

Unit 2- Part 2

Empires in the Middle Ages



Map of the Roman Empire in 117 CE.



Map of the Byzantine and Persian Empire in the sixth century CE.

Sentence Fragments

Every sentence must have a **subject** and a **predicate...** if not, it is a sentence fragment.

Subject: tells **who** or **what** the sentence is about and that the subject will always contain a **noun**

Predicate: which describes the **subject's action**. A predicate always includes a **verb**

Examples:

Salim was a quiet and thoughtful man.

Subject: Salim

Predicate: was a quiet and thoughtful man.

Prefixes

en- means "in" or "to make"

un- and **non-** means "not"

graph means "something written or drawn."

Examples:

unhappy
unpleasant
unwrap

endear
encircle
encourage

nonessential
nonfiction
nonviolent

autograph
paragraph
biography

Paraphrasing

...a restatement of something in **YOUR** own words

To Paraphrase:

- Reword:** Replace words and/or phrases with synonyms whenever you can.
- Rearrange:** Rearrange words within sentences to make new sentences..
- Realize:** Realize that some words and phrases cannot be changed such as: names, dates, titles etc... but you can show it differently in your words.
- Recheck:** Make sure that your paraphrase delivers the same meaning as the original text.

The 4 Types of Sentences

Declarative: a simple statement that ends in a period

Example: My mother's name is Roberta.

Interrogative Sentence: a question that ends in a question mark

Example: What did you do over the weekend?

Imperative Sentence: a command or order that can end in a period or exclamation point

Example: Meet me in the treehouse.(!)

Exclamatory Sentence: a statement expressing excitement or emotion that ends in an exclamation point-

Example: I am so mad at my brother!

Fiction vs. Non-Fiction

Non-fiction:

a form of writing that describes events that actually happened

Fiction:

a form of writing that describes events that did not happen.

Historical Fiction:

a book or story that is set in the past.

Story Elements

Setting:

is where and when a story takes place.

Protagonist:

another word for main character

Obstacles:

circumstances that make it difficult for the protagonist to solve his/her want (*want: something your protagonist wants or a problem that has to be solved*)

Resolution:

is the part that describes the action that the protagonist takes to try to achieve his or her want.

Sequencing

means to arrange in order

Key Words: before, after, finally, following, in the morning, months, seasons, months

Sequencing can be Fiction or Nonfiction

Questions to Ask yourself:

- What was first?
- What followed? (next or then?)
- What came after?
- What came before?