

Unit 6 Concepts to Review

Determine Word Meanings

- A story may include words you do not know. Context clues can help you understand the meanings of these words.
- **Context clues** are words, phrases, or sentences around a word that help you figure out the meaning of the word.
- Sometimes you can make an inference about a word's meaning. An **inference** is a conclusion based on details in the text and your own background knowledge.
- A story may contain **multiple-meaning words**, or words that have more than one meaning. For example, the word *bark* can describe the outside of a tree or the noise a dog makes.
- When you read a word that has more than one meaning, context clues can help you figure out which meaning makes sense in the text.



Use Text Features

- **Text features** are parts of a text that stand out from the main body of the text. They can help you understand the main text and provide more details about the topic.
- **Visuals** such as photos, illustrations, graphs, and timelines help you picture information.
 - A **graph** shows the relationship between numbers or amounts of something.
 - A **timeline** shows a sequence of events over time.
 - A **caption** is a short description explaining what a visual shows.
- Text features include words, images, or both.
 - A **heading** is a word or phrase at the beginning of a section. The heading tells what the section is about.
 - A **diagram** is a picture that shows what something looks like or how it works.
 - A **label** is a word or phrase on a visual that tells what the visual shows.
 - A **chart** often has rows and columns that organize information in a way that makes it easier to understand.

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Identify Text Structure

- **Text structure** is the way an author organizes information. Paying close attention to the text structure will help you better understand the text.
- A text with a **problem-and-solution text structure** describes a problem and the way it is solved. A text may describe more than one problem or more than one solution.
- Words such as *problem, solution, solve, and as a result* may signal a problem-and-solution text structure.
- Remember that a problem-and-solution text structure is organized to describe problems and how they are solved.
- Look for clues in the text that signal problems and their solutions. Words such as *issue, question, figure out, reason, and resolve* may signal a problem or solution.

Problem and Solution	
What goes wrong (A <u>challenge</u> or an <u>Obstacle</u>)	How the problem is <u>fixed</u> or <u>solved</u>
 <p>Ouch! Sam hit his head and got a big bump</p>	 <p>He got an ice pack and put it on his head</p>
The Problem and Solution must f it together	