

## **Quarter 2 – Final Exam Study Guide**

When reading a text closely, students in Grade 6 work carefully to discern the author’s perspective and the particular facts and details that support it. The students read thoughtfully and purposefully, constantly checking for understanding of the author’s intent and meaning, so that the interpretation will be sound. Read the passage below and answer the following questions.

### **Picturing a New Age by Nick D’Alto**

- 1 Picturing a New Age Nick D’Alto 1 Want to capture the moment? Take a picture! It is easy with today’s cameras. But there was a lot of work involved in taking a photograph in 1880. Back then, cameras were big, heavy, wooden boxes. To take each picture, a photographer had to drag the equipment to the site; coat a fragile pane of glass with slippery, dangerous chemicals; and attempt to get his subject in focus.
- 2 One young inventor changed all that, however. An unemployed, twenty-three-year-old bank clerk named George Eastman (1854–1932) studied photography on his own. He invented a dry powder that worked better than the wet chemicals the professionals used. And instead of taking pictures on glass, Eastman tried a tough new material called “nitrocellulose” which he coiled up to make the first “roll” of film. Eastman created a light-weight and portable camera that anyone could work. And when the film was completely used, the entire camera could be mailed back to Eastman, who would develop the pictures. He called his camera the “Kodak.”
- 3 First sold in 1888, Eastman’s camera was an instant success. He had given everyone — families, travelers, news reporters — the ability to take photographs.
- 4 But what about moving photos? Bringing motion to pictures was a goal of Thomas Edison’s (1847–1931). Called “the Wizard of Menlo Park” for the amazing number of inventions that came out of his laboratory in Menlo Park, New Jersey, Edison already had astounded the world with his invention of the light bulb. He also came up with the phonograph, which transformed entertainment by bringing music into every home.
- 5 Edison had seen toys and laboratory tests that could make simple pictures move. But he had his own ideas of how to do it better. So Edison asked Eastman to send him some of the plastic film. Then Edison and his assistant, William Dickson, invented another kind of camera that took pictures very quickly — this was the first movie camera. When Edison played the pictures back inside a special viewer, the images “moved,” just as in real life. He called his invention the “kinetoscope.”

**1.) What textual evidence provides the BEST support that Eastman’s invention made photography more widely available?**

- A. But there was a lot of work involved in taking a photograph in 1880.
- B. First sold in 1888, Eastman’s camera was an instant success.
- C. He had given everyone — families, travelers, news reporters — the ability to take photographs.
- D. Bringing motion to pictures was a goal of Thomas Edison’s (1847– 1931).

**2.) How did Eastman help Edison create the first movie camera?**

- A. He invited Edison to use his laboratory.
- B. He gave Edison a dry film-coating powder.
- C. He provided Edison with some of his plastic film.
- D. He helped Edison figure out how to take pictures very quickly.

**3.) In which chapter in a book about photography would you find this selection?**

- A. Chapter 1: The Mechanics of the Camera
- B. Chapter 2: The Origin of the Camera
- C. Chapter 3: Basic Techniques of the Camera
- D. Chapter 4: Advanced Techniques of the Camera

**4.) What is the author’s purpose in writing this text?**

- A. To explain how to take pictures
  - B. To convince the reader that Eastman was successful
  - C. To inform about how cameras have changed for the better
  - D. To narrate a story about how Eastman and Edison became friends
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**Author’s Purpose**

An author’s purpose is his or her reason for writing. IN general, writers create literature to entertain, inform (explain), or to persuade.

- Literature that entertains is created for the enjoyment of the reader. This generally refers to fiction. It may contain elements of action, adventure, and mystery.
- Literature that informs is written for the purpose of giving the reader information. For example, newspaper articles and textbooks are written to inform.
- Literature that persuades is written to convince or influence a reader.

**Theme**

Theme refers to the message about life and the world that the author wants us to understand. When reading a text, you can determine the theme by looking for the “big ideas” about life. Theme can be stated directly (the author tells you what it is, such as in a fable), or it can be implied—this means that the author gives you clues about the theme, but doesn’t come right out and tell you. Look at what happens in a story and what the characters learn to determine the theme.

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**Read the following sentence.**

Millions of people use your invention every day for they’re own purposes.

**1.) Choose the correct revision of the underlined word.**

- A. their
- B. its
- C. there
- D. it’s

**Read the following sentence.**

The pitcher itself said that he had not pitched his best game.

**2.) Which pronoun should replace the underlined pronoun to make the sentence correct?**

- A. myself
- B. himself
- C. yourself
- D. themselves

**3.) Which of the underlined words in the following sentence is spelled incorrectly?**

We’re excited about the World Series is starting next week.

- A            B                                    C            D**
- A. We’re
  - B. excited
  - C. Series
  - D. starting

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## Comma Usage

- After a dependent introductory clause in a complex sentence (these clauses begin with subordinating conjunctions such as if, when, because, after, and before)  
Ex: Because it was raining so hard we decided to skip football practice.
- After an introductory phrase  
Ex: On the morning of January 7th the pond froze over.
- To separate three or more items in a list  
Ex: Jesse went to the mall to buy some sneakers two shirts a pair of jeans and a pair of running shorts.
- To separate city and state  
Ex: I live in Monroe Georgia.
- To separate two independent clauses joined by coordinating conjunctions (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so)—compound sentences  
Ex: Phillis Wheatley wrote many poems and her poetry even impressed George Washington.

## Sentence Structure

- A simple sentence expresses one complete thought; it contains one subject and one verb.
- A compound sentence is made up of two simple sentences. The simple sentences are joined by a comma and a coordinating conjunction (fanboys: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so)
- A complex sentence is made up of two simple sentences joined by a subordinating conjunction (3,2,1,1,2,3 : after, although, as, before, because, if, since, unless, until, when, whenever, while)

## Point of View

Speaker	Type of Narrator	Signal Words	Example
a character	First person	I, we	I love to spend such pleasant Sabbaths, from morning till night, behind the curtain of my open window. (from "Sunday at Home" by Nathaniel Hawthorne)
A person outside of the story, an unknown person	Third person	He, she, they	As she said this she looked down at her hands, and was surprised to see that she had put on one of the Rabbit's little white kid gloves while she was talking. (from <u>Alice's Adventures in Wonderland</u> by Lewis Carroll)

She had put the two sausages of luggage one on top of the other, and she was sitting on them, her hands folded, her head a little on one side.

- From "The Voyage" by Katherine Mansfield

1. This story uses a \_\_\_\_\_-person narrator.

I was so afraid of rejection, I never risked letting her know how I felt.

-from "The Miss of a Great 'Miss'"

2. This story uses a \_\_\_\_\_-person narrator.

**Standard English** – Using Standard English means using a more formal language than everyday conversation.

**Underline the informal parts in the following sentences.**

When the caterpillar is ready to pop out of its skin, it hooks up to a tree and makes a cocoon. Then it can change up and get its wings. When it's done wiggling around, a butterfly just busts out!

**Compare with the formal sentences.**

When the caterpillar is prepared to shed its final exoskeleton, it will form a chrysalis by attaching itself to a tree stem. Then it is able to go through metamorphosis. After the transformation, a newly formed butterfly will emerge.

**Standard English (HINT: The “wrong answer” could use correct punctuation marks)**

*Larry is a sleepwalker. He is my brother.*

**1. What is the BEST way to combine these sentences?**

- A. Larry is a sleepwalker, and he is my brother.
- B. Larry, my brother, is a sleepwalker.
- C. Sleepwalker Larry is my brother.
- D. He is my brother, and Larry is a sleepwalker.

*The show is over. We will go to the restaurant. We will eat dinner there.*

**2. What is the BEST way to combine the above sentences?**

- A. The show is over, and we will go to the restaurant, and we will eat dinner there.
- B. If the show is over, we will go to the restaurant and eat dinner there.
- C. The show is over, but we will go to the restaurant and eat dinner there.
- D. After the show is over, we will go to the restaurant to eat dinner there.