**Reading Second Trimester**

**CAUSE AND EFFECTS**

**CAUSE:** This is the reason for an action

**EFFECTS:** it is the outcome of the cause

Example:

**Ariana cried** because **her mom died**

*“Ariana cried”* Is the effect

*“Her mom died”* Is the cause because it is what made her cry.

*Try it!*

Many people died after the bloody war

When she sings I will applause loudly

**FIGURATIVE SPEECH**

This is when an author wants to make it a deeper sentence. He/she is trying to make it different from the literal meaning of words using figurative speech

Example:

Her screams can reach the heavens = her screams are so loud

KINDS OF FIGURATIVE SPEECH:

* Simile: It is a stated comparison between objects of different classes. Most of the time you will find the words *Like, as, resembles, similar to*

*Example:* Her cooking smells *like* the house is burning.

* Metaphor: it is word which comes from meapherein which means “to carry over”. It is a sentence which an implied comparison between two different objects.

*Example:* Jamie is a hippo when she sleeps

 *TRY THIS!*

* Men are gorilla’s when they get there banana’s
1. The two things being compared \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. The sentence means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Men are happy when they eat banana’s
4. Men go crazy when they get what they want
5. Men turn to gorilla’s when they eat banana
6. Men can easily get what he wants
* Personification: this is when the author states an action (only humans can do) that an inanimate object can’t do.

*Example:* The box jumped of the table (a box cannot jump)

* Apostrophe: It is when you speak to an object as if it was real.

*Example:* O December, Its good to be with you.

* Allusion: it is using a past quote or past events and comparing to its present form

**WORD ANALOGY**

It is a group of words which has its own relationship.

 *Example:* Maleficent: Aurora :: Ursula: Ariel = “*Maleficent hates Aurora as to Ursula hates Ariel*

The relationship is that they both “hate” each other

 *Try this!*

Seed: Plant:: Tadpole:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

CLASSIFICATION OF RELATIONSHIP FOR WORD ANALOGY

* Sameness: The relationship is that they both have the same meaning

***Example:* Cute: Adorable:: Big: Colossal**

* Oppositeness: The relationship is that the words have different meaning or opposite meanings.

***Example:* Bad: Good:: Hate: Love**

* General to specific: a relationship with a general than a specific

***Example:* Birds: Peacock:: Fish: Piranha**

* Person related to tool, major trait, skill, or interest

***Example:* Doctor: Injection:: Teacher: Board**

***Example:* Author: writing:: Dancer: Dancing**

* Part of a whole: It is a relationship where there is something in a group

***Example:* Finger: Hand:: Toe: Foot**

* Cause and Effect

***Example:* people die: people cry:: people slip: people laugh**

* Object and its function: it is a relationship based on what the object is used for.

***Example:* Shelf: Store:: Cell phone: Call**

* Symbol and its representation: It shows the symbol and what it means

**REFERENCE MATERIAL**

It is where you can get research or information and facts.

KINDS OF REFERENCE MATERIALS:

* Almanac: it is a book which contains series number of facts about people, places, events, and etc. *Example World Almanac 2010*
* Atlas: contains a group of physical, political, roads, and thematic maps. *Atlas of American History*
* Bibliographies: are books about a single person. Her whole life written in one book. *Helen Keller*
* Dictionaries: these have words arrange in alphabetical order. They contain the information about the word (part of speech, syllables, definition, and others)
* Encyclopedias: are words arranged in alphabetical order. In every word they write basic information about it. *World Book Enyclopedia*

**COMPARE AND CONTRAST**

* Compare: is the act of comparing; examining 2 or more objects with a view of discovering its resemblance
* Contrast: to set it apart from the group, to show emphasis on its difference. Can have either the same or opposite qualities.

**CHARACTERIZATION**

 It is a method used by writers to develop a character.

* Character is a person or an inanimate object which brings life to the story. He/She/It plays a role in the story. They have special qualities which usually lasts throughout the story.

*STEPS IN UNDERSTANDING THE CHARACTER:*

1. When you read, look for words which describes the character
2. Pay attention to the other characters opinion of that particular character
3. Try putting yourself in the shoe’s of that character

CHARACTER WEB

Scene/ Clues