

Language Arts GA Milestones Study Guide: 5th 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)

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

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

Prefix	Meaning	Example
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

Suffix	Meaning	Example
-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

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

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 of 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 the 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