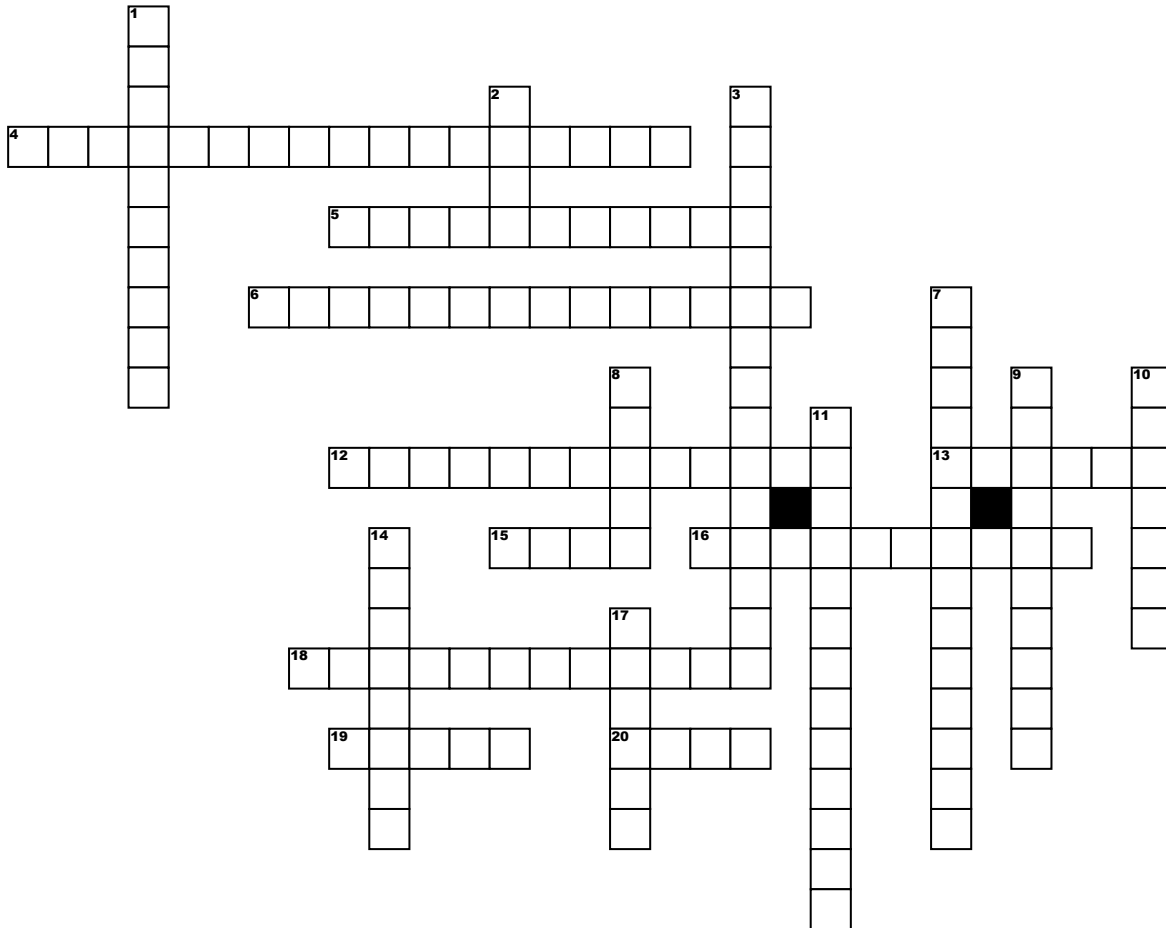


# Everyday Reading Skills



## **Across**

**4.** Contains facts, explanations, instructions, and other kinds of information.

**5.** What a writer uses in a story controls the kind and amount of information the reader is given about the character's thoughts and feelings. The story is may be told by one of the characters in the story or by an outside observer.

**6.** What might be to inform, to explain, to entertain, or persuade. An author can have more than one purpose in writin.

**12.** Chronological order, cause and effect, and compare and contrast.

**13.** The events or the things that happen.

**15.** How the writer feels about the subject, the choice of words and sentence structure.

**16.** Gives information about a word, its pronunciation, part of speech, and its meaning (s).

**18.** Discover the meaning of an unfamiliar word by reading a sentence or paragraph.

**19.** A phrase or expression that people use in everyday language.

**20.** Refers to the feeling of the story or poem.

## **Down**

**1.** Beginning or an author introduces the characters, setting, and the main problem of a story.

**2.** The story line, or sequence of events in a story.

**3.** Readers use the information in the text and what they already know and/or make decisions about characters or events.

**7.** Signal words and phrases to identify a relationship. Words such as then, since, for, as a result, so, if, therefore, and for this reason.

**8.** An event that brings about other events. It is the reason that something happens. (the why)

**9.** Based on information from the text or personal experience or knowledge.

**10.** Where and when events of a story take place.

**11.** Chronological order, cause and effect, and compare and contrast.

**14.** What a paragraph or passage is mostly about. May be stated in a topic sentence.

**17.** The turning point or the highest point of the story.