Public Page
GUM Review Starter: While waiting for everyone to get here, go ahead and begin figuring out the answers to the review below. Jot your answers on paper (it is helpful to write down the sentences). You will use the polling toll once we get started.

| 1. Identify the simple subject of the following:     | 1. Identify which statement below is a run-on sentence: |
| Write down this sentence!                          | A. Over Thanksgiving break, I ate turkey, potatoes, corn, cranberry sauce, and pie. |
|                                                    | B. My brother prefers to play football on Thanksgiving but I would rather spend my time watching holiday movies. |
|                                                    | C. Over the hills and through the woods to grandmother’s house |
|                                                    | D. Because I love pumpkins, I make pumpkin pie for my family! |

2. Identify which statement below is a run-on sentence:

| A. Over Thanksgiving break, I ate turkey, potatoes, corn, cranberry sauce, and pie. |
| B. My brother prefers to play football on Thanksgiving but I would rather spend my time watching holiday movies. |
| C. Over the hills and through the woods to grandmother’s house |
| D. Because I love pumpkins, I make pumpkin pie for my family! |

3. Which sentence uses passive voice (A or B)?

| A. The ball was blown across the field by the wind. |
| B. The captain of the Coast Guard instructed the sailors to dock the boat in the port. |
GUM Review cont.

1. 1. What is the simple subject of the following:
   
   Write down this sentence!

   A. You
   B. Write
   C. Down
   D. Sentence
GUM Review:

2. Identify which statement below is a run-on sentence:

A. Over Thanksgiving break, I ate turkey, potatoes, corn, cranberry sauce, and pie.

B. My brother prefers to play football on Thanksgiving but I would rather spend my time watching holiday movies.

C. Over the hills and through the woods to grandmother’s house

D. Because I love pumpkins, I make pumpkin pie for my family!
3. Which sentence uses passive voice (A or B)?

A. The ball was blown across the field by the wind.
B. The captain of the Coast Guard instructed the sailors to dock the boat in the port.
What’s due?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit and Lesson number</th>
<th>What do you need to turn in?</th>
<th>When is it due by?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unit 1 Lesson 3</td>
<td>Your graphic organizer (see separate attachment of your Memoir essay)</td>
<td>Monday, November 10th by 4pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 2 Lesson 7</td>
<td>Final Draft of Character Essay</td>
<td>Monday, December 8th by 4pm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kmail you HOMEROOM teacher the final, typed copy of your Character Essay to be graded.

- 1: What Is a Literary Essay About Character?
- 2: (Optional) Your Choice
- 3: Planning a Literary Essay About a Character
- 4: Organizing a Literary Essay
- 5: Writing a Literary Essay
- 6: Revising a Literary Essay
- 7: Proofreading and Publishing a Literary Essay
Central Idea and Summary

Central Idea and Summary
Main Idea

The main idea of a passage is the idea that most of the passage covers. It is the basic point that the author wants to convey to the reader. The sentences that explain, describe, or support the main idea are called supporting details.

Think about the last book or article you read. When you are looking for the main idea of a passage, ask yourself these questions:

• Why did the author write this passage? What is the point he or she is trying to make?
• What is the passage mostly about? What idea is conveyed in the passage?

Comprehension Skill:
Topic, Main Idea, Supporting Details

Topic
tells you what the selection is mostly about.

Main Idea
gives you the most important information about the topic.

Supporting Details
is specific information (details) that tells more about the main idea.

Check out this video on the main idea from BrainPOP:
https://www.brainpop.com/english/freemovies/mainidea/
"Main Idea" Clues
The main idea helps readers understand what a story is mainly about.
1. Ask yourself, "What is the selection mostly about?"
2. Look at the title.
3. Look at the pictures.
4. Sometimes the main idea is stated in the first or last sentence.
5. Look for clue words that are used repeatedly.
1. A penny for your thoughts? If it’s a 1943 copper penny, it could be worth as much as fifty thousand dollars. In 1943, most pennies were made out of steel since copper was needed for World War II, so the 1943 copper penny is ultra-rare. Another rarity is the 1955 double die penny. These pennies were mistakenly double stamped, so they have overlapping dates and letters. If it’s uncirculated, it’d easily fetch $25,000 at an auction. Now that’s a pretty penny.

Summarize this paragraph in one sentence. **Be specific and clearly explain the main idea.**
Because severe storms are fairly common in the United States during the springtime and because most people are not affected too greatly by them, people often ignore important warnings and instructions during severe storms. Some people hear the tornado siren screaming and think of the other times it sounded without any serious danger. Naturally, after a few “false” alarms, they just begin ignoring the siren altogether.

Unfortunately, that is the exact wrong thing to do. Sure, most of the time the worst of the severe weather will affect someone else. This might not always be true. If tornadoes affect your area, you need to have supplies and a plan to ensure your safety. All you need to remember are a few important things.

You and your family should know the safest place in your house to be during a tornado. Unless you have a basement or a cellar, the safest place will usually be an inner room, closet, or hallway without any windows. Take some blankets, a couple gallons of water, a flashlight, a battery-operated radio for weather updates, and a first-aid kit with you. It’s also handy if your cell phone is fully charged.

If you live in a trailer or a mobile home, get out and find a more secure place to ride out the storm. Do not try to outrun a tornado in your car. Seek shelter in a stable building. Oftentimes, there will be a community center or school nearby that has been appointed for just such emergencies. If you are caught outdoors, try to get inside quickly. If it is impossible to get inside, try to find a low-lying place, such as a ditch, lie face-down, and cover your head.

It may seem like a lot of trouble for a storm that seems never to hit you, but getting caught in a severe storm is one of those times that the old saying rings especially true: You are better off safe than sorry.

The third paragraph is mostly about

- A. what to do in a house if there is a tornado.
- B. why the hallway is the best place during a tornado.
- C. what to do in a mobile home during a tornado.
- D. why windows should be avoided in a tornado.
Because severe storms are fairly common in the United States during the springtime and because most people are not affected too greatly by them, people often ignore important warnings and instructions during severe storms. Some people hear the tornado siren screaming and think of the other times it sounded without any serious danger. Naturally, after a few "false" alarms, they just begin ignoring the siren altogether.

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It may seem like a lot of trouble for a storm that seems never to hit you, but getting caught in a severe storm is one of those times that the old saying rings especially true: You are better off safe than sorry.

10. Which of the following sentences from the article supports the main idea that it is important to know what to do in case of a severe storm?

A. "Sure, most of the time the worst of the severe weather will affect someone else."
B. "If tornadoes affect your area, you need to have supplies and a plan to ensure your safety."
C. "Some people hear the tornado siren screaming and think of the other times it sounded without any serious danger."
D. "Naturally, after a few 'false' alarms, they just begin ignoring the siren altogether."
Get the GIST

1. Preview the text by looking at headings, subheadings, pictures, diagrams, etc. **skim the text**

2. Then read the selection carefully.

3. **Highlight** the who, what, when, where, why and how of the text.

   ![Diagram](Diagram_of_Main_Ideas.png)

4. Write a 20 word 'gist' summary using the information you have highlighted.

   **THE GIST**

Being able to write a GIST statement can help you with identifying the central or main idea as well as summarizing a text.
Summarization

A summary is a shorter way to tell the events or details of a passage. Only the most important details are conveyed in a summary. A summary allows the reader to see what the passage is about. Look at the passage and its summary below for an example.

Topic: Hurricanes...but what does the author want to say about them?

Hurricanes

A hurricane is a very powerful storm. It is a cyclonic storm, which means that it has a circular pattern within the hurricane. The name hurricane refers to storms that start over the Atlantic Ocean or eastern Pacific Ocean. Hurricanes are called different names in other oceanic bodies of the world. For example, they are called typhoons in the northwest Pacific. They are called cyclones in most of the rest of the world. They all have wind speeds that are mostly more than 75 miles per hour. The winds move in a circular pattern. The central point around which the storm moves is called the eye of the storm.

These storms usually develop in warm, tropical oceans. They take their energy from the seawater that evaporates. Hurricanes weaken as they move over land because they depend on the warm seas to continue to supply energy as the storm moves. Land also has a much rougher surface than the ocean. Land has much greater changes in elevation and surface. Hurricanes lose power when the winds meet the land's surface and cause friction.

Putting it together: Hurricanes are powerful, cyclonic storms that form in warm, tropics of the Atlantic and eastern Pacific oceans. These storms’ energy comes from the ocean, and they slow as they make landfall.
Follow the directions in red at the bottom of the slide (3 parts). Feel free to highlight key details in passage before completing step 2 and 3.

Amelia Hempleman-Adams

On December 9, 2011, Amelia Hempleman-Adams became the youngest person ever to reach the South Pole on skis. She was 16 when she reached her destination. Amelia made the journey with her adventurer father, David Hempleman-Adams, and eight others.

Amelia left her home in the United Kingdom on November 18 and arrived in Punta Arenas, Chile, on November 20. From there, she flew to Union Glacier on the continent of Antarctica. In order to adjust to the cold, Amelia and her team spent several days at Union Glacier. On November 26, Amelia and the others flew to Farthest South, the place where the famous explorer Ernest Shackleton turned back from his expedition in 1909.

Amelia and her team skied a distance of 97 miles to the South Pole in 17 days. The team endured extreme temperatures that reached minus 35 degrees Fahrenheit. Amelia had to pull a sledge loaded with supplies. This made the journey even more exhausting. In addition to the cold weather and physical strain, Amelia had a difficult time resting at night because the sun did not set during the entire trip. After spending 17 sunlight-filled nights in the Antarctic, Amelia and her team reached the South Pole at 1:30 a.m.

Step 1: Read the passage. Feel free to highlight paragraph 3.

GIST or par. 1: Amelia Hempleman-Adams became the youngest person to reach the South Pole on skis in 2011.

GIST of par. 2:

GIST of par. 3:

Step 2: write out the GIST/main idea of par. 2 and 3.
Amelia left her home in the United Kingdom on November 18 and arrived in Punta Arenas, Chile, on November 20. From there, she flew to Union Glacier on the continent of Antarctica. In order to adjust to the cold, Amelia and her team spent several days at Union Glacier. On November 26, Amelia and the others flew to Farthest South, the place where the famous explorer Ernest Shackleton turned back from his expedition in 1909.

Gist Examples:
Amelia Hempleman-Adams

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Place the five events (in the blue boxes above) in the correct order.

A) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
B) 1, 3, 4, 2, 5
C) 2, 1, 5, 4, 3
D) 5, 1, 4, 3, 2
Study Island:

You need to complete the Central Idea and Summary topics in 8.3 ELA today! Remember 10 questions (in Practice Mode to get credit).

Come back and tell me when you are done.
If you are behind in 8.3, let’s catch up now as well!
Login: studentID@mglva
Password: mglva

Extra Practice with Finding the Main or Central Idea: