



6th Grade English
1st Semester Final
Study Sheet

مدارس البكالوريا
BACCALAUREATE SCHOOLS

Literature

1. Black Cowboy, Wild Horses (pg. 163)

Genre: Short Story

Author: Julius Lester

A cowboy tames a herd of wild horses on the Great Plains.

BACKGROUND

When Spanish explorers came to the Americas, they brought domesticated horses with them. Over time, some of these horses escaped into the wild, where they formed untamed herds and eventually spread west across the Great Plains. These wild horses became known as mustangs.

Comprehension Questions (Found on page 167)

1. Who is Warrior?
2. What do Bob and Warrior dream of doing someday?

Text Questions:

What is Bob looking for as he is riding Warrior in the morning? _____
Where does Bob lead the mustangs at the end of the story? _____
What is Bob's goal by the end of the story? _____
Why does Bob avoid making a fire? _____
How does Bob gain control of the mustang herd? _____

Vocabulary

Black Cowboy Wild Horse: milled, skittered, quivering, herds, plains, corral, bluff, ravine
foreleg, slave

Word Study

Multiple-Meaning Words: Some words have more than one meaning.

Example: Read each sentence. Then choose the definition that best matches the use of the underlined word. Write the letter of your choice on the line provided.

1. _____ Malcolm took all of his allowance money and deposited it in the bank.
a. the land alongside a river b. a financial establishment
2. _____ A film covered the day-old gravy.
a. a thin layer or coating b. a motion picture

Analyze Craft and Structure

Story Structure: Plot

A plot is the sequence of events in a story. Story plots are structured to move the action of the story forward. Here are the basic elements of a story's plot:

- **Exposition:** the introduction of the characters, setting, and basic situation and conflict
- **Conflict:** the central problem or struggle in the story. An external conflict is one between a character and another character or an outside force, such as nature. An internal conflict is a struggle within a character.
- **Rising Action:** the events that increase tension and lead to the story's climax

- **Climax:** the story's high point, or its most exciting or important part. It is also often a turning point in story.
- **Falling Action:** the events that follow the climax and bring the story to a close
- **Resolution:** the story's final outcome. Usually the story's conflict is settled.

2. Feathered Friend

Genre: Short Story

Author: Arthur C. Clarke

What happens when an astronaut brings his pet canary to space?

BACKGROUND

This story was written during the 1950s, a time of growth and technological advancement in the United States. The possibility of space exploration created a feeling of immense potential. This optimism about the future influenced all areas of the arts, especially popular literature, in what is now called the Golden Age of Science Fiction.

*Comprehension Check Questions in notebook. (Questions found on page 199)

1. Where does the story take place? _____
2. How does the narrator discover Claribel's presence? _____
3. Why does Sven bring Claribel onboard? _____
4. What causes Claribel to pass out? _____

*Worksheet Review Questions

Vocabulary:

Feathered Friend: pathetically, distressed, mournfully, apologetically, lamented, regulation forbids, precisely

Analyze Craft and Structure: Determine Theme

To determine a story's theme, focus on the following elements:

- the story's title
- the characters' thoughts and feelings
- the setting of the story, or when and where the story takes place
- knowledge and insights that characters gain during the course of the story
- the outcome of the conflict and the effect the outcome has on the characters

Grammar (please refer back to worksheets for extra help):

1. Adjectives are the describing words used for a noun and add to the meaning of a noun (or pronoun). In other words, words used with a noun to describe it (kind, place, number, etc) are called adjectives.

A. Circle the adjectives in the following sentences. Write the noun modified on the blanks.

1. The homeless beggar hasn't eaten in days. _____
2. The fox is a sly animal. _____
3. Mary had a little lamb. _____
4. Naomi won the second prize. _____
5. I haven't seen Mr Thomas for several days. _____
6. The soldier died a glorious death. _____
7. I had an eventful day. _____

2. Adverbs are words that describe or modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. They provide more information about how, when, where, or to what extent something happens.

Here are some examples of how adverbs are used:

- a. She runs quickly. (How does she run? Quickly.)
- b. He speaks very clearly. (How clearly? Very clearly.)

In short, adverbs tell us more about actions, qualities, or other adverbs.

Circle the adverbs in the following sentences:

1. The winds are very strong.
2. The baby slept soundly.
3. The soldiers fought the war valiantly.
4. Joey always tries his best.

5. Surely you are mistaken.
6. The movie is to end soon.
7. Your friend messaged again.
8. I did my homework already.
9. I was rather busy.

3. Prepositions & Prepositional Phrases:

Preposition: A preposition is a part of speech that shows the relationship between two things.

Common prepositions

about	behind	down	next	to
above	below	during	of	toward
across	beneath	except	off	under
after	beside	for	on	unlike
against	besides	from	onto	until
among	between	in	opposite	unto
around	beyond	inside	out	up
as	but	into	outside	with
at	by	like	over	within
before	despite	near	past	without

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

A **prepositional phrase** is a group of words that begins with a preposition and ends with a noun, a pronoun, or a word group serving as a noun. This ending element is called the **object of the preposition**.

The combination of a preposition and a noun or pronoun gives us a prepositional phrase.

of many **after** the game **to** the house **for** you

Note: The phrases often include an article (**a, an, the**).

Underline the prepositions. Circle the object of the preposition.

1. During the war, I went to Germany.

2. Through the water, I could see into the ship.
3. To see England was my dream.
4. In the hallway I saw a man going to the office.
5. When he called I ran to the telephone.
6. As soon as I got home, my mom wanted to leave.
7. We went to the baseball game on Saturday.
8. To get to Westport, you need to drive on the highway.