

Category 1 – Understanding and Analysis Across Genres

ROOTS AND AFFIXES CR

root: basic part of a word; the meaning of an academic English word can often be determined from its Latin, Greek, or other linguistic root(s)

Examples: bio (life) + graph (write) → biography (text about person's life) geo (earth) + ology (study of) → geology (study of Earth's features) cyclo (circular) → cyclone (strong winds rotating in circular motion)

affix: word part placed before (prefix) or after (suffix) a base word; a word's affix changes the word's meaning in a predictable way

Table with 3 columns: Affix (Prefix or Suffix), Meaning, Examples. Rows include dis-, in-, im-, un-, non-, a-, an-, il-, ir-, -less, pre-, re-, -able, -ible, -ile, -er, -or, -ist, -ite, -an, -ful, -ous, -ose, -lent, -ness, -ship, -ance, -ment, -age, -ism, -ry, -ary, -ery, -ory, -ion, -tion, -sion.

CONTEXT CLUES CR

Use context clues (nearby words or sentences that provide information about a word's meaning) to determine the meaning of a word.

- word's form and position in the sentence give hints about its function

Table with 3 columns: Sentence, Part of Speech, Analysis. Examples include 'The waves slow the ship's progress.', 'The ship is dirty and slow. I wish we were not on such a dirty, slow ship.', 'The ship is still moving slowly.', 'The ship's slowness is costing us time.'

- words like because, such as, and other words that show relationships (like cause and effect) between known words or concepts

Example: To determine whether a chemical equation is balanced, you must first identify any coefficients... analysis of coefficients... The phrase 'indicates that 4, 3, and 2 are coefficients. Thus, the coefficients is a number that...'

DICTIONARY, GLOSSARY, AND VOCABULARY

dictionary entry: shows the spelling, pronunciation, part of speech, root(s), and meaning(s); multiple entries may require more than one dictionary entry, such as when there are different uses of speech

There are different words with the spelling w-a-t-e-r. 1. a liquid that has no color and takes no space, 2. physical distance between two places, 3. a topic matter that is a subject (subject) from a text or meaning

glossary: lists words and their meanings; useful for improving word knowledge; reconciling: an attempt at harmony, compromise

glossary entry: gives a word's meaning as it is used in a text; usually located at the end of the book

THEMES OF LITERARY WORKS AND GENRES

genre: type of text; used to group texts with common characteristics

- literary genres: fiction, literary nonfiction, poetry, drama
- informational genres: expository, persuasive, and procedural

theme: text's underlying message or idea; usually implied thoughts, actions, or images; literary texts from different cultures and of different genres can share a similar theme

Example: All Quiet on the Western Front (German, fiction/historical, novel) and Finding Nemo (U.S., fiction/drama, movie) have "coming of age" themes.

MYTHOLOGIES ACROSS CULTURES

myth: addresses a cultural or universal question or value; often includes supernatural events and characters with supernatural powers

Table with 4 columns: Description, Type, Myth, Culture. Rows include spirits of the dead become vengeful gods, spirits of the dead enter underworld, Inan is the god of rice, Ceres is the goddess of grain, Myths serve different functions, ancient Egyptian myths support pharaohs, American myths are mystical or dramatic.

PURPOSES ACROSS INFORMATION

author's purpose: reason the author wrote a text, such as to inform, inform, describe, explain, or persuade

Example: Biographies of Abraham Lincoln share the same author's purpose. One author's purpose is to inform the reader about Lincoln's life. The other author's purpose is to persuade the reader about Lincoln's character and beliefs.



CONCLUSIONS AND EVIDENCE ACROSS PERSUASIVE TEXTS

Explicitly state two authors' different conclusions on the same issue by analyzing the evidence (points the author makes to support his/her position or conclusion) presented by each author.

Relevance: applicability of evidence to author's position/conclusion Credibility: how likely the evidence is to be true, taking into account the significance, value, or worthiness of the evidence

Example: Two authors share the same issue of whether to build a new elementary school. The table compares some of the evidence provided in their essays.

Table with 2 columns: Supports Construction, Opposes Construction. Rows include evidence regarding school district, need for a new school, and quality of data given.

INFERENCES AND EVIDENCE ACROSS TEXTS CR

Inference: reader's opinion of something that is not directly stated in the text(s), such as a symbol's meaning or a character's motivation; to infer, a reader combines the text(s) with his/her own experience; use textual evidence (facts, examples, or quotes from text) to support all inferences

intertextual link: inference regarding a connection between two texts

Example: A reader may infer that two texts share a similar message. In Ray Bradbury's Something Wicked this Way Comes and in Kadir Nelson's We are the Ship: The Story of Negro League Baseball,

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