

REVISION SHEETS for the FINAL EXAMS

CHECKPOINT 8

Academic Year 2020 – 2021

Name: _____

Date: _____

CHECKPOINT		
	Chapter 4: Creating Descriptions The Lake Isle of Innisfree by W. B. Yeats Dracula's Guest The Listeners Chapter 5: Advertisements Why Advertisers Target Children Propaganda Posters Key Skills: Euphemism Correcting Errors Chapter 6: Detective and Ghost Stories Sherlock Holmes Mma Ramotswe The Red House Mystery	TB pages 48 - 49 WB pg 36 - 39 WB pg 40 - 41 TB pages 67 - 69 WB pg 47 - 51 TB pg 77 WB pg 58 - 59 TB pg 79 - 83 TB pg 60 - 64 Revision Sheets

THE EXTRACTS:

1. The Lake Isle of Innisfree by William Butler Yeats

Genre: Poem

It describes a quiet, almost magical, place in the Irish countryside that he visits when he wishes for peace and solitude and the opportunity to escape from the pressures of city life.

2. Dracula's Guest by Bram Stoker

Genre: Short Story

The narrator describes the atmosphere and setting in which the mysterious events of the story take place.

3. The Listeners by Walter de la Mare

Genre: Fictional Poetry

It creates an atmosphere of mystery and uneasiness.

4. Why Advertisers Target Children by KidsAndAdvertising@

Genre: advertisements

It explains ways in which advertisers target children of all ages.

5. Sherlock Holmes by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

Genre: Crime Story

It focuses on the legendary Victorian private detective, Sherlock Holmes.

6. Mma Ramotswe by Alexander McCall Smith

Genre: Crime Story

It focuses on the contemporary Botswanian detective Mma Ramotswe.

7. The Red House Mystery by A. A. Milne

Genre: Detective Story

It focuses on the contemporary Botswanian detective Mma Ramotswe.

CONCEPTS

- Advertising is a form of using words to persuade that is all around us.
- In advertising, we have to think of the target audience.
- All writing communicates with readers through the medium of words.
- One of the key features of a good piece of writing, no matter what its purpose, is that it should be convincing to its readers.
- It is particularly important that a poet who is attempting to recreate an experience that can be shared with readers describes that experience in a way that is both honest and convincing.
- Distinguishing an unpleasant or offensive detail by substituting a more agreeable term is known as euphemism.

UNLOCKING DIFFICULTIES

1. Bleak - desolate
2. crude - roughly made
3. eddies - swirls
4. champ'd - chewed / ate
5. ferny - covered in ferns
6. smote - struck
7. perplexed - concerned / confused
8. thronging - crowding round
9. hearkening - listening to
10. propaganda - the deliberate spreading of the ideas of an organization to persuade the public to follow them
11. innovative - new and original
12. satire - artistic or literary technique which exposes and ridicules follies or vices
13. lithographic - the process of producing a picture by taking an impression from a specially prepared piece of stone
14. sophisticated - complex or intricate
15. morale - confidence / positive outlook
16. ephemera - things that exist for only a very short time (and are then forgotten)
17. afterthought - something which occurred to him to do after his original action

AUTHORS

1. William Butler Yeats - an Irish poet and dramatist and one of the great figures of twentieth - century English century.
2. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle - a Scottish physician and writer known for his highly popular series of short stories and four novels about Sherlock Holmes, he also wrote other famous novels.
3. Alexander McCall Smith - born in Zimbabwe but lived in Botswana, he was able to write famous novels including those about Mma Ramotswe.
4. Bram Stoker - author of Dracula
5. Walter de la Mare - wrote The Listeners
6. A. A. Milne - write The Red Houses Mystery

COMPREHENSION:

1. In "The Lake Isla of Innisfree", why do you think the poet chose to invert the usual word order in the words, "pavements grey"?

Sample Answer:

2. In "Why Advertisers Target Children", explain what "pester power" is and how advertisers make use of it.

Sample Answer:

3. Write down ten (10) different types of advertisements

Answers:

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a. _____ | f. _____ |
| b. _____ | g. _____ |
| c. _____ | h. _____ |
| d. _____ | i. _____ |
| e. _____ | j. _____ |

4. List down three (3) techniques used by advertisers.

Answers:

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a. _____ | c. _____ |
| b. _____ | |

5. In "Dracula's Guest", how does the phrase "the heavens were torn asunder by vivid lightning" contribute to the sense of menace that the passage is creating?

Sample Answer:

6. What do you understand by a "war savings poster"?

Sample Answer:

KEY SKILLS

EUPHEMISMS

1. *armed intervention*

Definition: an official response to a situation which involves the **armed** forces.

Example: Both sides want to avoid **armed intervention**.

2. *between jobs*

Explanation: The phrase **between jobs** is a **euphemism** to describe when someone is unemployed. As a **euphemism**, it is a nicer, friendlier way of saying that you don't have a **job**. Someone who is **between jobs** used to have a **job**, but, for various reasons, is now unemployed and looking for another **job**.

Example: She is between jobs. (*She is unemployed.*)

3. *broad in the beam*

Explanation: Having **broad** hips or large buttocks. This expression originated in the 17th century and described the wideness of a ship.

Example: I've grown too **broad in the beam** for these slacks.

4. *correctional facility*

EXPLANATION: a more professional and nicer-sounding phrase than "**jail**" or "**prison**."

Example: The **correctional facility** was expanded to house more.

5. *economical with the truth*

EXPLANATION: Not telling the whole **truth**, especially in order to present a false image of a situation; untruthful; lying. Often used with sarcasm or satire.

Example: I would be being **economical with the truth** if I were to tell you that I was enjoying myself.

6. *educationally challenged*

EXPLANATION: Simply mean that the person has not attended school but conveys the same information Terry's aunt is

Example: Terry's aunt is educationally challenged that she had to go see a specialist.

7. *in reduced circumstances*

EXPLANATION: the state of being poor after being relatively wealthy.

Example: Granddad is a divorcee living in reduced circumstances"

8. *negative patient outcome*

EXPLANATION: any **adverse** response to a therapeutic intervention

Example: The dispatcher received the results for a negative patient outcome.

9. *smallest room in the house*

EXPLANATION: The bathroom; the **room** containing the toilet.

Example: The girl was found in the smallest room in the house.

10. *powder one's nose*

EXPLANATION: To visit a lavatory to use a toilet, reapply makeup,

Example: I'll be right back. I just have to **powder my nose**.

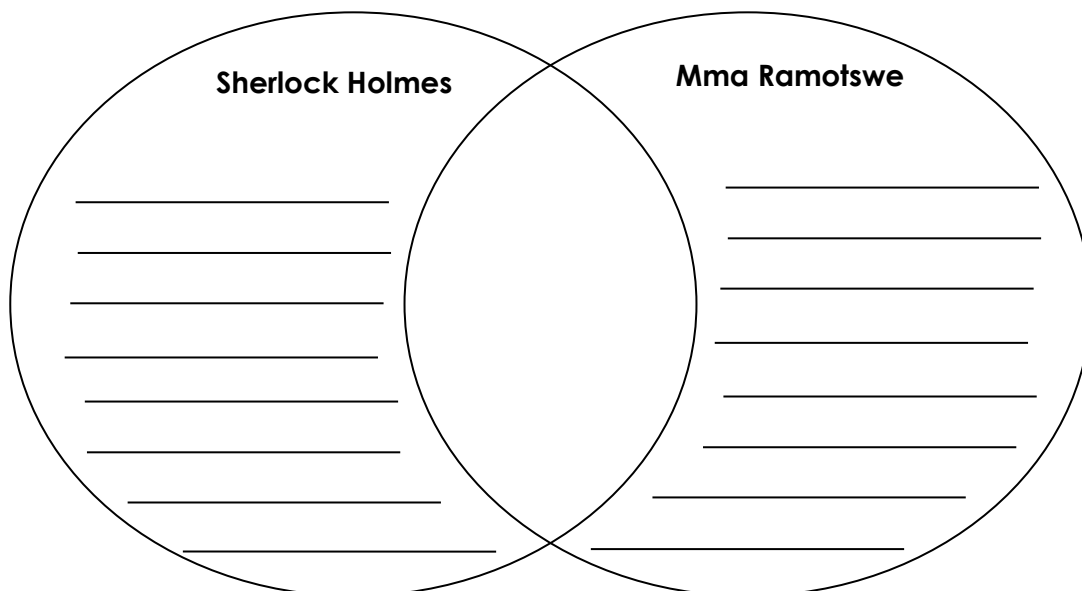
Writing: (100 – 120 words)

Note: Please write legibly and neatly. SKIP one line for the teacher's corrections.

Compare and Contrast: Compare Extracts 1 & 2.

Write a detailed comparison of the two passages - "Sherlock Holmes" and "Mma Ramotswe". Make sure that you refer closely to both extracts in your answer.

Use the Venn Diagram below to write down your plan.



- ❖ Remember to write a title, to apply proper indentation and margin, and use the key skills learnt from Chapters 1 to 3.

Distribution of marks (1 mark for each of the following:

- ✓ proper way of writing the title
- ✓ indenting the first line of each paragraph
- ✓ left and right margins
- ✓ handwriting strokes
- ✓ capitalization
- ✓ body or content
- ✓ punctuation marks
- ✓ introduction and concluding paragraphs

(Title)

Prepared *by*:

Checkpoint 8 Facilitators

