

## MCPS Enhanced Scope and Sequence Reading Definitions

<b>SOL</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>6th</b>	<b>7th</b>	<b>8th</b>
6.3, 6.4, 7.4, 8.4	<b>Figurative Language: simile and hyperbole</b> <b>Figures of Speech: personification, simile, and hyperbole</b>	<b>Figurative language: simile</b> - figures of speech that use the words <i>like</i> or <i>as</i> to make comparisons <b>hyperbole</b> - intentionally exaggerated figures of speech	<b>Figurative language</b> – text enriched by word images and figures of speech. <b>Figures of Speech:</b> simile and hyperbole <b>personification</b> - figure of speech that applies human characteristics to non-human objects.	<b>Figurative language:</b> simile, hyperbole, and personification. <b>metaphor</b> – figure of speech that implies comparisons
6.3, 7.4, 8.4	<b>Analogies</b>	Recognize relationships common to analogy construction; recognize that figurative language enriches text	Begin the study of figurative language and analogies; recognize that figurative language and analogy enrich text	Evaluate the use of figurative language and analogies in text
6.4, 7.5, 8.6	<b>Imagery</b>	<b>Imagery</b> is the use of words to recreate sensory impressions. Verbal imagery is most often visual, but imagery may also be words that recreate sound, smell, taste, or touch impressions.	<b>imagery</b> – the use of words to create sensory impressions — most often visual impressions but may be sound, smell, taste, or touch impressions	Evaluate an author’s choice of words and <b>images</b> .

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6.4, 7.5, 8.5	<b>Types of text:</b> <b>Fiction</b> includes a variety of genres, including short story, novel, folk literature, and drama.	<b>Fiction</b> includes a variety of genres, including short story, novel, folk literature, and drama		
6.4, 7.5, 8.5	<b>Types of text:</b> <b>Nonfiction</b> includes <u>Narrative nonfiction</u> - biography, autobiography, and personal essay; <u>Informational Text</u> - articles, reports, textbooks; <u>Essays</u> - narrative, descriptive, expository, and persuasive; <u>Functional Text</u> - letter, email, advertisement, website, directory, directions; <u>References</u> - encyclopedia, textbook, website, thesaurus, dictionary, atlas	<b>Nonfiction</b> includes <b>narrative nonfiction</b> - biography, autobiography, and personal essay.	Read, understand, and differentiate the characteristics and <b>narrative structures</b> of short stories, novels, folk literature, tales, myths, legends, fables, plays, personal essays, biographies and autobiographies	Compare and contrast the <b>characteristics of literary forms</b> including novel, short story, biography, essay, speech, poetry

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6.4, 7.5, 8.5	<b>Elements of Narrative Structure/ Elements of Story</b>	Internal and external conflicts in stories, including internal conflicts within characters, external conflicts between characters, changes in characters as a result of conflicts and resolutions in the plot	<b>Elements of story</b> include setting, characters, conflict, plot, theme	<b>Elements of story</b> include setting, characters, conflict, plot, theme
6.4, 7.5, 8.5	<b>Setting</b>	<b>setting</b> - time, place, and duration in a story	<b>setting</b> – time, place, and duration	<b>setting</b> – time, place, and duration in a story
7.5, 8.5	<b>Initiating Event</b>		The <b>initiating event</b> is the incident that introduces the central conflict in a story; it may have occurred before the opening of the story	The <b>initiating event</b> is the incident that introduces the central conflict in a story; it may have occurred before the story opens
6.4, 7.5, 8.5	<b>Plot</b>	<b>plot</b> as the development of the central conflict and resolution, the sequence of events in the story, the writer’s map for what happens, how it happens, to whom it happens, and when it happens	<b>plot</b> – development of the central conflict, including initiating event, rising action, climax, falling action, resolution	<b>plot</b> - initiating event, rising action, climax, falling action, resolution
6.4, 7.5, 8.5	<b>Character traits, characterization, characters</b>	<b>character traits</b> are revealed by what a character says, what a character thinks, what a character does, and how other characters respond to the character,	<b>characterization</b> as the way an author presents a character and reveals character traits by what a character says, what a character thinks, what a character does, and how other characters respond to the character,	<b>characterization</b> as the way that an author presents a character and reveals character traits; <b>character(s)</b> , either <b>static</b> – remaining the same during the course of the story, or <b>dynamic</b> – changing during the course of and as a result of the story

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6.4, 7.5, 8.5	<b>Internal and external conflicts</b>	<b>Internal and external conflicts</b> in stories include internal conflicts within characters, external conflicts between characters, changes in characters as a result of conflicts and resolutions in the plot	<b>external conflicts</b> - individual vs. individual individual vs. nature individual vs. society - individual vs. supernatural individual vs. technology <b>internal conflict</b> – individual vs. self	<b>external conflicts</b> - individual vs. individual individual vs. nature individual vs. society - individual vs. supernatural individual vs. technology <b>internal conflict</b> – individual vs. self
6.4, 7.5, 8.5	<b>Author’s craft, author’s style</b>	<b>Author’s craft</b> includes the use of language patterns, sentence variety, vocabulary, imagery, figurative language. <b>Author’s craft</b> is the purposeful choice of vocabulary, sentence formation, voice, and tone.	Elements of the <b>author’s style</b> include the word choice, sentence structure and language patterns, imagery, and figurative language – text enriched by word images and figures of speech	Analyze an <b>author’s craft and style</b> . <b>Author’s style</b> , including dialogue, sentence structure, language patterns, and tone.
7.5, 8.5	<b>foreshadowing</b>		<b>foreshadowing</b> – the use of clues to hint at coming events in a story	
7.5, 8.5	<b>irony</b>		<b>irony</b> – the contrast between expectation and reality; between what is said and what is meant; between what appears to be true and what really is true	
8.5	<b>Flashback</b>			<b>flashback</b> – a return to an earlier time in the course of a narrative to introduce prior information

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8.5	<b>Symbol / symbolism</b>			<p><b>A symbol</b> is anything that represents something else, often by indirect association or by the convention of an emblem, token, or word. In both prose and poetry, concrete objects used as symbols stand for larger ideas or feelings. The general characteristic of poetry, i.e., its suggestiveness, makes possible the expression of complex feelings and experiences in a few words. Symbolism, like metaphor, imagery, and allusion, is a powerful instrument for the expression of large worlds of meaning in a few words.</p> <p><b>symbolism</b> – the use of concrete and recognizable things to represent ideas</p>
7.5, 8.5	<b>Mood</b>		<b>Mood</b> refers to the emotional atmosphere produced by an author’s use of language.	<b>Mood</b> refers to the emotional atmosphere produced by an author’s use of language.

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8.5	<b>Point of view</b>			<b>Point of view</b> is the way an author reveals events and ideas in a story. With an omniscient or “all knowing” point of view, a narrator sees all, hears all, and knows all. By contrast, a limited point of view depicts only what one character or narrator sees, hears, and feels. The point of view may be first person, narrated by someone outside the story or a character within the story. The point of view may also be third person, limited or omniscient, depending on what is known of the story.
7.6, 8.6	<b>Viewpoint</b>		An <b>author’s viewpoint</b> refers to his or her bias or subjectivity toward the subject.	An <b>author’s viewpoint</b> refers to his or her bias or subjectivity toward the subject.
7.5, 8.5	<b>Voice</b>	<b>Voice</b> shows an author’s personality, awareness of audience, and passion for his or her subject. It adds liveliness and energy to writing.	<b>Voice</b> shows an author’s personality, awareness of audience, and passion for his or her subject. It adds liveliness and energy to writing	<b>Voice</b> shows an author’s personality, awareness of audience, and passion for his or her subject. It adds liveliness and energy to writing. Voice is the imprint of the writer — the capacity to elicit a response from the reader.

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6.6, 7.8, 8.5, 8.7	<b>Tone</b>	<b>Tone</b> is used to express an author's attitude toward the topic.	<b>Tone</b> expresses an author's attitude toward the subject.	<b>Tone</b> is used to express a writer's attitude toward the subject and may include serious, solemn, sarcastic, objective, enthusiastic, humorous, hostile, disapproving, personal, impersonal
7.6	<b>Fact / Opinion</b>		A <b>fact</b> can be verified and an <b>opinion</b> cannot.	
6.4, 6.5, 7.5, 8.5, 8.6	<b>Inferences</b>	Read and comprehend at and <b>beyond the literal level</b> . Read beyond the printed text to understand the message stated or <b>implied</b> by an author.	<b>making inferences</b> – making judgments or drawing conclusions based on what an author has implied.	<b>making inferences</b> , i.e., making judgments or drawing conclusions based on what an author has implied
7.6, 8.6	<b>Synthesis</b>		<b>Synthesis</b> involves higher-order thinking and is a result of forming either a concrete or abstract whole from the logical relation of parts.	<b>Synthesis</b> involves higher-order thinking and is a result of forming either a concrete or abstract whole from the logical relation of parts.
8.6	<b>Implies / Infers</b>			Students will understand that the writer <b>implies</b> and the reader <b>infers</b> .
8.6	<b>Critique</b>			To <b>critique</b> text requires that a critical (but not necessarily negative) judgment be made.

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6.4, 7.5, 8.5	<b>Poetic elements in prose and poetry, including</b>	<b>rhyme</b> – recurring identical or similar final word sounds within or at the ends of lines of verse, e.g., farm/harm	<b>rhyme</b> – recurring identical or similar final word sounds within or at the ends of lines of verse	<b>rhyme</b> – recurring identical or similar final word sounds within or at the ends of lines of verse
		<b>rhythm</b> – the recurring pattern of strong and weak syllabic stresses	<b>rhythm</b> – the recurring pattern of strong and weak syllabic stresses	<b>rhythm</b> – the recurring pattern of strong and weak syllabic stresses
		<b>repetition</b> – repeated use of sounds, words, or ideas for effect and emphasis	<b>repetition</b> – repeated use of sounds, words, or ideas for effect and emphasis	<b>repetition</b> – repeated use of sounds, words, or ideas for effect and emphasis
		<b>alliteration</b> – repetition of initial sounds, e.g., picked a peck of pickled peppers	<b>alliteration</b> – repetition of initial sounds, e.g., picked a peck of pickled peppers	<b>alliteration</b> – repetition of initial sounds, e.g., picked a peck of pickled peppers
		<b>onomatopoeia</b> – the use of a word whose sound suggests its meaning, e.g., buzz	<b>onomatopoeia</b> – the use of a word whose sound suggests its meaning, e.g., buzz	<b>onomatopoeia</b> – the use of a word whose sound suggests its meaning, e.g., buzz
			<b>assonance</b> – repetition of vowel sounds, e.g., mad hatter	<b>assonance</b> – repetition of vowel sounds, e.g., mad hatter
6.4, 7.5, 8.5	<b>Poetic elements in prose and poetry, including</b>		<b>consonance</b> – repetition of final consonant sounds, e.g., east/west	<b>consonance</b> – repetition of final consonant sounds, e.g., east/west
			<b>onomatopoeia</b> – the use of a word whose sound suggests its meaning, e.g., clatter.	<b>onomatopoeia</b> – the use of a word whose sound suggests its meaning, e.g., clatter.



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6.4, 7.5, 8.5	<b>Poetic elements in prose and poetry, including</b>		<b>meter</b> – a fixed pattern of accented and unaccented syllables in lines of fixed length to create rhythm	<b>meter</b> – a fixed pattern of accented and unaccented syllables in lines of fixed length to create rhythm
				<b>pun</b> - a humorous use of a word in such a way as to suggest different meanings or applications, or a play on words
				<b>oxymoron</b> - is a figure of speech that combines two normally contradictory terms. <i>Jumbo shrimp</i> is an example.
6.4, 7.5, 8.5	<b>Poetic Forms</b>	<b>haiku</b> – a 17-syllable, delicate, unrhymed Japanese verse, usually about nature	<b>haiku</b> – a 17-syllable, delicate, unrhymed Japanese verse, usually about nature	<b>haiku</b> – a 17-syllable, delicate, unrhymed Japanese verse, usually about nature
		<b>limerick</b> – a 5-line, rhymed, rhythmic verse, usually humorous	<b>limerick</b> – a 5-line, rhymed, rhythmic verse, usually humorous	<b>limerick</b> – a 5-line, rhymed, rhythmic verse, usually humorous
6.4, 7.5, 8.5	<b>Poetic Forms</b>	<b>ballad</b> – a songlike narrative poem, usually featuring rhyme, rhythm, and refrain	<b>ballad</b> – a songlike narrative poem, usually featuring rhyme, rhythm, and refrain	<b>ballad</b> – a songlike narrative poem, usually featuring rhyme, rhythm, and refrain
		<b>free verse</b> – poetry with neither regular meter nor rhyme scheme.	<b>free verse</b> – poetry with neither regular meter nor rhyme scheme.	<b>free verse</b> – poetry with neither regular meter nor rhyme scheme.
			<b>couplet</b> – a pair of rhyming lines	<b>couplet</b> – a pair of rhyming lines

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6.4, 7.5, 8.5	<b>Poetic Forms</b>		<b>quatrain</b> – a stanza containing four lines	<b>quatrain</b> – a stanza containing four lines
6.5, 7.4, 8.4	<b>Word Study</b>	Use context to determine meanings of unfamiliar words and technical vocabulary. <b>Clues in context of informational text include definitions</b> , which define words within the text; <b>signal words</b> , which alert readers that explanations or examples follow; <b>direct explanations</b> , which explain terms as they are introduced; <b>synonyms</b> , which provide a more commonly used term; <b>antonyms</b> , which contrast words with their opposites; <b>inferences</b> , which imply meaning and help readers deduce meaning	Come to understand prefixes, suffixes, roots, derivations, and inflections of polysyllabic words and understand that words with similar parts are frequently related to each other in origin and meaning.	Use prefixes, suffixes, roots, derivations, and inflections of polysyllabic words to determine meaning and relationships among related words.
6.5, 7.6, 8.6	<b>Organization of informational text</b>	Recognize <b>common patterns of organizing text</b>	Recognize <b>internal text structures and organizational patterns, including</b>	Analyze and record information, <b>using internal text structures, including</b>
		cause-and-effect	cause-and-effect	cause-and-effect
		problem-solution	comparison/contrast	comparison/contrast
		generalization or principle	enumeration or listing	enumeration or listing
		sequential or chronological	sequential or chronological	sequential or chronological
			concept/definition	concept/definition
			generalization	generalization
	process	process		

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