Important Concepts . . .

Preview Review

Language Arts   Grade 6   TEACHER KEY

W3 - Lesson 5: Review

Important Concepts of Grade 6 Language Arts	Materials Required
W1 - Lesson 1 .... Sentence Structure 1 W1 - Lesson 2 .... Sentence Structure 2 W1 - Lesson 3 ....Parts of Speech W1 - Lesson 4 ....Sentence Agreements W1 - Lesson 5 .... Review **W1 - Quiz** W2 - Lesson 1 .... Prewriting 1 W2 - Lesson 2 .... Prewriting 2 W2 - Lesson 3 ....Literary Genres 1 W2 - Lesson 4 ....Literary Genres 2 W2 - Lesson 5 .... Review **W2 - Quiz** W3 - Lesson 1 .... Figurative Language 1 W3 - Lesson 2 .... Figurative Language 2 W3 - Lesson 3 ....Writing Dialogue W3 - Lesson 4 .... Enhancing Content and Presentation W3 - Lesson 5 .... Review **W3 - Quiz**	**Textbooks** *Cornerstones Anthologies 6A and 6B*

The Alberta Distance Learning Centre has an Internet site that you may find useful. The address is as follows: **http://www.adlc.ca**

The use of the Internet is optional. Exploring the electronic information superhighway can be educational and entertaining. However, be aware that these computer networks are not censored. Students may unintentionally or purposely find articles on the Internet that may be offensive or inappropriate. As well, the sources of information are not always cited and the content may not be accurate. Therefore, students may wish to confirm facts with a second source.

Preview/Review Concepts
for
Grade Six Language Arts
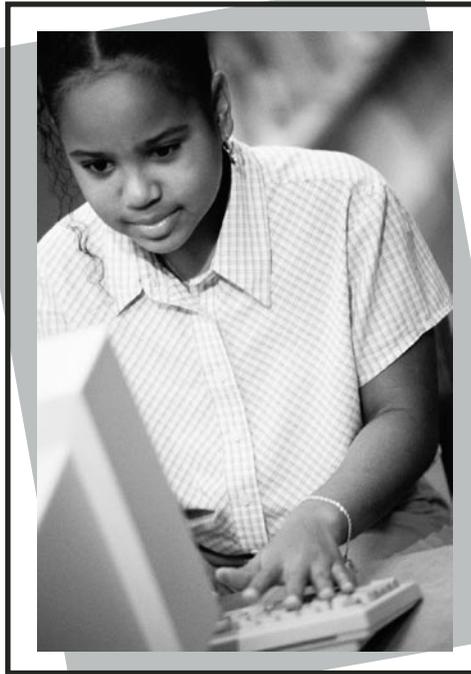
W3 - Lesson 5:
Review

OBJECTIVES

In this lesson, you will

- review and use examples of figurative language - similes, metaphors, alliteration, onomatopoeia, and personification

- review and use rules and format for written dialogue

W3 - Lesson 5: Review

Figurative Language

In W3 - Lesson 1 and 2, you learned that **figurative language**, also called figures of speech, is language that contains unusual or dramatic description. You studied five kinds of figurative language:

- simile

- metaphor

- alliteration

- onomatopoeia

- personification

A **simile** is a comparison that uses the words *like* or *as*.

    Example: His brown, wrinkled skin looked like old leather.
                     She moved through the grass as silently as a snake.

A **metaphor** is a comparison that does not use the words *like* or *as*.

    Example: The raindrops were a hail of bullets on the tin roof.

Alliteration is the repetition of the first sound in a group of words.

    Example: **R**ipples of **r**ed fog **r**ose and **r**olled along the **r**iver.

Onomatopoeia, also known as echoic words, is the use of words that imitate the sounds they name.

    Example: The saugages **hissed** and **sizzled** as they touched the flames.

Personification is the giving of human characteristics, behaviour, or feelings to other animals, or to objects.

Example: The autumn winds **grabbed** the trees and **shook** the leaves out of them.

Writing Dialogue

> **Dialogue** is conversation between characters. In a written story, the spoken words of a character are surrounded by **quotation marks**. The exact spoken words are called a **direct quotation**. Words outside the quotation marks, called **explaining words**, tell who is speaking.

quotation marks

Example: Ryan muttered, "I wish there was more to do."

explaining words   direct quotation

The first word in a direct quotation is capitalized.

Example: Olivia asked, "**W**hat is the weather for tomorrow?"

Periods, question marks, and exclamation marks are placed inside the quotation marks.

Example: Ryan replied, "I don't know**.**"

If the explaining words come before the direct quotation, place a comma before the quotation marks to separate the speaker from the spoken words.

Example: Alicia said**,** "I think it's supposed to be cloudy but warm."

If the explaining words come after the direct quotation, place a comma or other punctuation (but not a period) inside the final quotation marks.

Example: "Then we can go to the beach**,**" suggested Olivia.
"What if it rains**?**" asked Ryan.

A direct quotation can be **divided** into two parts, separated by explaining words. The first part is followed by a comma inside the quotation marks. The second part is followed by a punctuation mark inside the quotation marks. The first word of the second part is not capitalized.

Example: "If it rains**,**" offered Alicia, "**w**e can go to my place**.**"

To help the reader follow a conversation, start a new paragraph for each change of speaker.

Example: The friends discussed their plans for the next day. "I can make some lunch for our trip," offered Olivia.

"Or we could just get take-out at the beach," suggested Ryan, "so you wouldn't have to do all that work."

Olivia replied, "It's not that much work, and besides, I get tired of take-out."

Alicia said, "I'll help you with the lunch."