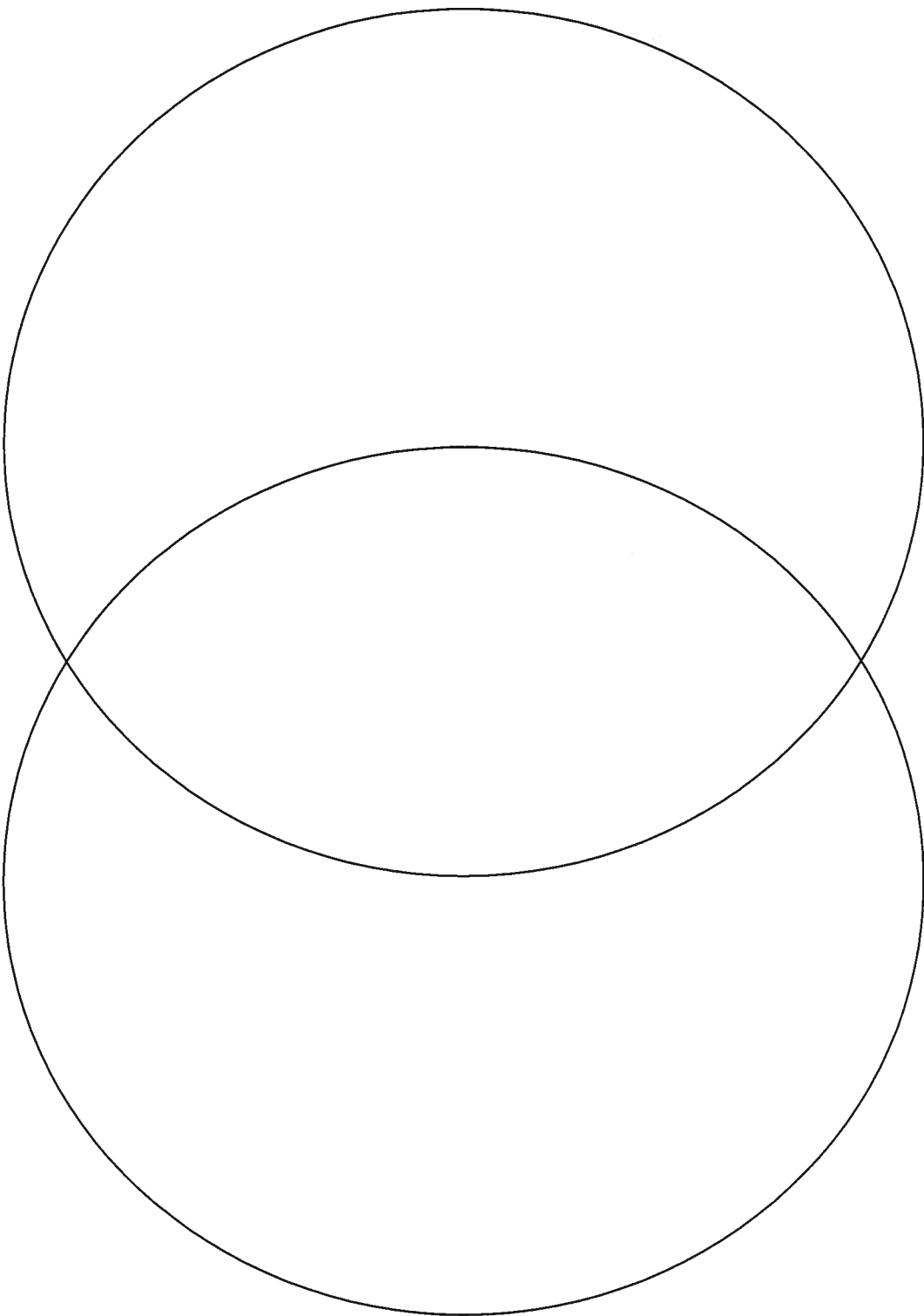


COMPARING AND CONTRASTING W1 & W2



Analysis Form for Narrative Element: _____ Grade Level: _____

<i>Element</i>	<i>Knowledge (Nouns/Terms/ Phrases & Other Specific Information, Appropriate Strategies/ Examples)</i>	<i>Skills</i>

Glossary: Narrative Genre

Closure: an often comforting or satisfying sense of finality; something (as a satisfying ending) that provides such a sense (K, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th)

Coherence: logically or aesthetically ordered or integrated; having clarity or intelligibility (3rd)

Context: the parts of a discourse that surround a word or passage and can throw light on its meaning [Discourse: a linguistic unit (as a conversation or a story) larger than a sentence] (4th, 5th)

Dialogue: a written composition in which two or more characters are represented as conversing (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th)

Extraneous: having no relevance (4th, 5th)

Flashback: a description of an event from the past. Flashback allows a writer to engage a reader's attention or provide necessary details or important background information (5th)

Focus: a point of concentration; directed attention (1st, 2nd, 3rd)

Foreshadowing: to represent, indicate, or typify beforehand (5th)

Suspense: pleasant excitement as to a decision or outcome (4th, 5th)

Tension: a balance maintained in an artistic work between opposing forces or elements (4th, 5th)

Phrases: Narrative Genre

"captures a reader's interest" a variety of methods used by writers to make their audience want to read what they have written.

"engages the reader" a method in which writers make their audience feel connected to the writing. This occurs after the reader's interest has been captured.

"lifts the level of language" a strategy in which writers avoid using boring, worn out words (e.g., good, nice, happy, sad) and instead use a vocabulary that adds rigor to the writing. This can also be accomplished by inserting modifiers (adjectives and adverbs).

"fantasy/imaginary stories" fantasy is often used as a name for stories that involve events that could not happen in the real world. Imagination is necessary to create a fantasy story. Imaginary stores, on the other hand, may be created based on a student's knowledge of events that occur in the real world. The imaginary story may be believable but in fact is not a true account of the child's own experience(s).

Georgia Grade 5 Writing Assessment Glossary

Component: a feature of writing within a particular domain.

Domain: an aspect of writing.

Style: the degree to which the writer controls language to engage the reader.

Tone: the attitude the writer expresses toward the reader, the subject, and sometimes himself or herself.

Voice: a strong sense of the person behind the words and the person's attitude toward the topic; voice gives the reader the sense that the writer is directly addressing the reader.

Glossary: Response to Literature

Closure: an often comforting or satisfying sense of finality; something (as a satisfying ending) that provides such a sense (K, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th)

Coherence: logically or aesthetically ordered or integrated; having clarity or intelligibility (3rd)

Evaluative Judgment: judgments expressing an attitude about the value or worth of a text, object, or an idea within the that text (4th, 5th)

Extraneous: having no relevance (4th, 5th)

Interpretive Judgment: a judgment containing an interpretation or explanation of a text, object, or an idea within that text (4th, 5th)

Opinion: a view, judgment, or appraisal formed in the mind about a particular matter; a belief stronger than impression and less strong than positive knowledge (1st, 2nd, 3rd)

Position: a point of view adopted and held to (1st)

Reflective Judgment: a judgment that expresses a thoughtful, contemplative connection to a text or an object/idea within that text (4th, 5th)

Phrases: Response to Literature

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