**6th Grade**

**Study Guide**

**1. What are descriptive words?**

Words used to describe. These are words that appeal to the 5 senses.

**2. What are transitional words and phrases?**

Transitions are phrases or words used to connect one idea to the next.

Therefore

However

Moreover

Lastly

Next

Also

Furthermore

In addition to

Similarly

Likewise

Accordingly

Hence

Consequently

As a result

Thereby

Otherwise

Subsequently

Thus

So then

Wherefore

Obviously

**3. What are the parts of a plot structure?**

**Exposition**- the part of the story, usually near the beginning, in which the characters are introduced, the background is explained, and the setting is described.

**Rising Action** – The central part of the story during which various problems arise after a conflict is introduced

**Climax/Turning Point**- the highest point of action in a story, often the turning point.

**Falling Action** – The action and dialogue following the climax that lead the reader into the story’s end

**Resolution** - the solution to the problem of a story.

**4. What is central idea?** Central idea is the same as main idea. It tells what the selection is mainly about.

**5. What is theme?** Theme is a central message, idea, or concern that expressed in a literary work.

**6. What is claim?** Claim is an idea that the speaker states to be true.

**7.** **Pronoun Case: Subjective, Objective, and Possessive Pronouns**

**Subjective Pronouns**

A **subjective pronoun** acts as the subject of a sentence—it performs the action of the verb. The subjective pronouns are he, I, it, she, they, we, and you.

**He** spends ages looking out the window.

After lunch, **she** and **I** went to the planetarium.

**Objective Pronouns**

An **objective pronoun** acts as the object of a sentence—it receives the action of the verb. The objective pronouns are her, him, it, me, them, us, and you.

Cousin Eldred gave **me** a trombone.

Take a picture of **him**, not us!

**Possessive Pronouns**

A **possessive pronoun** tells you who owns something. The possessive pronouns are hers, his, its, mine, ours, theirs, and yours.

The red basket is **mine**.

**Yours** is on the coffee table.

**8. Reflexive & Intensive Pronouns**

**Reflexive and intensive pronouns** are the words myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, and themselves.

**Reflexive pronouns** refer back to the subject of a sentence:

I gave **myself** plenty of time to get to work.

You should let **yourself** into the house.

Jim bought **himself** a shirt.

**Intensive pronouns** are the same words used to emphasize the subject of the sentence. Intensive pronouns usually appear right near the subject of the sentence.

I **myself** am sick of the heat.

You **yourself** are responsible for this mess!

The president **himself** appeared at the rally.

**9. Pronoun Agreement**

The pronoun must agree in number with its antecedent.

The **boy** scratched **his** armpit.

The **boys** scratched **their** armpits.