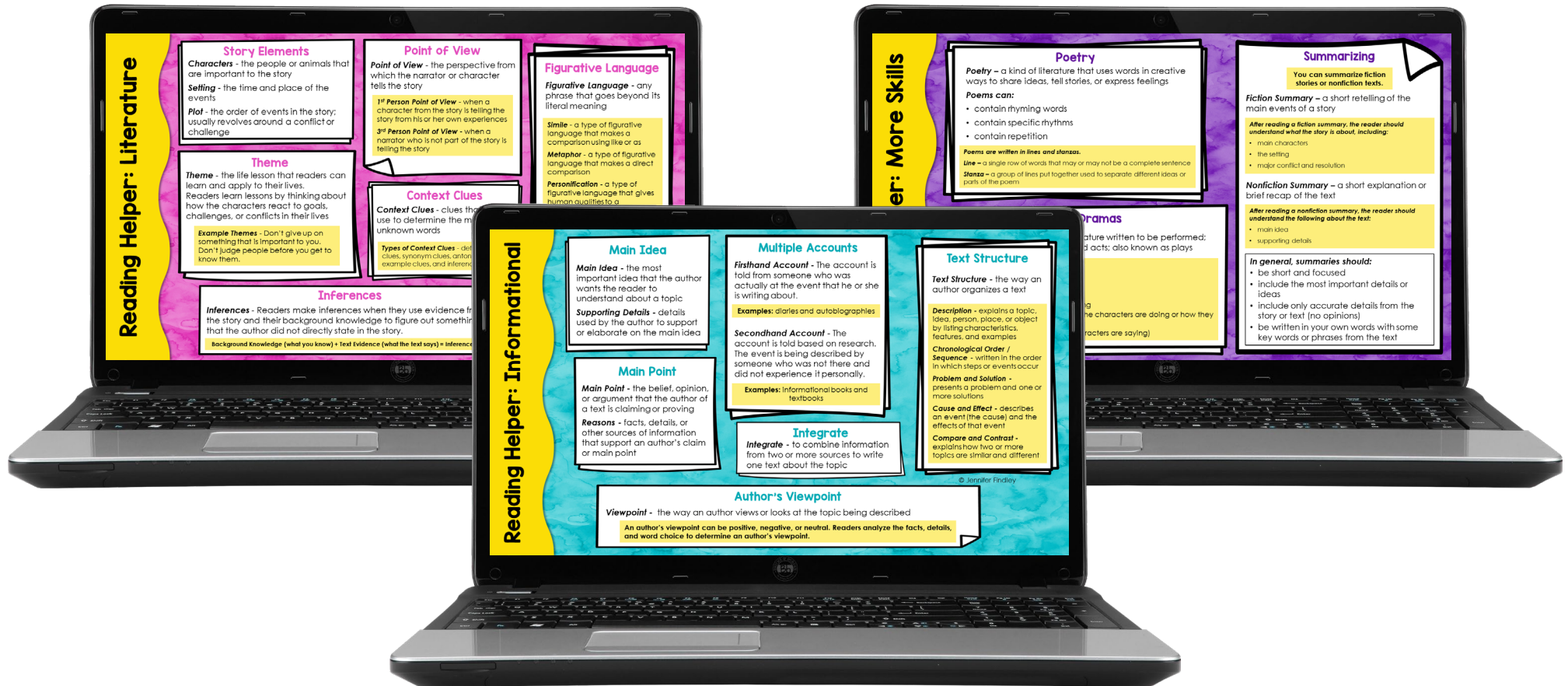


# Digital Test Prep Helpers

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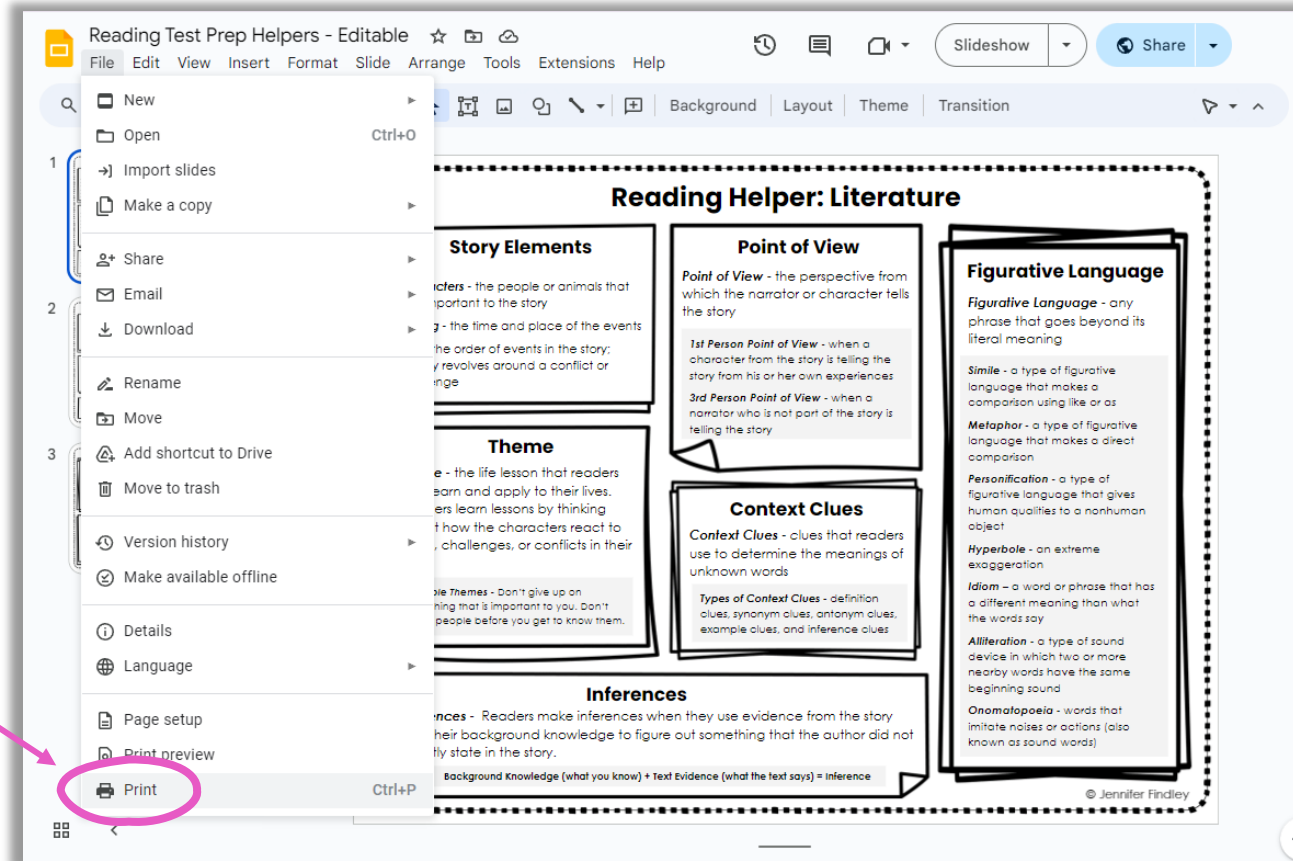


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# Editable Test Prep Helpers

**Want to edit the test prep helpers before you print them?** The printable version is available fully editable in Google Slides (without custom fonts). **For access, click the link below!**

**Make the changes you'd like, then print!**



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# Reading Helper: Literature

## Story Elements

**Characters** - the people or animals that are important to the story

**Setting** - the time and place of the events

**Plot** - the order of events in the story; usually revolves around a conflict or challenge

## Theme

**Theme** - the life lesson that readers can learn and apply to their lives. Readers learn lessons by thinking about how the characters react to goals, challenges, or conflicts in their lives.

**Example Themes** - Don't give up on something that is important to you. Don't judge people before you get to know them.

## Point of View

**Point of View** - the perspective from which the narrator or character tells the story

**1<sup>st</sup> Person Point of View** - when a character from the story is telling the story from his or her own experiences

**3<sup>rd</sup> Person Point of View** - when a narrator who is not part of the story is telling the story

## Context Clues

**Context Clues** - clues that readers use to determine the meanings of unknown words

**Types of Context Clues** - definition clues, synonym clues, antonym clues, example clues, and inference clues

## Figurative Language

**Figurative Language** - any phrase that goes beyond its literal meaning

**Simile** - a type of figurative language that makes a comparison using like or as

**Metaphor** - a type of figurative language that makes a direct comparison

**Personification** - a type of figurative language that gives human qualities to a nonhuman object

**Hyperbole** - an extreme exaggeration

**Idiom** - a word or phrase that has a different meaning than what the words say

**Alliteration** - a type of sound device in which two or more nearby words have the same beginning sound

**Onomatopoeia** - words that imitate noises or actions (also known as sound words)

## Inferences

**Inferences** - Readers make inferences when they use evidence from the story and their background knowledge to figure out something that the author did not directly state in the story.

Background Knowledge (what you know) + Text Evidence (what the text says) = Inference

# Reading Helper: Informational

## Main Idea

**Main Idea** - the most important idea that the author wants the reader to understand about a topic

**Supporting Details** - details used by the author to support or elaborate on the main idea

## Main Point

**Main Point** - the belief, opinion, or argument that the author of a text is claiming or proving

**Reasons** - facts, details, or other sources of information that support an author's claim or main point

## Multiple Accounts

**Firsthand Account** - The account is told from someone who was actually at the event that he or she is writing about.

**Examples:** diaries and autobiographies

**Secondhand Account** - The account is told based on research. The event is being described by someone who was not there and did not experience it personally.

**Examples:** informational books and textbooks

## Integrate

**Integrate** - to combine information from two or more sources to write one text about the topic

## Text Structure

**Text Structure** - the way an author organizes a text

**Description** - explains a topic, idea, person, place, or object by listing characteristics, features, and examples

**Chronological Order / Sequence** - written in the order in which steps or events occur

**Problem and Solution** - presents a problem and one or more solutions

**Cause and Effect** - describes an event (the cause) and the effects of that event

**Compare and Contrast** - explains how two or more topics are similar and different

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## Author's Viewpoint

**Viewpoint** - the way an author views or looks at the topic being described

An author's viewpoint can be positive, negative, or neutral. Readers analyze the facts, details, and word choice to determine an author's viewpoint.

# Reading Helper: More Reading Skills

## Poetry

**Poetry** – a kind of literature that uses words in creative ways to share ideas, tell stories, or express feelings

**Poems can:**

- contain rhyming words
- contain specific rhythms
- contain repetition

**Poems are written in lines and stanzas.**

**Line** – a single row of words that may or may not be a complete sentence

**Stanza** – a group of lines put together used to separate different ideas or parts of the poem

## Dramas

**Dramas** – a type of literature written to be performed; organized in scenes and acts; also known as plays

**Plays usually include:**

- acts
- scenes
- casts of characters
- descriptions of the setting
- stage directions (what the characters are doing or how they are doing it)
- dialogue (what the characters are saying)

## Summarizing

**You can summarize fiction stories or nonfiction texts.**

**Fiction Summary** – a short retelling of the main events of a story

**After reading a fiction summary, the reader should understand what the story is about, including:**

- main characters
- the setting
- major conflict and resolution

**Nonfiction Summary** – a short explanation or brief recap of the text

**After reading a nonfiction summary, the reader should understand the following about the text:**

- main idea
- supporting details

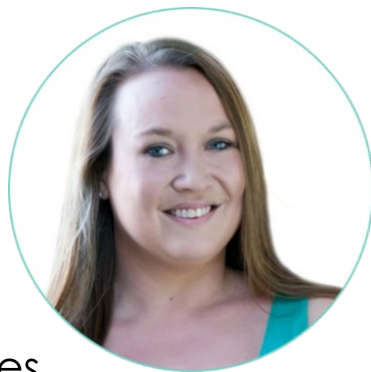
**In general, summaries should:**

- be short and focused
- include the most important details or ideas
- include only accurate details from the story or text (no opinions)
- be written in your own words with some key words or phrases from the text

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