

Quarter 2 – Midterm Study Guide

Reading and Writing

Every paragraph has a main idea. The main idea is the big idea that is the focus of the entire paragraph; it is the most important idea in the paragraph. The sentence which states the main idea, or the topic of the paragraph, is called the topic sentence.

Supporting ideas and details explain and back up the main idea. They help the reader to understand the idea presented in the topic sentence.

The concluding sentence is usually the last sentence of the paragraph. It brings the paragraph to a close by summarizing the main idea.

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)

1. Snakes are solitary creatures and even hunt alone. _____
2. Although not all snakes are deadly, humans often fear them. _____
3. Snakes have no legs, but they can slither along the ground rapidly. _____
4. A rattlesnake has poisonous fangs. _____
5. These fangs are folded inside its mouth until the snake needs them to kill prey. _____

Pronouns

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of one or more nouns.

Types of pronouns:

Subject – I, you, he, she, it, we, they (**acts as the subject of the sentence**)

Object – me, you, him, her, it, us, them (**comes after the verb in a clause**)

Possessive – mine, his, her, hers, its, your, yours, their, theirs, our, **ours (shows ownership)**

Indefinite – few, many, all, each, someone, somebody, anyone, anybody (**not quite sure who is being addressed**)

Interrogative – who, whom, whose, which, what (**used to form questions**)

Reflexive – myself, himself, yourselves (**all end in self, as if you are looking at yourself in a mirror - your reflection**)

Demonstrative – this, that, those, these (**4 T's**)

Label the pronoun that is underlined.

1. Do you think your team will be able to beat them? _____
2. We asked the teacher questions about pronouns. _____

Item Types on the EOG (BE PREPARED)

A selected-response item, sometimes called a multiple-choice item, is defined as a question, problem, or statement that appears on a test followed by several answer choices, sometimes called options or response choices. The incorrect choices, called distractors, usually reflect common errors. The student's task is to choose, from the alternatives provided, the best answer to the question posed in the stem (the question). The English Language Arts (ELA) selected-response items will have four answer choices.

A constructed-response item asks a question and solicits the student to provide a response he or she constructs on his or her own, as opposed to selecting from options provided. The constructed-response items on the EOG assessment will be worth two points. Partial credit may be awarded.

An extended constructed-response item is a specific type of constructed-response item that elicits a longer, more detailed response from the student than a two-point constructed-response item. The extended constructed-response items on the EOG assessment will be worth four points. For English Language Arts (ELA), the student will respond to a narrative prompt based on a passage the student has read, and the response will be scored for the Writing/Language domain. Partial credit may be awarded.