9th Grade Study Guide

This will be your study guide for the upcoming mid-term. A study guide is meant to give you a solid understanding of what you will be tested on during your mid-term. Completion of this study guide is completely optional, but if you do not complete it, then you may not perform well on the mid-term.

There will be 4 sections on your mid-term: DGP, Short Answers, Reading Comprehension, and Writing. The DGP section of the study guide will include two sentences we have already studied in class. If you took good notes, you should have no problem with this section. However, do not think the study guide will be the same as the mid-term. The sentences on the study guide will be similar to the sentences on the mid-term, but they will not be the exact same.

The next section will be short answers relating to the literature we have studied: poetry, The Bass, The River, and Sheila Mant, The Most Dangerous Game, Mythology, and The Odyssey. The questions should not be difficult for you. They are questions we talked about many times throughout our study of the texts. The questions on this study guide will not all be on your mid-term exam, but they will give you a general idea of the types of questions you will be asked. You should answer these questions in complete sentences complete with correct punctuation and capitalization.

The final section and probably the most time consuming will evaluate your writing ability. In this section, you will need to choose two of the three prompts and write a paragraph with the following: a good topic sentence, four solid supporting sentences, correct grammar, correct spelling, and correct structure. You should practice your writing using the prompts provided on this study guide. Be aware that the prompts will change on the mid-term, so take your practice seriously.

The mid-term test is what you have been working towards these many months. You should take this test VERY serious. A failed mid-term will set you back much more than a failed vocabulary quiz or missed homework assignment. For this reason, you are being given the opportunity to study for the mid-term over the break using this study guide. Completion of the study guide will ensure that you are familiar with the types of questions you will be asked on the mid-term exam. This will give you a much better chance of doing well on the mid-term.

Please take advantage of this opportunity!!!
DGP
Identify Parts of Speech

jeb likes cars but he can’t drive

Identify Sentence Parts

jeb likes cars but he can’t drive

Identify clauses; tell what the type & purpose are

jeb likes cars but he can’t drive

Add punctuation and capitalization

jeb likes cars but he can’t drive
there are pretty flowers in your garden however they don’t smell very good

Identify Sentence Parts

there are pretty flowers in your garden however they don’t smell very good

Identify clauses; tell what the type & purpose are

there are pretty flowers in your garden however they don’t smell very good

Add punctuation and capitalization

there are pretty flowers in your garden however they don’t smell very good

Section 2: Vocabulary (Study Units 1-6)

Provide definitions for the following words

Unit 1

1. Obtrude
2. Pensive
3. Numismatist
4. Elated
5. Epigram

Unit 2

1. Amalgamate
2. Antiquated
3. Hone
4. Dally
5. Demented

Unit 3

1. Egalitarian
2. Berserk
3. Ambidextrous
4. Knead
5. Delude

Unit 4

1. Fealty
2. Gratify
3. Laggard
4. Blight
5. Gambit

Unit 5

1. Jaded
2. Efface
3. Ogre
4. Mesmerize
5. Bandy
Unit 6

1. Nepotism
2. Declaim
3. Imbue
4. Bibliophile
5. Begrudge

Section 3: Short Answer Questions (Use complete sentences to answer these questions.)

In your own words define poetry.

Poetry is different from prose because, typically, it uses a structure called verse. Name and define the kind of poetry that does not use structured verse.

What literary device does the following poem illustrate? How?

Silvery snowflakes fall silently
Softly sheathing all with moonlight
Until sunrise slowly shows
Snow softening swiftly.
The Bass, The River, and Sheila Mant Questions:

Here is a link to the story:
https://docs.google.com/file/d/0B2ta1tjsW-JCYXJUZ3l2OXdjN2c/view

What is Sheila Mant like? What is the narrator’s internal conflict concerning Sheila Mant?

What does Sheila say about fishing? How does it affect the narrator?

Write a paragraph detailing an experience you had where a girl you liked did not return your affection. Include a good topic sentence and detailed supporting sentences.

The Most Dangerous Game Questions:

Here is a link to the story:
http://fiction.eserver.org/short/the_most_dangerous_game.html

Do you believe the author of "The Most Dangerous Game" intended the story partly as an indictment of hunting or cruelty to animals? Why?

What happened to General Zaroff at the end of the story? Why did the author leave out a description of the fight?
Matching Mythology: (Match the Gods and Goddesses with their description)

1. Aphrodite  
   A. Goddess of Tactical War

2. Apollo  
   B. Goddess of Love and Beauty

3. Ares  
   C. God of the Underworld

4. Athena  
   D. God of War and Brutality

5. Hades  
   E. God of Truth, Light, and Archery

What 7 traits make an Epic Hero?

Write a paragraph about why Hercules had to complete the 12 trials? What did he do?

Odyssey Questions:

Book 1

What is an epic?

Who is Telmachus?

Who is Odysseus and what has happened to him?
How does Odysseus escape Calypso?

Book 9
What is the "land" of the Lotus-eaters?

What does the Cyclops first do to Odysseus' men?

Book 19
Who is Penelope?

Book 21
What is the task that Penelope has placed for the suitors?

Book 22
What happens to the suitors, the housemaids, and the goatherder?

Section 3: Reading Comprehension

Read the passage and the questions below. Then choose the letter of the best answer for each question.

Malaria is the most serious epidemic disease in the world today, with annual cases worldwide estimated at 250 million. The disease takes a yearly death toll of between 1 and 2 million people—
many of them pregnant women and young children. An acute, chronic infection, malaria besets its victims with periodic attacks of chills and fever. An attack typically lasts from 4 to 10 hours and begins with a stage of chills and shaking. The victim’s temperature may then soar up to 105°F, with severe headache. Finally, as the temperature drops down, a stage of massive sweating occurs. Attacks usually recur every 48 hours (tertian malaria) or every 72 hours (quartan malaria.)

Malaria patients typically also suffer from anemia and splenomegaly, or enlargement of the spleen. The most serious form of malaria is caused by Plasmodium falciparum. Called subtertian or malignant malaria, it accounts for 95% of all deaths from the infection. For over a century, it has been known that malaria is spread by mosquitoes of the genus Anopheles. The method of transmission is simple: a female mosquito bites someone already infected with the malaria parasite (Plasmodium species), becomes infected herself, and then passes the infection on when she bites another human.

Malaria is widespread throughout the world and especially common in swampy or marshy areas of Africa, Central and South America, and South and Southeast Asia. In addition, the disease is found in the Mediterranean region, the Middle East, and East Asia. Although quinine from the bark of the cinchona tree and recently manufactured synthetic drugs effectively alleviate malaria symptoms, the only reliable prevention known so far is to eliminate mosquitoes’ breeding places by draining marshes, pools, and other bodies of standing water. Insecticides, screens, and mosquito netting have also been widely used.

Recent research has shown that plasmodium parasites cause considerable harm to both mosquitoes and people by damaging salivary glands, as well as reducing the vigor of the insects’ flight and the number of eggs they lay. Scientists
have discovered that many mosquitoes seem to kill naturally the malaria parasites they ingest, and researchers hope that this genetic trait may be harnessed to combat the disease.

1. The passage is primarily about
(A) worldwide epidemics
(B) the worldwide impact of malaria
(C) efforts of scientists to identify the cause of malaria
(D) disagreements about the best way to prevent malaria
(E) the principal symptoms of malaria

2. According to the author, symptoms of malaria include all the following except
(A) massive sweating
(B) anemia
(C) enlargement of the spleen
(D) high fever
(E) a racking cough

3. Malaria is spread by
(A) rats
(B) mosquitoes
(C) flies
(D) squirrels
(E) raccoons

4. According to the writer, about how many deaths result annually from malaria?
(A) 200,000
(B) 500,000
(C) between 1 and 2 million
(D) 5 million
(E) 10 million
Section 4: Writing

Be sure to include a topic sentence and 3 to 4 supporting sentences. On the exam, you will be graded on your paragraph structure, punctuation, capitalization, and grammar.

Discuss, in 1 or 2 paragraphs, the value of loyalty within Odysseus’ world. To what extent are our main characters loyal to each other? What are the consequences of disloyalty? Do you feel loyalty is the same in your life?