



RAWLINSON ROAD MIDDLE SCHOOL- Home of Raider PRIDE



Student Name: _____

Date: April 1-17, 2020

Course: ELA 7

Teacher: J. Bush and R. Parrish

Teacher Office Hours: Bush 10am-noon, Parrish 9am-11am

Teacher Email: jbush@rhmail.org Rparrish@rhmail.org

Other form of contact if help is needed: Call or Text Bush- 504.610.5030 Parrish- 803.412.6396

Instructions to complete the student packet:

The assignments are listed by day in the packet (first page). Complete assignments and handouts in the packet.

Instructions to submit work:

Submit work to Canvas.

Technology

Laptop issues: please email the help desk- helpdesk@rhmail.org or phone at (803)981-3531 and include the following information:

Student ID number (ex: RS12345)

Parent/Guardian name, Parent/Guardian email and phone number contact information.

School Name / Teacher name

A description of the problem with the computer

The Rock Hill Schools Technology Department Staff will be on call between the hours of 8AM - 8PM

Launchpad: <https://launchpad.classlink.com/rockhill>

Canvas: <https://rockhill.instructure.com/login/canvas>

**** For more information on remote learning, please visit:**

RRMS website at <https://www.rock-hill.k12.sc.us/domain/2596> or

RHS District website at: <https://www.rock-hill.k12.sc.us/elearning>

Round 2 - Day 1 - April 2

1. Work on Quill due April 3.
2. Complete the following sheet and submit to Canvas in this assignment. Haiku- Grade Level.docx Preview the document
3. Complete any work that needs to be completed.

Round 2- Day 2- April 3

1. Work on Quill lessons due today, March 27.
2. Read the following concrete poem. Write the answer to the questions in the margin to the right of the poem. Submit your answers to this Canvas assignment. In a concrete poem, the poet arranges the words to create a picture, or image. The image suggests the poem's subject. Concrete Poem- Seal.pdf
3. Read Concrete Poems in EPIC.
4. Create your own concrete poem. Remember, it should look like the thing you are describing. Your concrete poem should be original; you write it yourself! Submit what created to Canvas in this assignment (Yes, turn in #2 ("Seal") answers and the concrete poem you write/draw/design to this assignment page.

Round 2- Day 3- April 13

1. Work on Quill lessons due April 17.
2. Complete the BioPoem worksheet and submit answers to Canvas. BioPoem- word.docx
3. Read a book of your choice from EPIC.

Round 2- Day #4 - April 14

1. Work on Quill lessons due Friday, April 17.
2. Go to Discovery Education on your Launchpad. After you login using your Canvas login username and password, search for the following video:
Literature Kids: Basic Literary Terms: Volume 03: Metaphor, Simile, Allusion, Personification, Hyperbole.
Or watch the video by clicking on the link below.
<https://app.discoveryeducation.com/learn/videos/1a04ad1d-46f1-46c6-8599-d33530d1dcbf/> (Links to an external site.)
3. As you watch, take notes on Metaphor, Simile, Allusion, Personification, Hyperbole as you will be doing something with these terms for tomorrow's ELearning activity.

Round 2- Day #5- April 15

1. Finish Quill lessons due Friday, April 17.
2. Make a powerpoint for the following figurative language terms:
Metaphor, Simile, Allusion, Personification, Hyperbole

*Each slide of the powerpoint should include the following:

1. term 2. definition 3. favorite example from the video you watched yesterday 4. picture of the example
3. Submit your powerpoint to Canvas when you finish.

April 16-April 17 Catch up on all work not completed during Round 2.

Complete on paper if no laptop.

Name: _____

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Write a Bio Poem

What is a bio poem? Bio is short for biography. A biography is the author's story of another person's life. A bio poem is like a biography. It's a poem written about someone else. The author writes the poem about a person, character, or animal. To write a bio poem, the author must know quite a lot about the subject.

Read the following bio poem. It's based on a character from the *Oz* series of books written by L. Frank Baum.

Dorothy Gale

Dorothy

Helpful, kind, caring, brave,

Sister to no one,

Lover of rainbows,

Who fears wicked witches,

Needs help getting home,

Gives hugs to her friends,

Dreams of seeing Auntie Em again,

Lives in Kansas

Gale

You'll be glad to know that bio poems tend to follow a pattern. If you follow the pattern, you will create your own bio poem in a short amount of time. You'll also be glad to know that bio poems don't rhyme. They don't have much rhythm, either. They are a lot like free verse!

Here is the pattern to use in writing a bio poem:

Title: *First and last name*

Name: _____

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Line 1: First name

Line 2: Four adjectives that describe the subject

Line 3: Sibling of _____ (insert names of siblings)

Line 4: Who loves ...

Line 5: Who fears ...

Line 6: Who needs ...

Line 7: Who gives ...

Line 8: Who dreams ...

Line 9: Who lives in ...

Line 10: Last name

Notice that a bio poem's first and last lines are the first and last name of the subject. The eight lines in between provide interesting facts about the subject. You may list more than one idea for each line if you wish. For instance, in the poem about Dorothy, line 4 could have said, "Who loves the Scarecrow, the Tin Woodman, and the Cowardly Lion." It's up to you to decide how many things to mention in each line.

For this lesson, you are required to model your poem after a specific pattern. However, poets aren't bound to this pattern. In fact, they can change the lines around, add some new lines, or remove some of the original lines. Bio poetry isn't limited to ten lines. As long as the poem shares details about another person or animal, real or fictional, it is a bio poem.

Now it's time for you to test your skill at writing poetry. Get out a clean sheet of paper. Write your name at the top. Once you choose a subject, center that name in the upper part of the page. It will serve as your title. Next, number your lines from one to ten. That will help you follow the pattern. You don't want to leave out any of the details!

Name: _____

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Write a Bio Poem

Questions

1. What is bio short for?

2. Bio poems don't need to rhyme.

- A. false
- B. true

3. Which one of these would NOT be a good subject for a bio poem?

- A. Hannah Montana
- B. the president's dog
- C. Shaun White, pro snowboarder and skateboarder
- D. Mount Rushmore

4. According to the poem about Dorothy Gale, she fears:

- A. seeing Auntie Em again
- B. rainbows
- C. tornadoes
- D. wicked witches

5. Which lines in a bio poem give the first and last name of the subject?

- A. the first and last lines
- B. lines 9 and 10
- C. lines 1, 5, and 10
- D. lines 1 and 2

6. What will happen if you attempt to write a bio poem about someone with whom you aren't familiar?

- A. You most likely won't know enough facts to include.
- B. Your subject might get angry and sue you.
- C. You will receive an "A" for effort.
- D. Your poem will have rhyme and rhythm.

7. When writing bio poems, the poet is limited to:

- A. fiction characters only
- B. ten lines
- C. one pattern
- D. none of the above

Seal

William Jay Smith

- See how he dives
From the rocks with a zoom!
See how he darts
Through his watery room
5 Past crabs and eels
And green seaweed,
Past fluffs of sandy
Minnow feed!
See how he swims
10 With a swerve and a twist,
A flip of the flipper,
A flick of the wrist!
Quicksilver-quick,
Softer than spray,
15 Down he plunges
And sweeps away;
Before you can think,
Before you can utter
Words like "Dill pickle"
20 Or "Apple butter,"
Back up he swims
Past Sting Ray and Shark,
Out with a zoom,
A whoop, a bark;
25 Before you can say
Whatever you wish,
He plops at your side
With a mouthful of fish!

TAKE NOTES

Literary Analysis

"Seal" is a **concrete poem**. What makes it a concrete poem?

Read Fluently

This poem shows readers how fast the seal moves. Circle three words that show fast motion.

Reading Skill

Drawing conclusions means arriving at an overall judgment. The underlined text describes how the seal swims. Draw a conclusion about these details. Tell what the speaker thinks about how seals swim. Use your own words.

Reading Check

The seal splashes through the water. Put a box around the line in which the seal makes a sound using its mouth.

Vocabulary Development

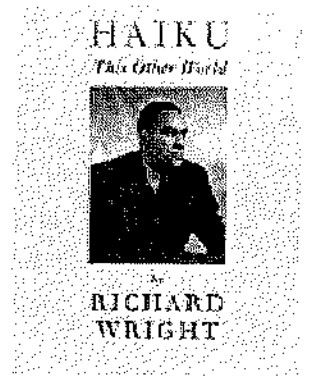
swerve (swerv) *n.* curving motion

utter (ut ter) *v.* speak

1. **feed** (feed) *n.* tiny particles that minnows feed on.

Write a Haiku

By Brenda B. Covert



1 Here is a type of poetry you need not fear. If you can count to seven, you can write a haiku! You don't have to worry about rhyming. You don't even have to think up a title! Let's get started! By the time you finish this lesson, you will have written a haiku.

2 *Haiku* is a Japanese verse form. In the English language, it is expressed as three lines of five, seven, and five syllables, in that order. (That is a total of seventeen syllables.) The pattern of syllables goes like this: five syllables seven syllables five syllables

3 Nature is often the subject of haikus. A haiku may dwell on a season (such as winter), an element (such as rain), or a creature (such as a frog). Ideas can be found by looking outside at the weather or the land around you. You might look at nature magazines. Some calendars use beautiful photos of nature scenes. Pictures of nature scenes may trigger ideas for a haiku.

4 Haikus don't have to be a complete sentence. You only have seventeen syllables to work with. That's not a lot! In fact, those last two sentences put together had exactly seventeen syllables. Here is how they would look in haiku form:
You/on/ly/have/seven/teen/syl/la/bles/to/work with./That's/not/a/lot!

5 From the syllable illustration above, you can see that I used the five-seven-five pattern. I wrote two complete sentences. It doesn't seem like a poem. It's just two statements - boring ones. You can do better than that!

6 Let's look at a real haiku. You can use it as a pattern for the one you will write. Here's a haiku by Richard Wright, an African American author and poet who lived from 1908-1960. Standing in the field

I hear the whispering of
Snowflake to snowflake.

7 Can you see the snowy field in your mind? A good haiku makes a picture in your head. It also may stir your emotions. How do you feel about the scene? Does it seem peacefully quiet there? Does it make you feel calm? With just twelve words, the poet gave us a picture and a feeling to go with it.

8 Now it's your turn to write a haiku. We will follow Wright's example above. Remember to use the five-seven-five syllable pattern. Use few words, and express an emotion.

9

What subject from nature do you want to write about? _____

10

What emotion do you hope your haiku evokes in others? _____

11

Write a least one haiku about spring here:

GO TO THE NEXT PAGE



Name _____

Date _____

Write a Haiku

1. The haiku is a verse form that came from the country of _____. _____ _____	2. How many syllables are there in a haiku? _____ _____
3. Which of these was not an example of possible subjects for a haiku? <input type="radio"/> A Frog <input type="radio"/> B Winter <input type="radio"/> C Housecoat <input type="radio"/> D Rain	4. Who was Richard Wright? <input type="radio"/> A An African American author and poet <input type="radio"/> B An Irish American banker and poet <input type="radio"/> C An American pilot and poet <input type="radio"/> D All of the above
5. What do we count in haikus? <input type="radio"/> A Rhymes <input type="radio"/> B Letters <input type="radio"/> C Syllables <input type="radio"/> D Words	6. How are the first and last lines of a haiku the same? <input type="radio"/> A The lines rhyme. <input type="radio"/> B They are longer than the middle line. <input type="radio"/> C The words are repeated. <input type="radio"/> D They each have five syllables.
7. Where can we find ideas for haikus? <input type="radio"/> A Outdoors <input type="radio"/> B In nature magazines <input type="radio"/> C On some calendars <input type="radio"/> D All of the above	8. The most popular subject for haikus is fashion. <input type="radio"/> A False <input type="radio"/> B True

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Read the following three Haikus by Matsuo Basho

An old silent pond...

A frog jumps into the pond,
splash! Silence again.

Autumn moonlight-
a worm digs silently
into the chestnut.

In the twilight rain
these brilliant-hued hibiscus -
A lovely sunset.

Here are three more examples of haiku poems from Yosa Buson (1716-1784), a haiku master poet and painter:

A summer river being crossed
how pleasing
with sandals in my hands!

Light of the moon
Moves west, flowers' shadows
Creep eastward.

In the moonlight,
The color and scent of the wisteria
Seems far away.

Which one is your favorite example that Buson or Basho wrote?

Explain why you liked that example of a haiku. Write in complete sentences.
