



# Reading SOL Study Guide

## Text Features

Use text features to make predictions and enhance comprehension.

**boldface**/*italics*

font color

underlining

indentation

illustrations, graphics and photographs headings and subheadings footnotes and annotations

**Learn by Reading**

**VOCABULARY**

cell	p. A8
leaf	p. A8
nutrient	p. A7
plant	p. A6
root	p. A8
stem	p. A8

**READING SKILL**

**Text Structure** Read the headings at the top of each section. Write down an idea that you think you will read about in each section.

**Plants Meet Their Needs** **heading**

**MAIN IDEA** Plants use their parts to meet their basic needs. **subheading**

**Plants** **subheading**

Living things, or things that are alive, are found all over Earth. All of the living things on Earth can be separated into groups. Two groups of living things are plants and animals. A **plant** is a living thing that grows on land or in the water, cannot move from place to place, and usually has green leaves. **key words**

**caption**

These sunflowers need sunlight and air to grow. They also need water and nutrients from the soil.

A6 • Chapter 1 • Lesson 1

## Organizational patterns

(with transitional words and phrases)

**cause & effect** - since, because, due to, as a result of...

**comparison/contrast** - however, on the other hand, but

**sequential or chronological** - in the order in which things occur

**process** - steps to complete a task (first, second, third...)

**problem/solution** - a difficult situation presented with a possible fix



## Summary

A summary is a very brief statement that provides the **most important** main ideas about a topic.

- Read the entire article.
- Determine the main idea of each paragraph or section.
- Look for key words and phrases that will help you write your summary.
- Include only the most important details- Keep it simple and relevant.



## Figurative Language

(recognize & explain)

**simile** - comparison using **like** or **as**

**metaphor** - comparison **without** using like or as

**personification** - giving something human like qualities

**hyperbole** - intentional exaggeration



### Characterization is revealed through...

What a character says.

What a character thinks.

What a character does.

How other characters respond.

### Types

**Static** - character who does not grow or change

**Dynamic** - character who experiences significant internal changes or growth

**Protagonist** - the main character

**Antagonist** - character or force that is working against the protagonist

## Tone

Tone is the author's attitude toward a subject.

Tone is revealed through word choice.

Tone must be inferred (not stated explicitly in the text.)

### Common Words that Help Describe Tone

sympathetic  
hopeful  
humble  
playful  
sarcastic  
tense

amused  
optimistic  
skeptical  
objective  
pleading  
fearful

## Plot Development



**Exposition** - introduces setting and characters

**Initiating event** - the incident that introduces the central conflict in a story; it may have occurred prior to the beginning of the story

**Rising Action** - events leading up to the climax

**Climax** - the turning point (often the most exciting point in the story)

**Falling Action** - events occurring after the climax

**Resolution** - the conclusion

## Point of View

Who is telling the story?

**First Person** - told from an "I" point of view, the narrator is part of the story

**Third Person** - told from a "he, she or they" perspective, -the narrator is **NOT** part of the story.

**Third Person Limited** - **narrator** knows the thoughts and feelings of only one character

**Third Person Omniscient** - **narrator** is all knowing including thoughts and feelings of all characters



## Internal Conflicts

A character or individual's emotional struggle involving opposing desires, beliefs, emotions or values

## Conflicts

### External Conflicts

A character or individual's struggle with an outside force, such as another character, nature, society or technology



## Fact & Opinion

**Fact** – I can go to a verifiable source and prove the statement.

Sharks live in the ocean.

**Opinion** –An arguable statement that may or may not be true;  
What a person believes.

I love to swim in the ocean.



## Making Inferences

Readers use story clues and what they already know to discover what is not directly in the text.



## Author's Use of Sound

**rhyme** - repetition of end sounds in lines of poetry

**rhythm** - the repeating pattern of strong and weak syllable sounds

**repetition** - repeated use of sounds words or ideas

**alliteration** - repetition of the first letter sound (The slow, sweet sound of the seashore...)

**onomatopoeia** - using words whose sounds suggest its meaning (buzz, pop, hum)



## Literary Devices

**Imagery:** words or phrases that appeal to the readers senses

**Symbolism:** the use of concrete objects to stand for or represent an idea

**Foreshadowing:** when the story contains clues that hint at coming events

**Theme:** the authors message or opinion about a particular topic within a story

**Mood:** the emotional atmosphere of the story produced by the author's use of language and imagery



## Word Origins

[Look inside the brackets]

**dis·tinct** (dī-sīngkt') *adj.* 1. Not identical; separate. 2. Easily recognized; clear. 3. Obviously defined; unquestionable. [Lat. *distinctus*, p. part. of distinguish]

**e-thos** [ee-thos] *noun* 1. the fundamental character or spirit of a culture 2. the character or disposition of a community, group, or person 3. the moral element in literature that determines action [1850-55; Latin: habit, custom, character]

# Word Analysis

**Synonyms** - words that mean the same  
**attractive & beautiful**

**Antonyms** - words that mean the opposite  
**delighted & furious**

**roots** (base word)

**prefixes** - word parts before the roots

**suffixes** - word parts after the roots

**Context Clues** - hints found within a sentence, paragraph, or passage that can help the reader define unfamiliar vocabulary



## SOL Words To Know

summarizes  
describe (s, ed)  
offers  
suggests  
occur (s)  
indicates  
signals  
conclude  
conveys  
explains  
pattern  
creates  
signals  
establish (es, ed)  
structured  
accurate



features  
organization  
(al) response  
speaker  
narrator  
generalization  
structure  
describe (s, ed)  
offers  
according to  
based on  
except most,  
mostly except  
effective (ly)  
relavent

## SOL Question Stems

story is mostly about..  
includes the detail of..  
the most important detail..  
based on the details..  
according to the article..  
which word..  
paragraph \_\_\_\_ conveys..  
which best summarizes..  
offers the most useful information for..  
the best support for..  
best described as..  
best explains the features of..  
most likely occur..  
may best conclude..  
suggests that..  
the author suggests..  
creates a sense of..  
...should be included in a summary



### Remember:

- Get a good night's sleep.
- Eat a healthy breakfast.
- Read each passage carefully.
- Take brain breaks between passages.