

# Pronoun-Antecedent Agreement

- A **pronoun** is a word that takes the place of a noun.
- Writers use pronouns to keep from using the same noun over and over again.
- An **antecedent** is the noun that is referred to by the noun.
- When the **hole** has water in **it**, you can sometimes see a tree frog there.  
[antecedent = hole] [pronoun = it]
- After the **grubs** become **beetles**, **they** eat **their** way out of the chambers.  
[antecedent = grubs/beetles] [pronoun = they/their]
- The young **boy** watched the bluebird until **he** saw the babies.  
[antecedent = boy] [pronoun = he]

One Small Place in a Tree

Barbara Brenner

Tom Leonard

Be a Birdwatcher

# V/CV Syllable

The first vowel in the V/CV syllable has a long vowel sound.

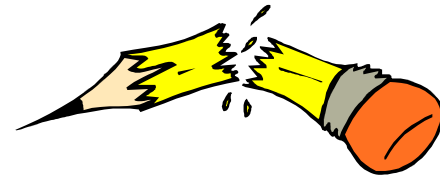
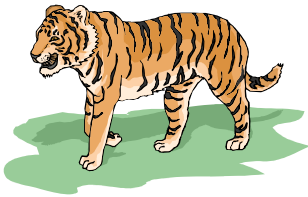
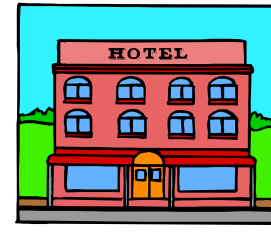


music muu/sic

tiger ti/ger

hotel ho/tel

broken bro/ken



# VC/V Syllable

The first vowel in the VC/V syllable has a short vowel sound.



seven sev/en

river riv/er

robin rob/in

cabin cab/in



# Author's Purpose

- The author's purpose is the reason why the author writes something.
- An author usually writes in order to **inform** (or **explain**), **entertain**, or **persuade**.
- Often, an author writes with more than one purpose in mind.
- Details and facts within a story helps readers understand what the author's purpose is.
- To figure out the author's purpose, think about what you read and what you know about the purposes for writing.

# Main Idea and Supporting Details

- The **main idea** is the most important idea in a paragraph or story.
- It is often found at the beginning or end of a paragraph, but can also be found in the body of the paragraph.
- To find the **main idea**, ask yourself “What is the story mostly about?”
- It is supported by details that give information about it.