

Language Arts GA Milestones Study Guide: 5th Grade

**subject/predicate** - every sentence must have this to be a complete sentence

**subject** – who or what the sentence is about

**predicate** - what the subject is doing

Example: *Mary (subject)* is riding her bike to the park (predicate).

**parts of speech**

**noun** (person, place, thing) - teacher, school, pencil

**adjective** (describes a noun) - red, cool, awesome, clean

**verb** (action) - kicked, running, jump, sliding

**adverb** (describes a verb - usually ends with -ly) - quickly, softly, quietly

**ending marks of a sentence**

**declarative (.) -** stating something - I have a red shirt on.

**imperative (.)** - giving a command - “Do your homework”, Mom said.

**interrogative (?)** - ask a question - Do we have school today?

**exclamatory (!)** - to show emotion - YES! We don’t have school today!

**rules for capitalizing**

* at the beginning of sentences
* names of people, names of places (Atlanta Elementary)
* names of titles (Because of Winn Dixie)
* the letter “I” when referring to yourself
* the first word in a quote (“The CRCT is next week”)
* titles of people (President Obama)
* days of the week (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday)
* months (January, February, March)
* holidays (Christmas, Thanksgiving)
* religions (Christianity, Buddhism)
* languages (English, Spanish)
* states (Georgia, Florida)
* countries (United States of America, Mexico)
* the words Mom and Dad are capitalized when you are using them as their name
  + I told Mom I will be home later.
  + I told my mom I will be home later. (Do you see the difference?) ☺

**simple sentence -** normal complete sentence

* Gary likes to play football in the morning.

**homophones -** SOUND the same, spelled differently

* to, two, too

**identifying words from other languages**

HINT: if it is food from another country, then it is a word from another country

* tacos, spaghetti, etc…

**sentence fragments** - a sentence that is not complete

* There tomorrow. (fragment)
* I will be there tomorrow. (complete sentence)

**subject/verb agreement**

**singular**

* The student sings. (He or she sings)
* The bird does migrate south during winter. (It does)

**plural**

* Your children sing. (They sing)
* Those birds do migrate south during winter. (They do)

**comma use in a sentence**

* when pausing in a sentence
  + I would come over, but I am grounded.
* separates a list of items
  + I have a pencil, pen, and eraser.
* when using quotations
  + Chaz asked, “Can I ride the bike?”
* after introductory words
  + Well, I finally finished my homework.
* show relation between a word and a noun (apposition)
  + My teacher, Mr. Rheault, is a great dancer! ☺

**fiction story elements**

**character -** person in the story

**setting -** where the story takes place

**climax -** the most exciting part of the story

**theme -** the lesson throughout the story (Three Little Pigs: work hard)

**plot –** what the story is about

**dialogue** – when characters speak in a story or play

**non-fiction elements**

**paragraphs -** usually has 4 - 6 sentences

**topic sentences -** what the paragraph is about

**supporting details -** help you to identify the main idea

**main idea -** what the story is about (think of an umbrella - the umbrella is your main idea and ALL the supporting details can fit under the umbrella

**concluding sentences** - it is the last sentence in a paragraphing summing it up

**inferences/foreshadow -** to say what will happen next based on clues from the story

**genres/purpose of writing**

**fiction** – made up story

**non-fiction** - true/real

**persuasive** - to convince someone

**information** - to give someone true information about a topic

**entertain** - to make someone laugh, etc…at your story

**dependent clause -** uses words such as since, because, although, that, when

* I had to go home right after school because Grandma was visiting from out of town!

**complex sentence -** normal sentence plus part of a sentence

* The teacher returned the homework after she noticed a mistake.

**compound predicate simple sentence**

* Gary likes to play football and soccer in the morning.

**compound subject simple sentence**

* Gary and Todd like to play football in the morning.

**playful language**

**puns** - I wondered why the baseball was getting bigger; then it hit me.

**jokes** - humorous sentences

**palindromes** - reading the same way forward as you can backwards

**idioms -** figurative language

* A leopard can’t change its spots. (means a person cannot change)

**fact** (true) **-** The CRCT starts next week.

**opinion -** (your thoughts) - I think the CRCT is easy.

**summarize -** to retell the whole story in your own words

**paraphrase -** to retell part of the story with the exact words from the story

**cause and effect -** something happens because of anther

* The dog ran through the house. It knocked over the lamp.

**Main Idea:** There are many fun things to do at the beach



**Details:** play in the sand, swim, sunbathe

**parts of a book**

**title page –** front of the book where the title is placed

**thesaurus -** book to find synonyms

**glossary -** at the end of story in the back of the book to help you define words in the story (mini-dictionary)

**index-** at the beginning of the story to tell you the different chapter in the book

**table of contents –** at the beginning of the book and tells what the chapters of the book

**antonym** (opposite) - up/down

**synonym** (same) - ship/boat

**suffix -** comes after the root word to make a new word

**Suffix Meaning Example**

-acy state or quality privacy

-al act or process of refusal

-ance state or quality of maintenance

-dom place or state of being freedom, kingdom

-er, -or one who trainer, protector

-ism doctrine, belief communism

-ist one who chemist

-ity, -ty quality of veracity

-ment condition of argument

-ness state of being heaviness

-ship position held fellowship

-sion, -tion state of being concession, transition

**prefix -** comes before the root word to make a new word

**Prefix Meaning Example**

anti- against anticlimax

auto- self autopilot

circum- around circumvent

de- away from devalue

dis- not disappear

en- put into enclose

ex- former extract, ex-president

extra- more than extracurricular

in- into insert

non- without nonentity

pre- before pretest

un- not unfinished

**sensory details -** smell, sight, touch, hear, taste

* Visual (see) – students playing on the playground; sparkling sand with orange and white mixed colored seashells
* Sounds (hear) – spring breakers hear the lifeguard’s whistle; the waves crashing in the ocean
* Smells (nose) – the cologne filled the air; people like the smell of the ocean
* Taste (mouth) – peanut butter jelly is a great combination for a sandwich; the ocean’s salt water dries out your mouth
* Touch (feel) – the sun warms my skin; my feet can feel the hot sand between my toes

**conjunction -** conjunctions combine words or phrases together

* I ate the pizza and the pasta.
* Call the movers when you are ready.
  + conjunction examples: and, but, for, or, nor, yet, so

**preposition –** words that show a spatial or temporal relationship

* I looked across the lake to see the boathouse.
* Once upon a time, there was a kind girl named Snow White.
  + preposition examples: a, across, against, among, before, below, besides, but, by, except, following, from, in, like, near, of, off, on, to, upon

**interjection –** a word used to express emotion

* “YESSSSS! I got straight A’s!”
* “SHHHHH! The baby is sleeping.”
  + interjection examples: SHHH!! Ahem! Psst! UGH! Whew! PHEW!

**apostrophe use –** when to use an apostrophe:

* with a contraction
  + can’t, don’t won’t, didn’t, hadn’t, wouldn’t, couldn’t
* to show possession
  + the cat’s whiskers (singular)
  + the students’ pencils (plural)

**quotation marks –** to show someone is speaking in a story or play

* Billy asked his mother, “Can I go over to Brandon’s house please?”

**Additional Milestones vocabulary (these words could be found in questions)**

* **best -** number 1
* **main -** number 1
* **same -** like something else
* **different -** not like something else
* **author -** who wrote the story
* **title -** what the story is called
* **means -** what something is
* **chronological order -** order by date
* **explain -** to tell more about something
* **phrase -** part of a sentence
* **purpose -** why we do something
* **realistic fiction -** false story that could happen
* **fantasy -** story that usually involves fairies of mystical creatures
* **historical fiction -** false story that has real facts
* **science fiction -** story that usually takes place on another planet or involves cool futuristic science possibilities
* **mystery -** a story with a problem to solve
* **adventure -** an exciting story
* **folktale -** story that is passed through generations of different cultures
* **compare -** telling about 2 or more things that are alike
* **contrast -** telling about 2 or more things that are different
* **graphic organizer -** picture to help you understand the story
* **probably -** about 90% something will happen
* **illustration -** picture
* **narrator -** someone who tells the story
* **major -** character who is in the story most of the time
* **minor -** character who is in the story just a little bit
* **tone -** the language in the story (happy, sad, mean, etc…)
* **poem -** story the rhymes (most of the time)
* **poet -** writes a poem
* **alliteration -** most of the beginning consonants are the same (Laughing lamas laughed loudly.)
* **assonance -**most of the vowel sounds are the same (I park the car in the Harvard yard.)
* **simile -** comparing using the words LIKE or AS (She is as pretty as the sky.)
* **metaphor** - direct comparison - (It’s a jungle in here!!!)
* **pattern -** something you see over and over (5, 10, 15, 20, 25)
* **moral -** the lesson