Name & Class_____

G6 2nd Semester Roundup

A. Read this passage and then answer the following questions.

excerpt from 'Barnyard'

Across the barnyard a group of coyotes snuck through the grass, like commandos on a secret mission. The thunder crashed, and the coyotes crawled under the fence, one at a time. Their paws made no sound on the damp meadow. Low to the ground and out of sight, they eased past Ben's watchful gaze toward their target: the henhouse.

Dag, the leader of the vicious pack, emerged first from the meadow and slithered across the barnyard. His matted fur hugged his lean. scraggly frame, and his sharp teeth glinted in the moonlight. Dag reached the henhouse and pushed open the wooden door. The hens were fast asleep. Dag thrust out his claw and wrapped it around the throat of the first chicken he saw. She struggled desperately for air, but only a strangled cry sputtered out. It was just enough to wake the others.

"Good evening ladies," Dag snarled to the awakening hens. "Sorry to call on you so late in the evening, but we had a previous engagement." Dag held out a metal key ring. Several pairs of chickens feet were dangling from it like trophies. The hens gasped in horror.

1. Of the 4 main learning points covered in Semester Two, which is best represented by the above passage? (Circle the best answer)

summarizing	personification	onomatopoeia	realistic fiction

2. Getting meaning from context.
   What do the following words/phrases mean? Circle the word from the four boxes below that best replaces the underlined word from the text.

   A. commandos (line 2)

animals	soldiers	visitors	wolves

   B. slithered (line 6)

snuck (sneaked)	danced	marched	flew

   C. thrust (line 9)

tickled	burnt	fired	reached

   D. engagement (line 13)

marriage	battle	meeting	sleep

3. In line 12 there is a descriptive verb in the dialogue tag. What is it?

_____

4. What is the onomatopoeia (sound word) in line 2?

_____

B. Vocabulary:

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the box below.

Use the words only once. You will not use 2 of the words.

rancid	exasperation	search	toast	quick search	public
probe	digress	disruption	launch	thump	rotten
according to plan	cliff	goggles	skis	keep track of	avalanche probe
cottage cheese	emphasized	probed	poles	tangerines	ceiling

1. You should use safety ropes and special equipment when climbing a _____.

2. Make sure your _____ are buckled on tight before you try to head down that steep snowy mountain slope.

3. Oh look up there! A gecko is walking across the _____.

4. When oily food goes bad it is called _____ while other foods gone bad are referred to as _____.

5. The nurse _____ the wound with a needle.

6. We need to _____ a new product line before customers start to get bored of our brand.

7. One student vomited in class, but all students, being very mature, recovered quickly after the _____ and carried on with their work as if nothing had happened.

8. If you need a new pair of_____ to protect your eyes, try a quick search on Google.

9. The rescue worker pushed the _____ down into the snow.

10. She read the warning slowly and clearly and _____ all the important points.

11. There are so many students getting 'A's, I can hardly _____ it anymore.

12. She made a _____ around the house for her lost wallet before calling the police to report it stolen.

13. To get a teacher to _____, simply ask them about their favourite hobby!

14. If everything goes _____ we'll be finshed and outta here by 8:00!

15. The doctor used a _____ to examine deep inside the patient's stomach.

16. Don't leave your belongings lying about as this is a _____ place.

17. Are _____ really any different from regular oranges?

C. Dialogue

1. **What is dialogue?** _____

   _____

2. **What makes good dialogue?**

   a. _____

   b. _____

   c. _____

   d. _____

   e. _____

   f. _____

3. **Is it easy to write dialogue? Do you just write down everything that the characters say if they were real people talking?**

   _____

   _____

4. Write a short dialogue involving 2 or three classmates

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

D. Folktales

    1. What are folktales? _____

       _____

    2. What is their function? _____

       _____

C. Answer the following questions:

1) When summarizing an article...

    a. only include the most important information from the original article.
    b. do additional research to add more interesting details.
    c. add your own creative ideas to make it more interesting.
    d. copy the key sentences word for word.

2) Realistic fiction is

    a. writing about things that are real.
    b. writing about things that are true.
    c. writing about things that could never happen in real life.
    d. writing about things that could happen in real life.

3) One good reason to read realistic fiction is that...

    a. you will impress your teacher.
    b. you learn more factual information.
    c. you will learn how other people face similar problems to your own.
    d. it's easier to understand than science fiction.

D. Summary Writing

Read the passage below. Then, follow the instructions on the next page to write a summary.

Almost Human?

by Dr. Reed Works

Robots become more and more like people.

At a hospital in Japan, employees greet newcomers, guide patients to and from the surgery area, and print out maps of the hospital for confused visitors. They don't take lunch breaks or even get paid. Why? They're robots!

A robot is a machine that can complete complex tasks without human control. The child-sized machines at the hospital are just a few of the thousands of robots that help people around the world.

Robots work in factories, helping to build cars and electronic appliances. But today's robots are a more advanced than those of the past. They do the jobs of people & they actually look and act like people.

Robo-People

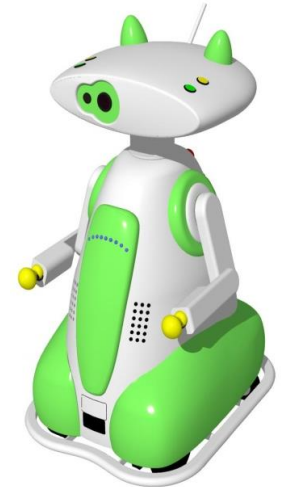Kansei, a robot from Japan, has a silicon face covering 19 movable parts. The robot can form up to 36 facial expressions in response to different words. Kansei quivers in fear at the word *war* and breaks into a smile when it hears the word *sushi*.

Researchers in Europe are going one step further with iCub, a "baby" robot. They are teaching it to speak and hold conversations. The ability to interact is crucial, or necessary, for robots that will one day work closely with humans, says Chris Atkeson, a professor at the Robotics Institute at Carnegie Mellon University in Pennsylvania. "It is important for robots and all machines that interact with people to understand what you say and how you are feeling and respond with appropriate emotions," he said.

Japanese scientist Minoru Asada agrees. He is building a robot called CB2 that acts like a real baby. "Right now, it only goes, 'Ah, ah.' But as we develop its learning function, we hope it can start saying more complex sentences and moving on its own will," Asada says. "Next-generation robots need to be able to learn and develop themselves."

Helping Humans

Robot communication will allow the machines to help people more in the

future, as the number of human workers declines in some countries. "We are going to have so many more old people and not enough young people to take care of them," Matthew Mason, director of the Robotics Institute at Carnegie Mellon University, told *WR News*. "Technology can help the old people live at home longer, instead of going to nursing homes."

name of article, by *author*	presents...
	outlines...
	deals with...
	focuses on...
	examines...
	describes...
	introduces...

Instructions:

1. **After reading the passage, circle 8 words/phrases in the text that represent the most important ideas.**
2. **Using appropriate phrases for writing summaries from the 2 boxes below, write sentences around the 8 phrases you circled, crafting them into a coherent summary of 80- 130 words in length.**

According to <authors' name>,_____

<Authors' name> states that_____

In <authors' name> view, _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____