

Lebanon Evangelical School for Boys and Girls

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Mid Year Exams : February 2011

Please place on this sheet the contents of your course that you will be examining in your Mid Year Exam. Details are expected. Chapter numbers, section headings and the like. Please type using this template and then email the template to me using the following syntax in the Subject header of the email : TaughtSubject : Class. Thus if I were sending details of Maths in 7A the subject of the email would be : "Maths : 7A". Every Class/Subject combination should have a separate email. Thus Bassem will send me about 19 emails!

Teacher : Aimee DeLap	Subject : 6B English
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Study Guide for Mid Year Exams (Everything you have learned so far in English Class!) ☺

Miss Aimee
08/01/2011

Writing:

Paragraph Writing.

- Each paragraph should have 5 sentences.
- The beginning of each paragraph needs an indent. This is the space left before you write.
- The first sentence should be the topic sentence.
 - o The topic sentence introduces the paragraph. Example: "Carrots are orange and I like them." Now I know you will be writing about carrots, and why you like them.
- The middle 3 sentences are called the BODY. These sentences should talk about the topic sentence and make sense.
- The last sentence should be the conclusion.
 - o Conclusion ends the paragraph, brings everything to a close. Example: "So from the reasons above you can now see why carrots are orange and why I like carrots."

* This is what I will grade you on for paragraph writing.

Stories we have read so far:

- *The Lion The Witch and the Wardrobe*
- From the Literature Book:
 - o "Eleven"
 - o "Scout's Honor"
 - o "Tuesday of the Other June"

Reading Comprehension:

- Characters
 - o Character traits: this means please be able to tell me about their personality.
 - I.e. Lucy is kind, caring and giving. She is very forgiving as well.
 - o Character Types:

- Main Characters: (central character in the story: who the story is about)
 - Minor Characters: (secondary characters, they have a smaller role in the story)
 - Protagonist: (hero of the story. Central character. Who the story is about.)
 - Antagonist: (against the Protagonist. -the enemy)
 - Dynamic character: (is a character that has personality and a character that changes or develops in the story.)
 - Round character: (is a character that changes in the story but DOES NOT have a personality)
 - Static character: (is a character that HAS personality BUT DOES NOT change or develop or grow throughout the story)
 - Flat character: (is a character that DOES NOT have personality AND DOES NOT change, develop, or grow as a character)
- PLOT:
- Plot triangle
 - Is what the story is about. The main events.
 - Parts of the plot:
 - Exposition: the beginning, introduction. This usually introduces characters, and setting.
 - Rising Action: this is any event that happens that leads up to the climax and main problem of the story.
 - Climax: The climax has two parts. One is it is the main problem of the story and the second part is that it is the turning point in the story.
 - Falling Action: Any part of the story that occurs after the climax that leads towards the conclusion/end of the story.
 - Conclusion: The ending of the story.
- Setting:
- Is the time and place; WHERE the story takes place!
 - Need to be able to recognize how the setting affects the story. Why is it important?
- Theme:
- The theme is WHY the author wrote the story. It is also the main idea of the story. It can also include a moral(lesson).
 - Examples of themes: (friendship, bravery, trust, belief, family, etc.)
- Symbolism:
- Is when the author uses a character, idea, plot, or setting to represent something else.
 - For example in Narnia, Aslan represents Jesus.
 - Please do not mix up theme and symbolism

Poetry:

- Authors:
 - Lewis Carrol (Wrote *Alice in Wonderland*)
 - We read his poem *The Walrus and the Carpenter*
 - Shel Silverstein (1923-1995)
 - Wrote poems beginning at age 12; wrote poetry because he had no friends and none of the girls liked him and he was bad at sports
 - His poems: *Sick, Messy Room, Rain, Smart, Forgotten Language*

- Emily Dickinson (1830-1886)
 - Her poetry was discovered by her sister after her death
 - Poems: *Hope is the Thing with Feathers*, *Death is What, I'm Nobody Who Are You?*

- **Poetry Terms and Techniques:**

- **Stanza:** a section of poetry (like a paragraph)
- **Line:** a "sentence" in poetry
- **Hyperbole** an over exaggeration. Think Yo Mamma jokes.
- **Alliteration:** using the same letter to start a sentence. Ex: Sally sold sea shells by the sea shore.
- **Onomatopoeia:** a word that makes a sound. Ex: bang pop kapow!
- **Personification:** giving human traits to non human objects.
- **Simile:** comparing two unlike things using like or as.
- **Metaphor:** comparing two unlike things without using like or as.
- **Imagery:** using sensory detail (smells, sights, sounds) to create an image in your head.
- **Rhyme:** is used only in metric poetry.
- **Repetition:** is used in poetry to create an effect.
- **Rhyming scheme:** uses the letters A,B,C,D (etc) to show the rhyme in a poem. Change letters ONLY when the rhyme changes.

- **Types of Poetry:**

- **Free Verse:** does not follow a pattern, beat or rhythm
 - **Concrete poem:** is a type of free verse poetry that creates a picture.
- **Metric/Metered Poems: follow a beat or pattern.**
 - **Narrative poem:** could be either metered or free verse. It is a poem that tells a story.
 - **Haiku:** A Japanese type of poetry that uses 5-75 and 7-5-7 pattern with syllables.

Random information about Poetry:

- The first poems were written around 300 B.C.
- Poetry was invented before paper
- Aristotle helped to develop poetry
- What is poetry: **using words creatively!**
- **Have to know how to analyze a poem (Be able to tell me what it means, why the author wrote it, different themes, and techniques in it)**

Spelling:

Scout's Honor Spelling Terms

Narnia chapters 1 and 2

Narnia chapters 15-17 spelling terms

(know words and definitions it will be a matching section)

Grammar:

- Capital letters:
 - Names, places, countries, cities, languages, proper nouns, etc.
- Homophones

- Words that sound the same but are spelled differently and have different meanings
 - i.e. their, there, they're; it's, its; two, to, too; I, eye; read, red
- Countable and Uncountable Nouns (in Round Up)
- Personal Pronouns (in Round Up)
- Progressives/ Demonstratives (in Round Up)
- Articles (in Round Up)

*** This is a list of everything students in 6A and 6B should be able to know for the mid year exam. This is EVERYTHING we have covered so far. (as of 08/01/2011)**

Following is a list of what will be covered between 08/01/2011 and the Mid Year Exam:

Grammar:

- Prepositions (doing this week!)
- Expressing Quantity (by Mid year)
- Indefinite Pronouns (by Mid year)

Literature:

- *Aron's Gift*
- Beginning of *Hatchet* (- chapter 5) (possibly)
- Reviewing all of the above (characters, theme, setting etc.)

Writing:

- How to write an Essay
 - Introduction paragraph
 - Body
 - Concluding paragraph
 - (5 paragraph essay)