**Accelerated Study Guide for Unit 1 test Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Test date: October 18, 2017**

Below are the **reading skills** you will be asked to apply. Practice on these skills is attached. This completed study guide is due Wednesday, October 11.

* Paraphrasing and Summarizing (review the power point)
* Main idea/detail
* Compare/contrast
* Author’s purpose/point of view
* Identifying tone

**Grammar**: identifying direct and indirect objects, predicate nouns and predicate adjectives.

* Writing book pages 384-395. **Complete the following exercises: 18.5D, 18.5E, 18.5 G, 18.5H**

**Summarizing Text**

**Directions: Read each passage. Highlight or underline necessary information. Write your summary.**

1. If you are reading this right now, you are taking part in the wonder of literacy. Because of printed words, people can send information across both time and space. Ideas are put in writing and sent to readers across thousands of miles and years. Because of writing, the words of distant people can influence events, offer knowledge, and change the world. Much of the credit for the development of this phenomenon can be attributed to one man.

2. Johannes Gensfleisch zur Laden zum Gutenberg, better known as Johannes Gutenberg, was born in the German city of Mainz. Though most of Gutenberg’s early life is a mystery, historians believe that he studied at the University of Erfurt in 1418 and spent much of his young adult life practicing the profession of his father: goldsmithing. Gutenberg borrowed money from investors in 1439 and found himself in financial trouble.

3. In the year 1439 the city in which Gutenberg lived was planning to exhibit its large collection from Emperor Charlemagne (a famous ruler who had united much of Western Europe around 800 AD). The exhibit was expected to bring many visitors to the town, so Gutenberg took investments and created polished metal mirrors which were to be sold to the visitors (it was a common belief at that time that mirrors were able to capture holy light from religious relics). The mirrors which Gutenberg produced probably would have sold well, but due to severe flooding the event was delayed by one year. The impatient investors demanded that Gutenberg return their investments, but he had already spent the money on producing the unsaleable mirrors. He was trapped in a difficult situation. Gutenberg decided to share his greatest secret with them.

4. This secret would forever change the world, all of history, and even the process of keeping history. It’s been argued that Gutenberg’s idea was one of the greatest of all mankind. This one idea would lead to the spread of countless others. It would play a key role in the development of the Renaissance, Reformation, the Age of Enlightenment, and the Scientific Revolution. This idea would bring learning to the masses. Gutenberg had created the mechanical printing press with movable type.

5. Before the spread of Gutenberg’s idea, literature was handwritten. That means that each copy of the bible and all of its 73 books were tediously hand scribed, and this was done before the invention of the ballpoint pen. Given the amount of detail that went into each text, creating a single copy of a bible could take years. Because of the effort that went into producing them, books were extremely rare and valuable. Because of the value of books, there was little reason for common people to learn to read or write since it was unlikely that they would ever handle a book in their lifetimes. Gutenberg’s invention would change that. His printing press allowed literature to be produced on a mass scale. His movable metal type could be arranged once to form a page, and he could print the page again and again.

6. The first major text that Gutenberg produced was a 42 line copy of the bible. Scholars estimate that Gutenberg produced between 165 and 185 of these bibles, which sold out almost immediately. Most copies went to churches and universities, though one was sold to a private individual. Copies are known to have sold for 30 florins (about three years of wages for a clerk at the time), which may seem expensive but was much cheaper than a hand produced copy. Purchasing a Gutenberg Bible in the 1450s would have been a good investment if you and your descendants were able to maintain it. Only twenty-one complete Gutenberg Bibles exist today and the last one traded hands in 1987 for 4.9 million dollars, the highest price ever paid for a book at the time.

7. Gutenberg’s brilliant idea would soon change the world, but in the short term he bungled a large and risky investment. He found himself in financial trouble once again and was sued by one of his investors, who accused Gutenberg of mismanaging money meant for the production of books. The courts ruled against Gutenberg and he lost the shop that he had created. He was effectively bankrupt.

8. Though he had failed as a businessman, the technologies that he had created spread rapidly. As these printing technologies spread, news and books began to travel much faster than previously possible. The world has not been the same since. Though Gutenberg was financially unsuccessful in his own lifetime, he made the world a much richer place.

1. Summarize paragraph 5:

**Directions: Read each question carefully and choose the best answer.**

1. Which of the following expresses the correct order of events?

A. Gutenberg was born in Mainz, invested in mirrors, and then became a goldsmith.

B. Gutenberg created the printing press, printed the bible, and then invented the metal mirror.

C. Gutenberg went to college, revealed his press, and then invested in shiny mirrors.

D. Gutenberg studied goldsmithing, invented the printing press, and then lost his shop.

2. Which best explains why Gutenberg’s plan to sell mirrors failed?

A. The mirrors were less popular than he had expected.

B. Flooding delayed the event for an entire year.

C. The investors demanded their money early.

D. Newly invented glass mirrors rendered his metal mirrors obsolete.

3. Which of the following did Gutenberg invent?

A. Reflective mirrors B. The printing press with movable type

C. Written language D. Scientific inquiry

4. Which is not listed in the text as a movement to which Gutenberg’s idea contributed?

A. The Great Schism B. The Scientific Revolution

C. The Renaissance D. The Age of Enlightenment

5. Which of the following is best supported by evidence from the text?

A. Gutenberg’s idea was a tremendous success that made him incredibly wealthy.

B. Gutenberg’s idea didn’t catch on in his lifetime, but grew very popular after his death.

C. Gutenberg’s idea did not make him rich but spread very quickly.

D. Gutenberg’s idea did not catch on right away but made him incredibly rich over time.

6. Which best explains why most people were illiterate during Gutenberg’s time?

A. Books were rare and very expensive.

B. The public school system had not yet been created.

C. Writing had not yet been invented.

D. Emperor Charlemagne made reading and writing illegal for common people.

7. Which best expresses the main idea of this text?

A. To describe what life was like during the Middle Ages

B. To persuade people to read and write more

C. To chart the spread of printing technologies across Europe

D. To provide biographical information about Johannes Gutenberg

8. Which best explains why so few of Gutenberg’s bibles were sold to private individuals?

A. Gutenberg wanted to use his talents to help churches and universities.

B. Gutenberg’s Bible was pretty expensive and most people couldn’t read.

C. Most Europeans were not religious and did not care about the bible.

D. Gutenberg’s investors forbade him from selling the bibles to private individuals.

9. Which of the following titles best expresses the main idea of this text?

A. Investing Wisely: Turning Your Good Ideas into Money

B. How to Make Books Using the Gutenberg Method

C. The City of Mainz: Life in Medieval Germany

D. Gutenberg: A Man Who Changed the World

**Point of View**

**Read the following passage and answer the questions.**

Vision and imagination are a hit by Lee Washington

1In Tim Ranch's novel, a young fruit-bat is fascinated by children playing in a backyard. While upside down, the creature barely makes out images of swinging sticks and rolling balls in a host of colors and running humans. It is children enjoying a croquet set straight from the "fairest of three-dollar garage sales." The bat, of course, has very poor eyesight, but it is the bat's imagination-not just its vision and position-that propel the story. The bat imagines happy, laughter-filled backyard scenes. Descriptions presented by this bat only add to the appeal of Tim Ranch’s latest novel, Sleeping Upside-Down.

2The human characters in the novel are just as captivating. The main human character, Kate Waterbee, is a typical thirteen-year-old. She is secretly angry with her parents because they have no decent excuse for forbidding her from getting a pet. Kate believes that “allergies would have at least evoked some sympathy. But her parents’ noses and eyes could handle a dog or a kitty. It is their worried minds that fear an animal whining at them all the time.” While pleased with their mellow daughter, Kate’s parents fear adopting a needy, demanding pet could alter that attribute.

3Curiously, the backyard bat becomes a perfect pet. Kate makes a bat box for it on the side of the tree. Her “sometimes-pet” as she calls it, starts to think highly of Kate and her family. The chapters from the bat’s point of view are especially interesting. The bat imagines Kate’s days down to the smallest detail.

4Ranch’s usual streak of silliness shown in his earlier novels takes a back seat in Sleeping Upside-Down. While the situations in the novel are very funny, the characters seem ordinary and sincere in their reactions. During rainstorms, for instance, the shift key on Kate’s keyboard becomes stuck. Her initial attempts to e-mail a cute boy in her class seem even more uncomfortable with the added emphasis: “WOULD YOU GET ICE CREAM WITH ME TOMORROW? I AM NOT YELLING.” Ranch adds a hint of his strange humor to many of Kate’s everyday actions.

5Accepting a backyard bat as a character may be abnormal for readers at first, but by the end of the novel, the stories of Kate and the bat blend together very well. The addition of the bat avoids this work from being labelled as merely charmingly predictable teen fiction. The story does not develop into a children’s tale of speaking animals. It instead shows two points of view on Kate’s life. Though the idea of chapters switching viewpoints seems dizzying, it is no more severe than the sway of a backyard swing.

6Ranch’s novel presents characterization through Kate’s interactions with her parents and with the bat. The bat wants to belong to Kate’s family just as she is trying to break from the comforts of home and make new friends. Like the bat in the backyard tree, Ranch maintains enough distance from his characters to avoid interfering with too many details. Ranch’s writing style suggests his own great love of people-watching. Without being too sweet or dramatic, Sleeping Upside-Down is a wonderful story worth exploring.

Based on paragraph 6 of the book review, what does the reviewer believe about the author?

A)He created the main character based off his own daughter.

B) He has a bat as a pet.

C) He enjoys people-watching.

D) He is sweet and dramatic in his own life.

2) Based on paragraph 3 of the book review, what does the reviewer like about the book "Sleeping Upside Down"?

A) The reviewer likes the chapters from Kate's point of view.

B) The reviewer likes the chapter that describes Kate and her family.

C) The reviewer likes the part where she builds the bat a box in her back yard.

D) The reviewer likes the chapters from the bat's point of view.

3) Based on paragraph 1 of the book review, what does the reviewer like about the book "Sleeping Upside Down"?

A) The reviewer likes the way the author was able to provide details from a bat's point of view.

B) The reviewer likes the description of the fruit bat's physical features given by the author.

C) The reviewer likes the way the author used realistic characters.

D) The reviewer likes the description of the habitat of fruit bats.

4) Based on paragraph 4 of the book review, how does the reviewer characterize the author's typical style?

A) suspenseful

B) scary

C) humorous

D) serious

**Compare/Contrast**

Read the two selections and answer the questions.

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After reading the two passages, what contrast can be made?

A. Passage one is about an eagle and passage two is about a seagull

B. The eagle is old and the seagull is young

C. The old eagle has mastered flying where as the young seagull is afraid of flying

D. All of the above

Read the poem and answer the questions.

**My Shadow**

By [Robert Louis Stevenson](https://www.poetryfoundation.org/poets/robert-louis-stevenson)

I have a little shadow that goes in and out with me,

And what can be the use of him is more than I can see.

He is very, very like me from the heels up to the head;

And I see him jump before me, when I jump into my bed.

The funniest thing about him is the way he likes to grow—

Not at all like proper children, which is always very slow;

For he sometimes shoots up taller like an india-rubber ball,

And he sometimes gets so little that there's none of him at all.

He hasn't got a notion of how children ought to play,

And can only make a fool of me in every sort of way.

He stays so close beside me, he's a coward you can see;

I'd think shame to stick to nursie as that shadow sticks to me!

One morning, very early, before the sun was up,

I rose and found the shining dew on every buttercup;

But my lazy little shadow, like an arrant sleepy-head,

Had stayed at home behind me and was fast asleep in bed.

What is the tone of this poem?

What is the purpose of the simile in line 7?

This entire poem is an example of which poetic device?