

# Unit 5 Concepts to Review

## Explain an Author's Claim

- Authors may make a claim in a text to try to persuade readers to agree with their ideas about the topic.
- A **claim** is a statement that something is true even though other people might not agree. To convince readers that a claim is true, authors support their claims with reasons and evidence.
- A **reason** explains why a claim is correct or true.
- **Evidence** includes facts or examples that support the reasons.

## Explain an Author's Perspective

- The **topic** of an informational text is what the text is about. The **author's perspective** is the author's attitude about the topic, or how they feel about it.
- The words an author uses to describe people, events, and ideas can show the author's perspective.
- An author may use language that shows a positive or negative attitude. As you read, look for words and phrases that show the author's attitude.

## Analyze Poetry

- Every poem has certain **elements**, or parts, that authors use to create the look, sound, and meaning of a poem.
- A poem's **structure** includes lines of text. The length of the lines can vary. The lines may be grouped into **stanzas**, or sections.
  - The structure may include **repetition**, or the repeating of words and phrases. It may also include **alliteration**, or the repeating of sounds at the beginning of nearby words. For example, *buzzing bees* or *cats and kittens*.
  - The structure may also include **rhyme**, or words that end in the same or similar sound. Rhyming words are sometimes used in a predictable pattern.
- As you read a poem, notice how all of its parts contribute to its meaning.

## Analyze Poetry

Poetic elements work together to create feelings, effects, and meaning in a poem.

- Another poetic element is **rhythm**, or a pattern of sounds similar to a musical beat.
- The use of repetition, alliteration, and rhyme can help create a poem's rhythm. The rhythm adds to the meaning of the poem.