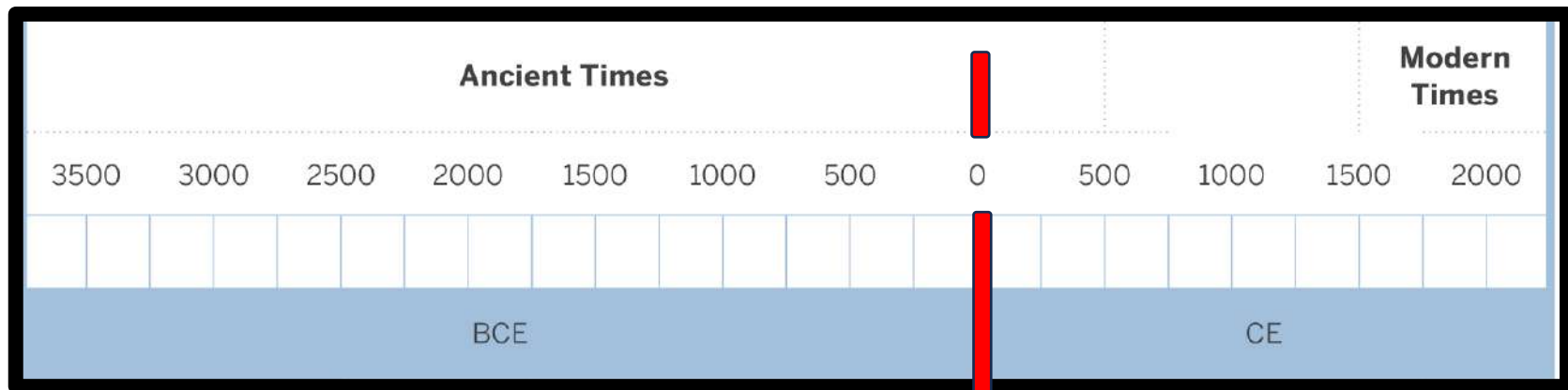


Unit 2

Empires in the Middle Ages Part I



Timeline



BCE:
**Before Common
Era**

CE:
**“of the
Common Era”**

Nouns & Adjectives

Noun: a person, place or thing

boy Rowlett pencil books
 Academy
Target car iPad

Adjectives:
a word that describes a noun

beautiful roses delicious apple
graceful dancer fast car

Verbs & Adverbs

Verb: action words

slow

sudden

loud

quick

careful

Adverb: words that describe action

*many adverbs end in -ly. -ly= means "in a way"

quickly

slowly

suddenly

carefully

loudly

Facts vs. Opinions

Fact= a true statement you can prove.

Look for Key Words:

dates	eyewitness
science	
verified	
record	

prove
Example:
Florida is a state in the US.

Opinion= is someone's idea or feeling about something

Look for Key Words:

prefer	best
think	worst
believe	favorite

Example:
I believe that Florida is the best state in the US!

Prefixes

un- and non- means “not”

Examples:

uncommon= not
common; rare

unequal= not equal

unhappy= not happy

nonverbal= not using
spoken words; not
verbal

nonessential= not
essential; unimportant

Cause & Effect

Cause: the REASON...**why** something happened

Effect: the RESULT...of **what** happened

Key Words to look for:

in order cause therefore
if since so lead to

Prefixes

en- means "in" or "to make"

Examples:

ensure= to make sure

enable= to make it so you can do something

entrust= to put trust in someone or something

endanger= to put in danger

Root Word: arch

- Means= "ruler"
- Can be pronounced: /arch/ or /ark/

Examples:

archduke= a duke of the highest rank

archrival= a chief or main rival; opponent

anarchy= a situation not controlled by rules

matriarch= a woman who controls a family or group

patriarch= a man who controls a group

Elements of an Informative Paragraph

Introduction: Sentence clearly expresses an idea about a topic. Should “catch” the readers attention

Body: Author supplies details and facts that further explain your topic

Conclusion: Author wraps up the their informative writing piece. Make it memorable with a ZING. Can also ask the reader a question or call them to action!

Elements of an Persuasive Paragraph

Introduction: Author states the opinion the writer will support in the rest of the paragraph.

Body: At least two reasons supporting the opinion, backed by text evidence that is often introduced with the word *because*.

Conclusion: Should include a “zinger”-one final attempt to convince the reader that the writer’s opinion is the way to think.

Preposition

Shows the relationship of a noun or pronoun with the other words in the sentence. Often shows *direction, time, place or location.*

Common Prepositions:

above, about, below, for, from, in, inside, into, of, to, until, with

Examples:

The pencil is inside the book.

inside= preposition

inside the book= prepositional phrase

Homophones

Words that sound the same but have different spellings and meanings.

to, two, & too

to: preposition; that means "in a direction towards"

too: means "also"

two: the number after one