

Extra Grade Eight Notes for Review

Grade 8 Text book: Nelson Literacy

Global Citizens Unit

Focus on Reading, p. 2: Make Connections

- Text - Text connections
- Text - Self connections
- Text - World Connections
- **Headings:** typically found at the top or center of the page and tells what the text is about.
- **Subheadings:** found under the heading; a sub-heading will allow the reader to understand what that particular section is about.
- **Subtitles:** A secondary or explanatory title that follows the main title.

Focus on Writing, p. 24: Develop Ideas

1. Narrow your topic
2. Clarify your main message
3. Include facts or example that support your main message
4. Don't include information not essential to the main idea

Focus on Listening, p. 32: Listen Effectively

- Make connections between what you hear and your personal experience
- Visualize the information
- Ask relevant questions to keep focused

Focus on Media, p. 38: Recognize Purpose and Audience

- **Purpose:** All media texts are produced with a specific purpose (inform, entertain, sell, persuade); knowing what the media creators want helps you to make a judgment about the text.
- **Audience:** All media texts are targeted to specific audiences. Knowing whether you are the target of a media text is important in helping you understand and respond to it.
- In advertising the **features of text** (font style, shape, colour, size, headings, etc.) are often used to create an effective ad. The author chooses certain features of text to emphasize the text and draw your attention to it. Depending on the article or advertisement the purpose of each feature of text may differ. For example, the font of the title of an article on Recycling may be green in colour. The author's purpose would be to get the reader to have a visual picture of green which represents the idea of living green (environmental aware of keeping the earth green).

Focus on Text Patterns, pg. 46: Sequence

Sequence text pattern is used when the purpose is to list something (events, instructions) in a certain order. Look for these characteristics of sequence text pattern:

1. There is an order to how things are listed and the order is important
2. Events or instructions may be arranged in numbers steps (or using the letters of the alphabet).
3. Lists (sometimes with bullets) may be used.
4. Keywords may be used (for example, first, soon, initially, now, before, gradually, meanwhile, later, next, today, once, or soon after).

Tech Then and Now Unit

Focus on Reading, p. 58: Ask Questions

Asking questions before, during, and after reading can help you make sense and clarify your understanding of a text.

- Literal “on the Line” Questions
- Inferential or “Between the Lines”
- Evaluative or “Beyond the Lines”

Focus on Writing, p. 70: Focus on Writing

When you write informational text, an organizational pattern makes your writing more fluent and easier for your readers to understand.

1. Sequence
2. Problem/Solution
3. Compare/Contrast
4. Description
5. Generalization

Extra Literary Terms:

Point of View:

- The perspective from which events are seen, as a story is told or an agreement is made. Short stories may be told from first-person or third person point of view
- **First Person point of view** is when the narrator is one of the characters in the story and refers to him/herself as “I”.
- **Second Person point of view** is when the narrator refers to you, the reader or audience. This is most often used in advertisements where the Narrator (character) is talking directly to you and encouraging you to do something.
- **Third person omniscient point of view** is when the narrator is outside the story. The narrator knows everything that is going on and how the characters feel. We learn about the characters through this outside voice.
- **Third person limited point of view** is when the narrator is outside the story but knows what is going on inside the mind of **one character** only, usually the main character.

Conflict: The struggle between opposing forces

- **Internal:** a person(s) struggling with a decision or with his/her own feelings and emotions (within oneself).
- **External:** a person(s) struggles against the outside world (i.e. person verses a wolf) or person(s) versus person(s).

Repetition: The constant statement of an idea used as an emphatic devise. That is a repetition of a word(s) or idea(s), often used in poetry to place emphasis on said word(s) or idea(s).