

Nonfiction

Vocabulary Terms

Types of Nonfiction

- 1. Nonfiction:** The description or the documenting of historical, or “real life” events. The main types are autobiographies, biographies, encyclopedias, essays, feature stories, interviews, newspaper articles, and textbooks.
 - 2. Informational Nonfiction:** Nonfiction that is written mainly to provide factual information.
 - 3. Literary Nonfiction:** Nonfiction that reads like fiction but provides factual information.
 - 4. Biography:** A book written about a person’s life or one main event. The author’s purpose is to inform the reader.
 - 5. Autobiography:** A biography written by the author about his or herself.
 - 6. Encyclopedia:** When information is organized by the topic alphabetically. The entries are short and it is commonly used for research. The author’s purpose is to inform the reader.
 - 7. Interview:** A conversation between two people where questions and answers are exchanged. These conversations are recorded and then broadcasted or reported.
 - 8. Newspaper Articles:** Focuses on one topic or main idea. The author’s purpose is to inform or persuade the reader.
 - 9. Textbook:** When information is organized chronologically or by topic and is used for reference. The author’s purpose is to inform.
 - 10. Website:** An online source of information providing international access.
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Key Vocabulary terms

- 11. Title:** The phrase most often located at the top of the page. It provides the name of the passage and often refers to the main aspect, or point of the paper.

12. Headings: An attention grabber that often includes the main idea of the paper.

13. Subheadings: A heading underneath the main heading.

14. Captions: A short description or reference of a drawing or picture.

15. Boldface: Text that is made darker because of significant importance.

16. Italics: Slanted text that could be of importance occasionally used in websites, references, books, or articles.

17. Main Ideas: The important points within the text.

18. Supporting Detail: More information about the main idea.

19. Proposed Solution: An optional answer to the problem that will lead to the resolution.

20. Cause and Effect: The cause is one or more actions and the effect is the result of those actions. Example: Cause-You punched your brother Effect-he got a black eye

21. Compare and Contrast: Comparison is stating the similarities between two or more objects. Contrast is stating the differences between two or more objects.

22. Primary sources: Original, firsthand accounts

23. Secondary sources: Descriptions based on primary sources

24. Chart: A way to organize and record information.

25. Sidebar: A quick summary of the passage located on the side of the page.

26. Question: The process of raising questions while reading.

27. Visualize: The process of forming a mental picture based on a written description.

28. Summarize: Telling the main ideas of a piece of writing briefly in your own words.

- 29. Evaluate:** The process of judging something or someone in a work of literature.
- 30. Clarify:** Pausing while reading to review past events in the literature and to check someone's understanding.
- 31. Argument:** An opinion is given and is backed up with reasons and facts against another opinion.
- 32. Problem and Solution:** A problem is a situation which is difficult to solve. A solution is the act of solving a problem.
- 33. Sequence:** The order of events in a work of literature.
- 34. Quotation:** Something said or written by a different speaker or author.
- 35. Paraphrase:** to restate information in your own words. Paraphrasing helps readers clarify.
- 36. Bias:** To be in favor of, or to pre-judge something or someone.
Example- against war in Afghanistan, you are antiwar
- 37. Spin:** To draw out, protract, or prolong. It can also mean to have a particular bias.
- 38. Overgeneralization:** the process of over exaggerating a word or phrase.
Example- "I have never succeeded at anything"
- 39. Objective:** something that one's efforts or actions are intended to attain or accomplish.
- 40. Predict:** Using what you know to draw a conclusion about what may happen.
- 41. Connect:** A reader's process of relating the content of a literary work to their knowledge and experience.