written by another person
102. **Autobiography** – a story about a person's life told by the person who lived it
103. **Poem** – a composition arranged in lines, sometimes with rhyme and/or rhythm
104. **Tall tale** – an amusing story told with great exaggeration, sensory language, and bigger-than-life characters
105. **Expository Text** – gives information about real people, places, and events, and may explain what certain things are and how they came to be, often using graphics to help convey ideas more clearly (expose=explain)
106. **Novel** – a longer work of fiction divided into chapters that contains story elements, such as setting, plot and theme
107. **Folk Tale/Legend** – a story with no known author that has been told over and over from one generation to the next
108. **Myth** – an old story told by word of mouth that explains something about nature
109. **Drama** – a story written to be acted out for an audience
110. **Fantasy** – a story with animals as character like people
111. **Mystery** – a story that has clues to be solved
112. **Adventure** – a story with action

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- 113. **Periodical** – a magazine or journal issued regularly
- 114. **Encyclopedia** – an alphabetized set of books that gives facts about topics
- 115. **Textbook** – a book on one subject required for a class in school
- 116. **Reference Material** – sources to refer to when looking for facts and information
- 117. **Essay** – a short literary composition on a particular subject
- 118. **Informational Text** – a text based on factual information (like our newspapers)
- 119. **Narrative** – a story or description of events

Literary Devices

- 120. **Literary Device** – a narrative technique that adds texture, energy, and excitement to grip the reader’s imagination and convey information
- 121. **Figurative Language** – words or phrases used to create a special effect, idea, image or feeling but not to be taken literally
- 122. **Metaphor** – a comparison of two unlike things without using like or as (implied)
- 123. **Simile** – a comparison of two things using *like* or *as*
- 124. **Idiom** – a figure of speech
- 125. **Alliteration** – repetition of beginning consonant sounds in two or more words or syllables (*wild and woolly wildebeests*)
- 126. **Onomatopoeia** – words that imitate sounds (*zoom*)
- 127. **Imagery** – a set of mental pictures or images created by figurative language
- 128. **Rhythm** – a strong, regular, repeated pattern
- 129. **Personification** – when an object is given human characteristics
- 130. **Hyperbole** – a figure of speech using a drastic exaggeration
- 131. **Analogy** – a logical comparison between two things (not a figure of speech)