

# ELA COMBINED NOTES

## Sentence Basics:

Noun: A person, place, or thing

Proper Noun: a name of a person, place, or thing

Verb: Typically an action word

Helping Verbs: Help extend meaning to the main verb. They are:

am, is, are, was, were, be, been, have, has, had, do, does, did, can, climb, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must, ought to

BS = Basic Sentence

BS = N + V + CT (Noun + Verb + Complete Thought)

BS = S + A + CT (Subject + Action + Complete Thought)

SC = Subordinate Clause

An SC is a BS that starts with a subordinator

## Conjunctions:

For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So

## Subordinators:

After, As, As if, Because, Before, Since, If, So that,

Unless, Until, When, Where, While

**\*Special Three**: Although, Even Though, and Though

## Writing Ticks Formulas:

BS.

BS; BS.

BS, C BS. (C = conjunction)

SC, BS.

BS SC.

BS, SC. \*

B, SC, S. (Split at the subject and verb)

5W's = Who, What, Where, When Why. Some include How.

**Imagery** is when you answer **one or more** of the **5W's**. It **also** uses **one or more** of the **five senses** (smell, sight, taste, touch, sound) and incorporates a type of **figurative language**.

**Active voice sentences**: Actor then action

**Passive voice sentence**: action then actor, also has a form of the verb to be (am, is, are, was, were, be, been, being). Sometimes, the is unknown.

**Points of View**: The narrator's position when telling a story.

First Person: Told through the eyes of the narrator. Typically uses keywords such as 'I and We' and the narrator does not typically have access to thoughts or feelings of the other characters.

Second Person: Typically told with the keyword 'you' but this may be omitted. Recipes or directions are often referred to as second person.

Third Person: This narrator is not a part of the story, but instead he/she is telling it. It may not be person or character at all, just an anonymous person telling a story. It typically uses keywords such as 'he, she, it, they' when telling the story.

Limited Point of View: Only knows the thoughts and feelings of one character.

Omniscient: When the narrator knows the thoughts and feelings of all or most of the characters.

Thesis = Argument / Claim

Evidence = Quotes / Information **DIRECTLY** from the text

Reasoning = Explanation of the Evidence to the claim

# ELA COMBINED NOTES

Counterclaim = Argument against your claim

**Setting** is time AND place. You need both.

Inferencing: Use the KIS Strategy:

**Key words**

**Infer**

**Support**

- 1) Underline Keywords
- 2) Infer using evidence / facts
- 3) Use background knowledge to support answers

## **Transition words:**

### **Agreement / Addition / Similarity**

in the first place

not only ... but also

as a matter of fact

in like manner

in addition

coupled with

in the same fashion /  
way

moreover

as well as

together with

of course

likewise

comparatively

correspondingly

similarly

furthermore

additionally

### **Opposition / Limitation / Contradiction**

in contrast

different from

on the other hand

on the contrary

at the same time

in spite of

even so / though

be that as it may

even though

although

instead

whereas

despite

conversely

otherwise

however

rather

nevertheless

nonetheless

regardless

notwithstanding

### **Examples / Support / Emphasis**

in other words

to put it differently

for one thing

as an illustration

in this case

for this reason

to put it another way

important to realize

another key point

most compelling  
evidence

to point out

on the positive side

on the negative side