

Kansas Reading Assessment (KRA) Info

Affixes

Prefixes:

Auto- self
Con- with, together
Fore- before
Multi- many, much
Sub- under, below
Up- above, higher, more recent

Suffixes:

-age action, process of
-al action process of, relating to
-ize/ to make
-yze
-ous full of
-some inclined to, to show

Author's Purpose

To Persuade: to convince a reader to take action

To Inform: to present a reader with new information

To Entertain: to provide a reader with enjoyment

Text Structure

Cause/Effect: cause is why something happened; Effect is *what* happened. (Signal words: so, since, because, if...then, as a result, therefore)

Compare/Contrast: shows how two or more things are alike and/or how they are different. (Signal words: same as, similar, alike, as well as, both)

Sequence: describes items or events in order or tells the steps to follow to do something or make something. (Signal words: first, next, then, now)

Problem/Solution: tells about a problem then gives one or more possible solutions. (Signal words: question is..., to solve this..., one answer is...)

Description: a topic, idea, person, place, or thing is described by listing its features, characteristics, or examples. (Signal words: such as, for instance, look for the topic word to be repeated)

Facts can be proven true.

Opinions are what a person believes; CAN'T be proven.

Propaganda is information that is spread (*usually by advertising or media*) for the purpose of promoting a cause.

Text Features include titles, subtitles, graphs/charts, maps, tables of contents, index, pictures/illustrations, captions, boldface types, italics, underlined words, headings, subheadings, glossary, topic sentences, and numbered/bulleted lists.

Story Structure includes title, author, setting (environment, time of day or year historical period, situation or place), characters, rising action (events that lead to the climax), climax (the main event and turning point of a story), falling action (events that come after the climax and wrap up a story).

Figurative Language

Simile – comparison of 2 or more things, using the words “like” or “as”

Metaphor – comparison of 2 or more things, WITHOUT using the words “like” or “as”

Hyperbole – an extreme exaggeration, but one part of the statement IS true

Alliteration – the repetition of sounds over and over

Personification – giving non-human things human characteristics

Idiom – something that does not literally mean what is being said, NO part of the statement is true

Onomatopoeia – using words to imitate real sounds

Summarizing is a brief statement or recap of a reading that does NOT include details.

An **Inference** is something you know from the reading without the answer being “right there.”

Using **Context Clues** to understand the meanings of words and phrases requires looking at examples, descriptions, and clue words from surrounding sentences or paragraphs.