1st Quarter Power Words

Tenacity-to have determination, to never give up

“She had the tenacity to never give up practicing gymnastics.”

Grit- courage and resolve to get things done

“He displayed the true grit of a Navy pilot.”

Integrity- the quality of being honest and trustworthy

“Students at Harding have integrity and do the right thing.”

Subject-the person, place, thing, or idea that is doing or being

Something

“The cat ate a rat.”

Predicate-the word or group of words that comes after the subject and

completes the meaning of the sentence

“The cat ate the rat.”

Figurative language- words and expressions used indirectly to create a special effect in writing Types:

1. Simile- a comparison of one thing to another using like or as

“Ethan is as brave as a lion.”

1. Metaphor-saying that something is something else

“All the world’s a stage, And all the men and women

merely players” -William Shakespeare

1. Hyperbole- exaggeration of ideas

“Madison’s suitcase weighs a ton”

1. Personification-giving something nonhuman the qualities of a human

“The stars danced playfully in the moonlit sky.”

1. Alliteration-repetition of the same sounds

“Carrie’s cat clawed her couch, creating chaos.”

1. Onomatopoeia – a sound that is associated with its name

“wham, thump, boom”

Story opening- how you grab your audience’s attention, hook,introduction

Dialogue- the actual conversation going on in a story, all dialogue must be within quotation marks, talking

Character description-the personality and physical looks, traits

Setting-all aspects of when and where the story takes place

Scenery- the features of a surrounding

Landscape-the natural features of an area

Time period- when a story takes place:

Precambrian Era

Renaissance- a cultural period of time

Over a decade -10 years, century 100 years

Over a life time

A period in one’s life Teen years

A moment-a day an hour

Geographic location- city, state, country, mountains,desert

Cultural environment-Amish Community, big city

Endure-to survive something tough

Hoist-raise

Cringe-shrink back in fear

Nausea-a sick feeling in the stomach

Homophones-words that sound exactly like another word. They may be spelled the same or differently.

Your- is a possessive pronoun. Pronouns take the place of a noun

and show ownership.

Laneequa’s binder is so neat. Noun

Your binder is so neat. pronoun

You’re – is a contraction. It is a subject pronoun combined with a

verb. In contractions some letters in the verb are replaced with an

apostrophe.

You are going to get a good grade. Subject pronoun/verb

You’re going to get a good grade. Apostrophe re

Point of View

First Person-the narrator is a character in the story and can reveal their

thoughts and feelings (I, me, my, we, us)

Third Person-the narrator is an outsider and can only report what they

see and hear (he, she, they, them)

Omniscient-the narrator is all knowing, they see all that is going on and

can enter the minds of one or more of the characters

present tense- writing about an event in present time

past tense- writing about an event that has occurred in the past

Elements of plot in a story or novel

Exposition – this is the introduction, it introduces you to the characters, setting, and main conflicts

Rising Action- the main part of a novel, it’s when things happen

Climax-the high point in the story, this is when the story changes

Falling action – right after the high point, a kind of cleaning up

Resolution-Where everything ends, some sort of closure

Slain- past tense, killed or murdered

Enviously- adverb, full of jealousy

Convenient-fitting in well with a person’s needs

Homophones

They’re- a contraction using an apostrophe

There- adverb that shows a place

Their-a possessive pronoun, it shows ownership

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Sequel- a continuation

Critique-to give personal comments on something

Introductory Phrase-clauses that set the stage for the main part of the

Sentence

Dependent clause- it gives additional information but can’t stand alone

as a sentence

Independent clause- these can stand alone as a sentence

Interrupters- little thoughts in the middle of another thought

Appositive- a noun that renames a noun nearby it

Conjunction- it connects parts of a sentence that has two

Clauses (these words can be used as transitions at times

too)

and – for - but - or - yet - nor - so

adjectives-words that describe a noun

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There are three modes of writing

Narrative-to tell a story

Informational-to explain or provide information on a topic

Argumentative- to persuade or convince the audience to see your point

of view

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Relevant-important to the text, words you may not already be familiar

With

Credible-believable

Thesis statement- One or two sentences that contains the focus of your

Essay

Exemplify- to give an example of

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Plagiarism-copying someone’s work without giving the credit

Bibliography-a list of sources

Alloy- a material composed of two or more metals

Captivated-enchanted

Tarnish-to lose its shine or luster

Corrode-to damage or destroy slowly by chemical action

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Claim- the side of an argument you are going to prove; it should be

stated in your thesis

substantiate- evidence that proves or backs up your claim

validity- your claim is logical based on your evidence

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Numerous-a large number of something

Constructive-helpful or building on something

Immensely-largely

Invaluable- all important, irreplaceable