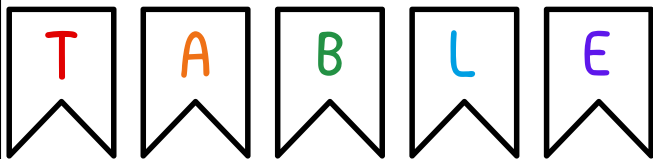
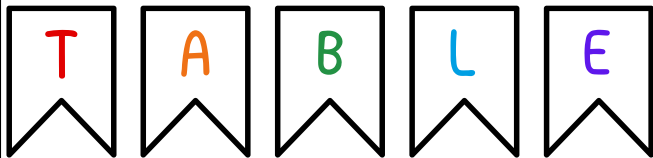


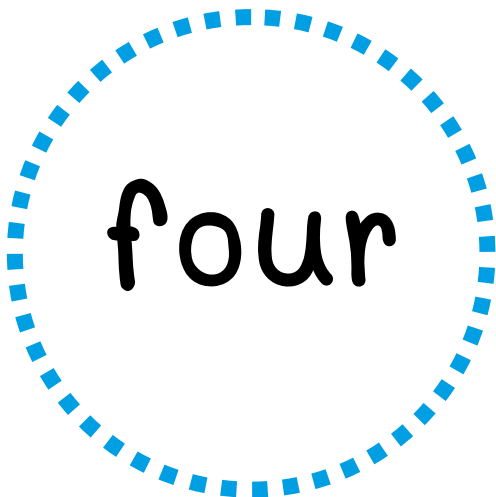
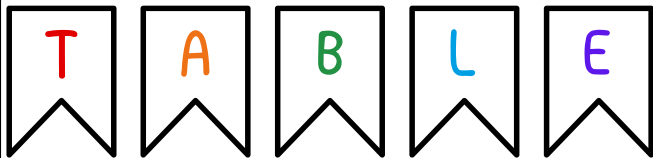
Anchor Charts and Resources



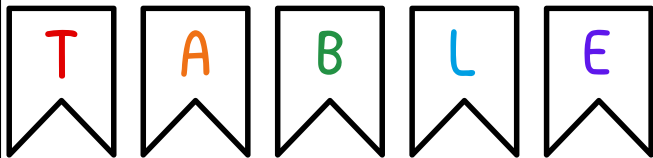
Anchor Charts and Resources



Anchor Charts and Resources



Anchor Charts and Resources



Anchor Charts and Resources

TYPES OF SENTENCES

Declarative



Tells us a statement.

Example:

The girl went to
school.

Imperative



Tells us something to
do. Is a command.

Example:

Class, take out your
pencils.

Interrogative



Asks a question.

Example:

What time is it?

Exclamatory



Shows excitement or
anger.

Example:

Wow! That's
awesome!

PARTS OF A PARAGRAPH

Topic Sentence:

begin with a strong hook and introduce the main idea

Supporting Detail:

give specific details and evidence that support the main idea

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Supporting Detail:

give specific details and evidence that support the main idea

Concluding Sentence:

sum it up and restate the main idea in different words

Main Idea

What is the text **MOSTLY** about?

Main
Idea



Details



Detail 1



Detail 2



Detail 3

How do I find the Main Idea?

Look at
the **title**
and
headings!



Look for
words
used more
than once!

I have a pet kitten whose name is Luna. It is a small, white kitten with light brown eyes. It has a small patch of brown on its white fur.

Look at
the
pictures!



Reread the
first and
last
sentences!

Each state has a different capital. The first sentence of the paragraph is 'Each state has a different capital.' The last sentence of the paragraph is 'The capital of each state is different from the others.'

ADJECTIVES

Describe NOUNS

How many

1 2 3 4

What
color

PURPLE



How
it sounds



LOUD

What shape

ROUND



How
it looks



PRETTY

How
it feels

HOT



How
it smells

STINKY



How
it tastes



SWEET

How
it behaves

SLOW



A NOUN IS

friend
sister
teacher
mother
doctor
uncle



girl
superhero
baby
Principal
boy
brother

a person

library
school
restaurant
carnival
house



a place

shoes
pencil
eraser
truck
pumpkin
fruit
dogs



a thing



VERBS



write

sleep

eat

love

cook



read

run

shout

play

skip

can do

ANYTHING!!!

ADVERBS

describe verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.

An adverb can tell...

HOW

badly
carefully
cheerfully

closely
easily
fast

peacefully
quickly
quietly

secretly
slowly
well



WHERE

above
away
backward

behind
below
down

far
here
inside

nearby
outside
there



WHEN

already
last week
last month

later
now
soon

then
today
tomorrow

tonight
yesterday
yet



HOW MUCH

absolutely
almost
barely

completely
deeply
enormously

enough
entirely
just

rather
too
very



HOW OFTEN

always
frequently
generally

hardly ever
never
normally

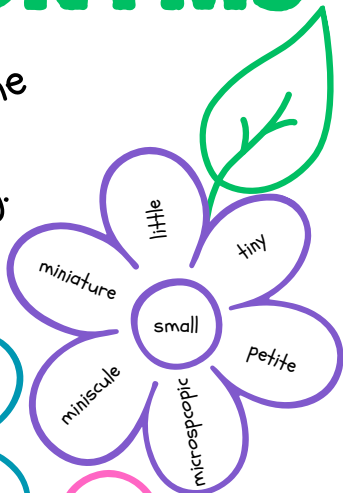
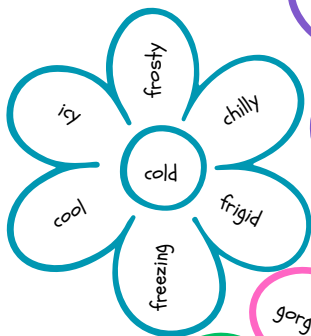
occasionally
often
rarely

seldom
sometimes
usually



SYNONYMS

Two words
that have the
SAME
meaning.

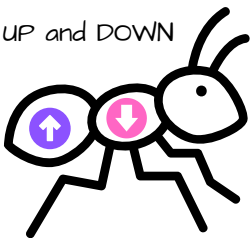


ANTONYMS

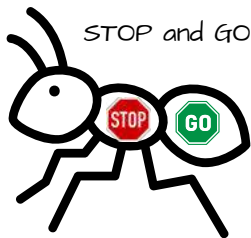
Words that have the
OPPOSITE meaning.



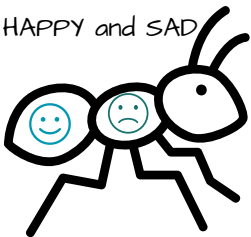
UP and DOWN



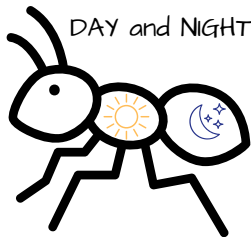
STOP and GO



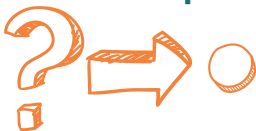
HAPPY and SAD



DAY and NIGHT



Restate the question



Answer the question



Cite text evidence



Explain your answer



Author's Purpose

Easy as PIE!



PERSUADE

The author is trying to get you to do something.



INFORM

The author is trying to give you teach you something.



ENTERTAIN

The author is trying to make you enjoy the story.

Examples

Commercials

Billboards

Ads

Opinions

Reviews

Political Ads

Documentaries

Nonfiction

History/Science

Recipes

Biographies

News Articles

Fiction

Fantasy

Mysteries

Comics/Jokes

Adventures

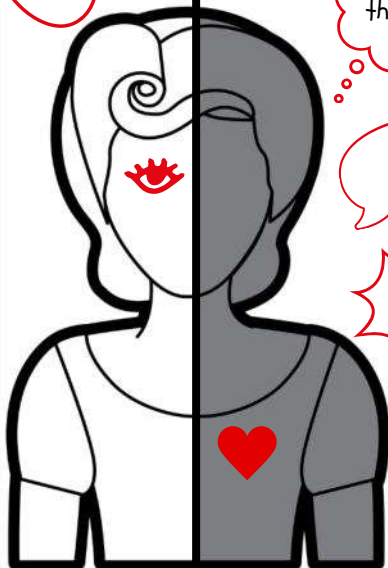
Romance

MMM...tasty!

Character Traits

Outside

Inside



Physical Traits

Emotional Traits

STORY ELEMENTS

A story is comprised of some basic but important literary elements.



Characters

The people, animals or creatures that appear in the story.



Point of View

The writer's way of deciding who is telling the story.



Setting

The location of the story. The place and time. Where and when the story takes place.



Moral

The lesson that the story teaches the reader about how to behave in the world.



Plot

The sequence of events that take place in the story.



Theme

The big idea of the story.



Conflict

The main problem, issue or challenge that the characters have to face in the story.



Style

The unique voice of the author used through words, characters, and plot choices.



Resolution

How the problem in the story gets solved.



Tone

How a story makes the reader feel towards a subject.

Figurative Language

When you describe something by making a comparison to another thing.

SIMILE



Her heart was as cold as ice.

Compares 2 things using **LIKE** or **AS**

METAPHOR



She is a walking encyclopedia.

Compares 2 things by saying 1 thing is another

ONOMATOPOEIA



Beep! Beep!

Sound words

PERSONIFICATION



The angry sea swallowed the tiny ship.

Give human qualities to objects

HYPERBOLE



I have a million things to do.

Exaggeration

THE WRITING PROCESS

THINK



A time to take your idea and plan what you want to share through your writing.

PLAN



An opportunity to think about what you know about a topic and put that understanding in writing.

WRITE



A chance to write your thoughts and ideas about a topic down on paper.

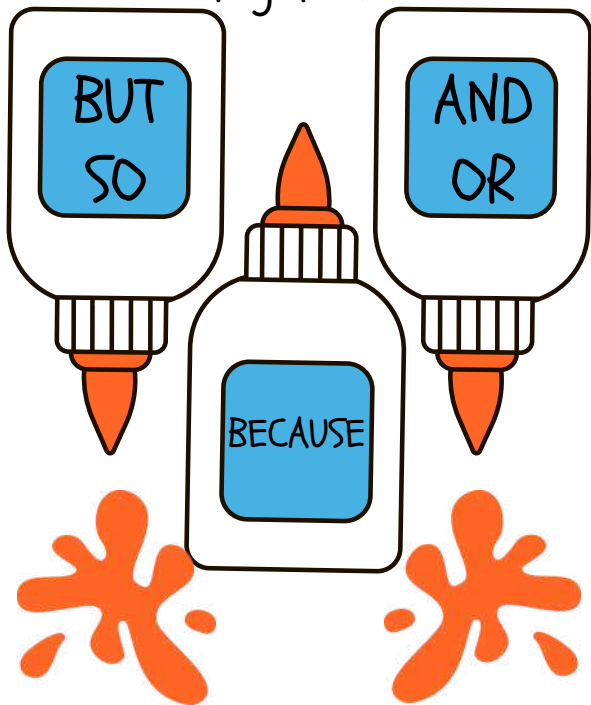
REVISE



A time to re-read and revise your writing to see if it makes sense, to fix things, and to add things.

Conjunctions

Words used to glue sentences together.

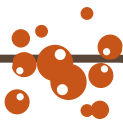


THE FACTS OF THE MATTER



Solid

- definite volume
- definite shape
- tightly packed molecules



Gas

- takes volume and shape of container
- very loose packed molecules



Liquid

- definite volume
- takes shape of container
- loosely packed molecules

QUADRILATERALS

4 sides and 4 angles

Trapezoid

1 set of parallel sides



Rhombus

All sides the same



Parallelogram

2 sets of parallel sides



Rectangle

Opposite sides the same
4 right angles



Square

All sides the same
4 right angles



PRONOUN

A noun in disguise!

Subject

he
she
we
they
I
you
it

Object

him
her
us
them
me
you
it

