

STUDY GUIDE

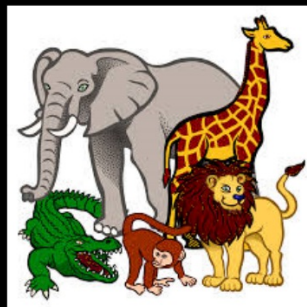
NON-FICTION SIGNPOSTS

TEST

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 2017

In order to do your best you
must STUDY!!!

NON FICTION SIGNPOSTS



Non-fiction text

1. Non-fiction text is any text about real people or the real world.
2. The information is shown through maps, street signs, class pages, websites, text messages, graphs, figures, headers, menus, timelines, sidebars, captions, photos, schedules, signs, advertisements, political cartoons, primary sources, letters, definitions, and illustrations.

chart informational
heading nonfiction
captions diagram
bold subheading text glossary

Non-Fiction Signposts

When reading non-fiction always keep asking

yourself: 3 Big Questions

1. What surprised me?
2. What does the author think I already know?
3. What changed, challenged or confirmed what I already know?

Big Question # 1:

What surprised me?



- I was shocked about...
- I could not believe...
- I was surprised when...
- Really?
- I never thought...

Big Question # 2:

What did the author

think I already knew?



- I did not know...

assumed...

- I was confused by...

- The author thought

I knew....

Big Question #3:

What challenged, changed or confirmed what I knew?

- At first I thought but...
- I had to rethink...
- My understanding changed when...
- I was right/wrong about...



CONTRASTS AND CONTRADICTIONS

CONTRASTS & CONTRADICTIONS

This signpost alerts readers to



Opposing Ideas!

An opposing idea is shown whenever you are reading and the author shows you a difference between what you know and what is happening in the text or a difference between two or more things in the text...

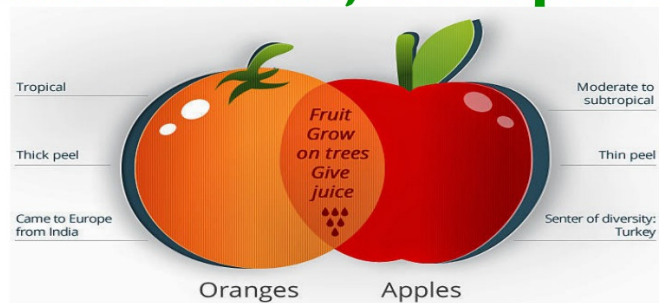
Once we identify this opposition we need to



and ask ourselves the **Anchor Question:**

What is the difference and why does it matter?

The answer will help you see details that show you main ideas, compare and contrast,



understand the author's purpose, infer, make a generalization, or notice cause and effect.



**2 types of Contrasts & Contradictions
that readers need to be on the
lookout for:**

1. those that are discussed in the text



2. those that arise in the readers mind

SIGNAL WORDS - clue words and phrases in the text that let the reader know of an upcoming Contrast and Contradiction

Words

- Yet
- However
- Otherwise
- Alternatively
- Unlike
- Still
- Instead
- Although
- Dissimilar

Phrases

- On the other hand
- By contrast
- Another viewpoint
- Even though
- Different from
- None the less
- Then again

EXTREME OR
ABSOLUTE
LANGUAGE

EXTREME OR ABSOLUTE LANGUAGE

When you are reading
and you notice the
author uses **language**
that leaves no doubt,
exaggerates or pushes
to the limit, you should:



Ask yourself:

"Why did the author say it like that?"

When you are reading be on the lookout for some "signal" words that the author uses to show he/she is exaggerating, making overblown or quite possibly untrue claims!

- **Unconditionally, Entirely, Never / Always**
- **Completely, Exclusively, Inarguably**
- **No doubt, Without a doubt, Doubtless, Undoubtedly**
 - **Unquestionably, Without question**
 - **Every single, not one, worst ever, best ever, very**
 - **none / all, no way / the only way, everyone/no one**
 - **no matter what, at any cost/ no cost**



"Why did the author say it like that?"

The answers will tell you the author's point of view and purpose. When noticing extreme or absolute language you will be alerted to:

1. The strength of the author's feelings



2. The possibility that the author is exaggerating

3. The author maybe deceiving or misleading, wanting the reader to think a certain way.

NUMBERS AND STATS



Numbers and Stats

When you're reading and you notice **specific number words or amounts, such as percentages, fractions or dates,** you should stop and ask yourself,

"Why did the author use these numbers or amounts?"

Looking at specific numbers allows you to see in more detail and visualize what the author is saying.

**The answers might help you
come to a conclusion, make
a comparison, see the
details, infer, find facts or
recognize evidence.**

QUOTED WORDS

NOTICE & NOTE

"QUOTED WORDS"

When you are reading and you notice the author quoted a Voice of Authority, a Personal Perspective, or cited Other's Words, you should... _____



Ask yourself:

"Why did the author quote or cite this person, and what does it add?"

QUOTED WORDS IN ACTION

Authors do the same thing -- quote people to help make the text more interesting or to help prove a point. While reading, it is important to pay attention to:

- 1. Not only WHO is quoted but**
- 2. WHY was that person quoted?**

People quotes generally fall into 3 separate categories, each with a specific purpose.

- 1. Personal Perspectives**
- 2. Voices of Authority**
- 3. Other's Word's**

Remember to ask: Why was this person quoted/cited and what do their words add to the text?

Personal Perspectives:

Provide an up close look at events, or ideas. The quoted person has **no expertise** other than living through something. These voices do however add an empathetic touch and often reveal human feelings.

Voice of Authority: This is a more detached voice, they are an expert in the field, someone who has studied the subject. Voice of Authority usually shows up along with personal perspective to balance the "no expertise person" (personal perspective) with an expert's view.

Others' Words: Those citations that are often used in professional research papers, or other informational texts when the author wants to show there is strength in numbers and that others have studied the topic.

Personal Perspectives and Voice of Authority are the two types of quoted words we will focus on.

Hints to know the difference between Personal Perspective and Voice of Authority

Personal Perspectives

- may include words that show emotion
- are written from a first person point of view
- use the pronoun "I"
- contain no "technical talk"

Voice of Authority

- usually has no personal connection or emotion shown
- uses much "technical talk"
- the person being quoted usually has a title attached to his/her name such as Director, Chief, Principal, Dr.



WORD GAPS

NOTICE AND NOTE WORD GAPS

When you are reading and the author uses a word or phrase you don't know, you should stop:



Ask yourself these questions:

"Do I know this word from someplace else?"

"Does this seem like technical talk for experts of this topic?"

"Can I find clues in the sentence to help me understand the word?"

"Do I know this word from someplace else?"

If yes, this is probably a word with multiple meanings.

Think about what you already know about the word in other contexts.

For example do I know this word from Science or Social Studies class?

"Does this seem like technical language just for this topic?"

If yes, you might need help from outside the text, a dictionary, an easier text on the same topic, a parent or a teacher.

In some cases, you may need to contact a lawyer, doctor or other professional to help you decipher the document.

"Can I find clues to help me understand the word?"

If yes, remember that the **gist (main idea) is sometimes enough to keep reading. Try looking back a few sentences or paragraphs, or perhaps you may need to read on to grasp the **gist**.**

IF YOU WORK HARD GOOD THINGS WILL HAPPEN



Hard work pays off

**Good
luck on
the
test!!!**