



GOBIERNO DE PUERTO RICO

DEPARTAMENTO DE EDUCACIÓN
Subsecretaría para Asuntos Académicos

REMEDIAL MODULE

English



12th Grade

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Student's Name: _____

School Name: _____

SIE number: _____

School code: _____ **Municipality:** _____

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Dear Student:

We are providing you with this module as a tool to assist you with the skills you need for your English class. In it, you will find multiple choice exercises for you to choose the right answer.

The Puerto Rico Department of Education will validate your participation and effort in answering the exercises contained in this module. The scores obtained will be added to your grades and academic progress report.

We hope that, once you complete your twelfth grade, you will obtain the same satisfaction that we've had creating these exercises to help you.



12.R.1 Analyze inferences and conclusions, recognize facts vs opinions and non-fiction vs. fiction

12.R.9 Evaluate the reasoning in seminal texts (narrative, persuasive and descriptive writing)



What is
an
inference

Inference can be defined as the process of drawing of a conclusion based on the available evidence plus previous knowledge and experience. Students are required to *make an educated guess*, as **the answer will not be stated explicitly**. Students must use clues from the text, coupled with their own experiences, to draw a logical conclusion.

Retrieved from: <https://www.literacyideas.com/teaching-inference>

An inference is an act of reasoning, not a fact. An inference may be logical but not true. It is often necessary to gather further information before you can be confident that an inference is correct. Retrieved

from:http://moodle.clsd.k12.pa.us/district_videos/biology/iText/products/0-13-115540-7/bm/appendix1_0_pr.html

Examples of Inferences:

1. A lady has a mask her hand, she is coughing. You can infer that this character is suffering the coronavirus.
2. A lady has a rolling bag, is getting out of a car at the school, and the bell is about to ring at the school. You can infer that this character is a teacher and she is late.
3. A man is giving a talk and he uses words like "emergency", "contagious" and "preparation." You can infer that this person is a nurse.
4. You are in your classroom and all of a sudden you hear a loud alarm. Teachers are walking out of the classrooms with the students. You can infer that there is a fire at the school.
5. The teachers at your school are handing in the students' report cards. You see one of your classmates getting out of the classroom crying. You can infer that she got bad grades in her report card.

How do you know if the statements are inferences? They may have more than one interpretation. Let's analyze the inferences above:

1. The lady may have a mask in her hand for many different reasons (she has a cold, she is allergic to dust, she had a dental procedure).
2. The lady may not be a teacher but any other professional who is visiting the school or meeting with the school director.
3. The man that is giving the talk at school may not be a nurse, he can be a fireman, an emergency management agent or a doctor.
4. The loud alarm and the teachers evacuating the classrooms with the students may be due to a drill.
5. The girl that is crying may have had a problem and her mother and may have been talking to the teacher about it.

Inferences Exercises:

Directions: Read each paragraph and then select the most logical inference based on the question (pay special attention to the language in each sentence).

1. Robert gets home at 5:00 pm and he knows that his mother gets out of school at 5:30 pm. He notices that the front gate and the garage door at his mother's house are closed. We can infer that...
 - (a) the mother is still at work.
 - (b) the mother is at the supermarket.
 - (c) the mother is not yet home.
 - (d) the mother is visiting her friends.
2. Susan hears her dog barking and her mailbox close. We can infer that...
 - (a) the mailman delivered Susan's mail.
 - (b) someone was passing by and the dog started barking.
 - (c) someone passed by and touched the mailbox.
 - (d) it was not Susan's dog barking, but her neighbor's.

3. Teddy was jogging around downtown. It started raining. Then he ran into a store soaking wet. We can infer that...
- (a) he does not have an umbrella.
 - (b) he was looking for someone in the store.
 - (c) he wanted to tie his shoe.
 - (d) he was tired.
4. Rose and Ted went out in a date. When Rose came back home, she went straight to her bedroom and slammed the door. We can infer that...
- (a) she was not feeling well.
 - (b) she needed to go to the bathroom.
 - (c) she had a fight with Ted.
 - (d) she was tired and went to bed.
6. Anthony bought five lottery tickets on Thursday. He came to work on Monday and quit his job. His co-workers inferred that...
- (a) he won the lottery.
 - (b) he was moving out of town.
 - (c) he did not like his job.
 - (d) he had an argument with his boss.
7. Derick took a day off from work and came in the next day with a sunburn. We can infer that...
- (a) he was at the beach.
 - (b) he had a fever.
 - (c) he had a cold.
 - (d) he slept in.

8. Jared eats salad, rice, beans and fruit almost every day. He does not eat at restaurants. His friends infer that...
- Ⓐ he is a loner.
 - Ⓑ he is a picky eater.
 - Ⓒ he is a vegetarian.
 - Ⓓ he does not have money.
9. Mary had cake and ice cream. Then she started opening presents, you can infer that...
- Ⓐ it was her birthday.
 - Ⓑ it was her friend's birthday.
 - Ⓒ she was observing her friend.
 - Ⓓ she was enjoying a party.
10. The new neighbor constantly uses the words "emergency", "operation", "emergency room". We can infer that he works _____.
- Ⓐ at a school.
 - Ⓑ at a store.
 - Ⓒ at the supermarket.
 - Ⓓ at a medical place.

12.R.2-Determine main ideas of an informational text.

What is an informational text?

It is nonfiction writing, written with the intention of informing the reader about a specific topic. They are written using special text features that allow the reader to easily find key information and understand the main topic.

Types of Informational Texts

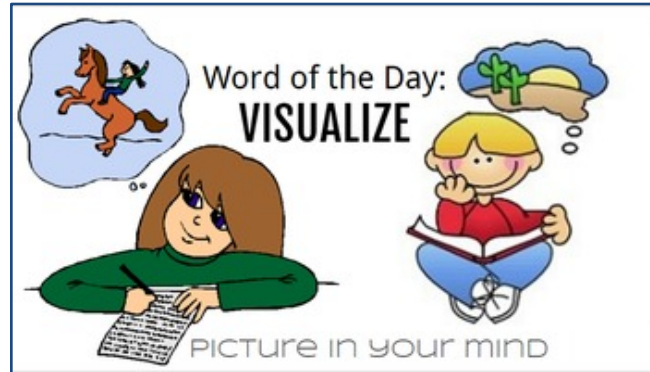
- Description
- Sequence of Events
- Compare and Contrast
- Conflict and Resolution
- Cause and Effect

Example of a descriptive text: My Son Joshua

My eight years old son, Joshua, stands out in a crowd of children because of his distinctive appearance and gentle manner. The first thing I notice when I look at him is his size. He stands at shoulder height next to me; indeed, he is a head taller than other children his age, and is definitely stronger. His weight is a hefty 113 pounds; without a doubt, he weighs forty pounds more than other children in his grade level. Recently, my husband signed him up for flag football, where he was told: "It is a good thing the children aren't playing tackle football, because he might inadvertently hurt the other kids." Also remarkable is his red hair; it is thick, coarse to touch, and styled in an old-fashioned boy cut. Hardly a person can pass Joshua without rubbing his head for good luck, and saying "Where'd ya get that hair?" Joshua's chubby face is fair, with freckles lightly dotting his exceptionally boyish features. His eyes are pale blue, and his eyebrows blond; in fact, white, in contrast with his red hair. His lips are full and somewhat feminine, and his newly-grown permanent teeth, which appear large alongside his remaining baby teeth, have a wide gap. His shoulders are broad, his chest juts out, and his belly is plump. His forearms are bulky, and will someday be powerful, yet his wrists retain the same creases he has had since he was a ten-pound newborn. When we hold hands, his hands feel nearly as large as mine, and are unexpectedly soft. His legs are sturdy and strong, and his knees are covered with fresh scrapes and purple bruises, received while skateboarding and biking. His ankles are also solid; consequently, he can't wear boots. His feet are size 6 and wide; therefore, too wide for slip-on tennis shoes. Despite his appearance, Joshua is unexpectedly sensitive and caring; in fact, he still likes to sit on my lap, an awkward feat for me.

He likes to open doors for me, tend his little brother, and help me grocery shop. **From head to toe he is a contradiction;** although he is only eight years old, he is big and strong, while loving and gentle, and that makes him stand out from other children, at least in my eyes.~© 2005 Kelly Byron~ Retrieved from: <http://english120.pbworks.com/w/page/19006860/descriptive%20paragr>

Now, let's practice! Identify the three descriptive sentences in each exercise:



11.

- (a) Joshua is sensitive and caring.
- (b) He can't wear boots.
- (c) Hardly a person can pass Joshua without rubbing his head for good luck.
- (d) His legs are sturdy and strong.
- (e) His forearms are bulky.

12.

- (a) My husband signed him up for flag football.
- (b) His lips are full and somewhat feminine.
- (c) His red hair; it is thick, coarse to touch, and styled in an old-fashioned boy cut.
- (d) He still likes to sit on my lap.
- (e) He stands out from other children.

13.

- (a) His feet are size 6 and wide.
- (b) He might inadvertently hurt the other kids.
- (c) Joshua's chubby face is fair, with freckles.
- (d) His belly is plump.
- (e) He likes to open doors for me.

12.R.1- Examine ideas, increasingly complex phenomena, processes and relationships within and across the text.

Let's look at the definition of a Cause and Effect text

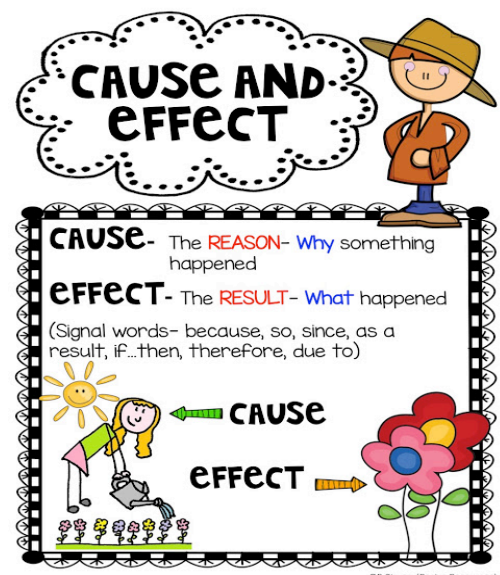
Cause and effect is a common way to organize information in a **text**. Paragraphs structured as **cause and effect** explain reasons why something happened or the **effects** of something.
Retrieved from: <https://www.ereadingworksheets.com/text-structure/patterns-of-organization/cause-and-effect/>

Check out the following cause and effect paragraph: Effects of Alcohol

Letting alcohol take control over your life has many negative effects on a person and the people around them. One important effect is the damage you can do to your body. Drinking can lead to severe illness and even eventual death; some health consequences to consider might be liver disease, kidney failure and, for pregnant women, the loss of their unborn child. Another detriment is that an addiction could lead to drinking and driving; possibly causing a fatal car accident for either yourself and/or an innocent bystander. Another concern to consider is the relationships alcohol can destroy. Alcohol abuse can have very serious effect on a person's temperament, which can lead to spousal and even child abuse. Alcohol often is the number one cause in divorce and spending time in jail. It can also affect relationships outside of the family; many people have lost lifelong friends whether it is due to foolish arguments and behavior or possibly death. Lastly, drinking has negative effects on self-esteem and rational thinking. People become more self-centered, develop low self-esteem, doing things or behaving in ways that they would not normally. They have little or no regard to the outcomes of what is said or done when they grow reliant on getting that alcohol high. The negative effects of alcohol abuse are overwhelming when considering the many consequences that drinkers and the people around them have to deal with.

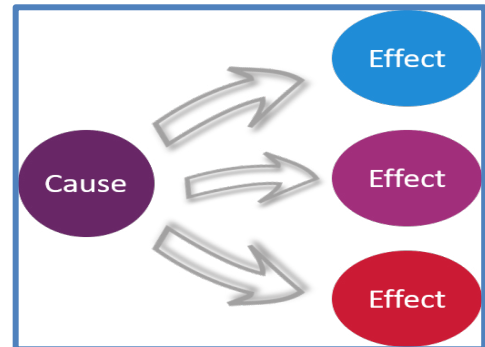
~© Racheal Guza 2005-Retrieved from:

<http://english120.pbworks.com/w/page/19006810/cause%20and%20effect%20paragraphs>

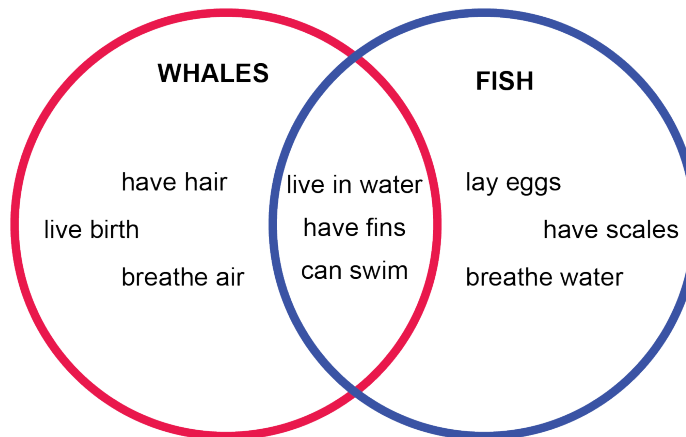


After reading the paragraph and list the effects of alcoholism:

14. Alcoholism causes:



The next informational text that we will revise here is: **comparison and contrast**



A comparison and *contrast* essay compares two similar objects, or contrasts dissimilar objects, in a way that readers become informed about the advantages and disadvantages of both the objects. Readers are then able to weigh pros and cons of the objects compared and contrasted to select a better product. It, however, does not mean that it is only a comparison or contrast of products, it could be a situation after which readers are to make a decision, weighing pros and cons. Although a comparison and contrast essay is set to demonstrate both similarities as well as differences, sometimes it only shows similarities, and at other times, only differences.

Compare and Contrast Paragraph Example

Basketball and Soccer

Basketball and soccer are sports with many similarities and differences. Both sports are fun to play and each one has many beneficial qualities. Here are some of the similarities and differences with basketball and soccer. Basketball and soccer are played with a round ball. They both provide a ton of cardiovascular exercise such as running; so if you want to get in shape these are the sports to play. A referee judges each game. When a player breaks the rules he or she is called for a foul. A soccer player receives a red or yellow card and a basketball player is called for a foul. Finally, a score is kept in each game. The team with the highest score wins. Even though basketball and soccer are similar, differences do exist. Even though an athlete dribbles the ball in both sports, a basketball player uses his hands and a soccer player uses his feet. Usually soccer is played outside on a large field and basketball is played indoor on a court made out of wood. Basketball is played with 5 players and soccer has 11. Lastly, basketball has four quarters and soccer has two halves. In conclusion both sports are fun and exciting to play. Each one offers exercise and competitiveness. Also, they are unique in their own way.

After reading the paragraph, choose the correct answers to the following questions:

15. Basketball and soccer are _____

- (a) the only sports that improve cardiovascular functions.
- (b) both played in three quarters.
- (c) both are played with a round ball.
- (d) excellent for cardiovascular exercise.

16. When the players break the rules, the basketball player receives a _____ and the soccer receives a _____

- Ⓐ soccer player received a foul and the basketball player a yellow card.
- Ⓑ the basketball player receives a suspension and the soccer player a foul.
- Ⓒ the soccer player receives a penalty and the basketball player a foul.
- Ⓓ the soccer player gets a yellow card and the basketball player a foul.

17. Basketball is played in _____ and soccer is played in _____

- Ⓐ basketball is played outside and soccer is played inside.
- Ⓑ soccer is played at a park and basketball at a court.
- Ⓒ basketball is played at a court and soccer at a large field.
- Ⓓ soccer is played with five players and basketball with 11.

18. Both basketball and soccer players use their hands, but only the soccer player uses also _____

- Ⓐ his head.
- Ⓑ his elbows.
- Ⓒ his hands and feet.
- Ⓓ his hips.

19. Both sports are fun and exciting. In terms of competitiveness _____
- (a) soccer is more competitive
 - (b) basketball is more competitive
 - (c) both sports are very competitive
 - (d) none of the sports are competitive

Conflict and Resolution

In literature, conflict is a literary element that involves a struggle between two opposing forces, usually a **protagonist** and an **antagonist**.

There are four types of conflicts:

1. **person vs person**-the main character clashes with another person.
Example: *Juan and José are competing for the class president position.*
2. **person vs self**- the main character battles against him or herself.
Example: *John caught his best friend copying in a test. Now John has to choose between telling the professor or ignoring it.*
3. **person vs society**-the main character challenges a law, tradition or institution.
Example: *The students at the Music Conservatory are protesting because a professor was fired.*
4. **person vs nature**- the main character fights to endure or overcome forces of nature.
Example: *The Pérez family were sleeping. It was 2:00 in the morning. Suddenly there was a 6.7 earthquake. They were all very scared.*

Using the examples provided, identify the types of conflicts in the following sentences:

20. Puerto Ricans by the thousands protested against the government. This is a _____ type of conflict.

- Ⓐ person vs. nature
- Ⓑ person vs self
- Ⓒ person vs society
- Ⓓ person vs person

21. The southwestern part of Puerto Rico has been suffering due to earthquakes. Many people lost their houses. This is a _____ type of conflict.

- Ⓐ person vs society
- Ⓑ person vs person
- Ⓒ person vs nature
- Ⓓ person vs self

22. David studied for three days for his Teacher's Certification test, but he is still very nervous and insecure. He thinks he will fail it. This situation is an example of a _____ type of conflict.

- Ⓐ person vs self
- Ⓑ person vs society
- Ⓒ person vs nature
- Ⓓ person vs person

23. Ana and George have been friends for many years. Last week George met Ana at the store and she was with Susan. George got very upset because he had a problem with Susan before and was not even talking to her. Ana did not know what to do. George called Ana and told her that he did not want to be her friend anymore. This situation is an example of a _____ conflict.

- Ⓐ person vs nature
- Ⓑ person vs person
- Ⓒ person vs society
- Ⓓ person vs self

24. Legalizing the use of guns has been a long-time conflict in the United States. Many innocent people have been victims of mentally sick gun owners who just shoot whoever taking their lives away. They have done this at schools, churches, stores, movie theaters and out in the streets. This situation is an example of a _____ conflict.

- Ⓐ person vs person
- Ⓑ person vs nature
- Ⓒ person vs society
- Ⓓ person vs self

Example of a conflict in literature:

Hamlet (By William Shakespeare)

Hamlet's **internal conflict** is the main driver in William Shakespeare's play "Hamlet". It decides his tragic downfall. He reveals his state of mind in the following lines from Act 3 Scene 1 of the play:



*"To be or not to be—that is the question:
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer
The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune
Or to take arms against a sea of troubles
And by opposing end them. To die, to sleep..."*

Another example from the poem "I rise" by Maya Angelou

Out of the huts of **history's shame** (society)

I rise

Up from a past that's rooted in pain

I rise

I'm a black ocean, leaping and wide,

Welling and swelling I bear in the tide.

Leaving behind nights of terror and fear

I rise.

Into a daybreak that's wondrously clear

I rise

ringing the gifts that my ancestors gave,

I am the dream and the hope of the slave.

I rise

I rise

I rise.



Unit 12.5 – See it My way

Skills-Persuasion, Argumentative and Expository Writing

Reading Comprehension- Main Idea

Infinitives, participles, gerunds, adjectives, denotations and connotations

What is persuasive writing?

Persuasive writing, known as creative writing or an argument, is a piece of writing in which the writer uses words to convince the reader that the writer's opinion is correct with regard to an issue. Persuasive writing sometimes involves convincing the reader to perform an action, or it may simply consist of an argument or several arguments to align the reader with the writer's point of view. Persuasive writing is one of the most commonly used writing types in the world. Persuasive writers employ many techniques to improve their argument and show support for their claim. ***Simply put, persuasive writing is "an essay that offers and supports an opinion".***

Example of a persuasive text: **Adopting a Pet from the Pound**

Owning a pet from the pound or Animal Rescue League has many advantages. First of all, a child feels good about rescuing an abandoned or abused animal and giving it a whole new life. Besides, if the animals from the pound aren't adopted right away, they might be put to sleep. Having a pet also means lots of responsibilities. A child has to feed, clean up after, brush, and exercise the pet.

Another great advantage of having a pet from the pound is the price of these cute and cuddly animals. Pets from the pound cost only a few dollars while pets at a fancy pet store can cost hundreds of dollars.

Once you adopt a pet from the Animal Rescue League, it will quickly become a part of your family. If you are thinking of adopting a pet, you might consider choosing a dog or a cat. Dogs and cats can bring lots of happy times to a family, and they can be excellent companions for a person who lives alone or someone who has lost a loved one. Dogs are also a wonderful source of protection. Cats are funny, and they may help to calm people down when they are sad or mad.

Please consider adopting an animal. If you remember all of the advantages of adopting a pet from the pound, you might find the bird, mouse, hamster, dog, or cat of your choice.

Retrieved from: <https://pdst.ie/persuasivewriting>

Multiple choice exercise based on the persuasive text *Adopting a Pet from the Pound*

25. One of the advantages of adopting a pet from the pound is _____

- (a) that they give it to you for free.
- (b) that you can tie it up in your yard.
- (c) that it can bark at night.
- (d) that it can become an excellent companion.

26. The advantage of adopting a cat is that _____

- (a) they are funny and may help calm people.
- (b) that they can run outside after mice.
- (c) that they scratch the furniture.
- (d) that they are dogs' good friends.

27. Adopting an animal represents a lot of responsibilities, such as _____

- (a) bathing, feeding and playing with them.
- (b) sleeping, napping and eating with them.
- (c) talking, laughing and dreaming with them.
- (d) taking them to the vet, taking them for a ride.

28. The most important reason why adopting an animal makes you feel good is because _____

- Ⓐ you will not feel lonely.
- Ⓑ you will assume new responsibilities.
- Ⓒ you will feel good about rescuing an abandoned animal.
- Ⓓ You will feel that the animal rescued you.

29. Animals that are not rescued _____.

- Ⓐ are put to sleep.
- Ⓑ die in the shelters.
- Ⓒ do not feel human love.
- Ⓓ all of the above

Argumentative Essays

Definition of an Argumentative Essay:

An argumentative essay is one type which includes arguments about both sides of a subject or topic. In this type of essays, we are not only giving information but also present an argument with the pros and cons of an argumentative issue. In an argumentative essay, both sides (pros and cons) are presented equally balanced or you can present one side more forcefully than the other. It all depends on the writer and what side he wants to support the most.

Retrieved from: <https://www.quora.com/What-is-an-argumentative-essay>

Example of an Argumentative Essay: *Put a Little Science in Your Life* (by Brian Greene)

“When we consider the ubiquity of cellphones, iPods, personal computers and the Internet, it’s easy to see how science (and the technology to which it leads) is woven into the fabric of our day-to-day activities. When we benefit from CT scanners, M.R.I. devices, pacemakers and arterial stents, we can immediately appreciate how science affects the quality of our lives. When we assess the state of the world, and identify looming challenges like climate change, global pandemics, security threats and diminishing resources, we don’t hesitate in turning to science to gauge the problems and find solutions.

And when we look at the wealth of opportunities hovering on the horizon—stem cells, genomic sequencing, personalized medicine, longevity research, nanoscience, brain-machine interface, quantum computers, space technology—we realize how crucial it is to cultivate a general public that can engage with scientific issues; there’s simply no other way that as a society we will be prepared to make informed decisions on a range of issues that will shape the future.”

Retrieved from: <https://literarydevices.net/argumentative-essay/>

30. The essay includes a variety of reasons to convince the reader that

- (a) Science is needed to make informed decisions.
- (b) People can complement the use of Science with other remedies
- (c) Science is simply one more resource.
- (d) There are many issues involved in the use of Science.

31. The writer points to the difference in the quality of life in many countries due to _____

- (a) people living in poor communities.
- (b) the prevalence of the corona virus.
- (c) the government’s poor work and distribution of goods.
- (d) the lack of access to technological and scientific resources.

32. Technology and scientific resources affect _____
- (a) health and communication.
 - (b) rich and poor people.
 - (c) isolated communities.
 - (d) all the above
33. The writer only points to the importance of _____
- (a) having technology at hand.
 - (b) using technology for everything.
 - (c) giving free cell phones to all the population.
 - (d) none of the above
34. The writer's argument is clear and strong because _____
- (a) it is applicable and relevant to any society.
 - (b) it is useful only for the U.S.
 - (c) it will not work for poor communities.
 - (d) only those who have access to resources will survive.

Skill: Main Idea

Main Idea includes the overall message of the text that a writer intends to convey to the audience. **Almost all genres of literature have one or two main ideas in them. However, the main idea in literature is not limited to one sentence or paragraph; instead, it develops and grows throughout the text.** It works as the central, unifying element of the story which ties together all other elements. In this sense, it can be best defined as the dominant impression or the generic truth incorporated in the literary piece. Etymologically, the central idea is the phrase of two words 'main' and 'idea.' The meaning is clear that it is the most important thought of a text which enables the readers to understand the layered meanings of the concerned text.

Identifying the main idea of a text:

- **Find the topic first.** You have to know the topic before you can determine the main idea. Preview your text and ask yourself, “What or who is the article about?” or “What is the author teaching me about?”
- **Ask yourself.** “What does the author want me to know about the topic?” or “What is the author teaching me about the topic?” You can answer this by finding the idea that is common to most of the text or what opinion all the parts support.

Use these clues to help you find the main idea:

Read the first and last sentences of the paragraph (or the first and last paragraphs of the article). Authors often state the main idea near the beginning or end of a paragraph.

Pay attention to any idea that is repeated in different ways. If an author returns to the same thought in several different sentences (or paragraphs), that idea is the main or central thought under discussion.

Look for a sentence that states the main idea. This is the stated main idea or topic sentence.

Some samples of reversal transitions: Look for reversal transitions at the beginning of sentences. These signal that the author is going to modify the previous idea. When a reversal transition opens the second sentence of a paragraph, there’s a good chance that the second sentence is the topic sentence and a stated main idea.

These are some of the transitions that may be used by the author: **but, conversely, even so, however, in contrast, nevertheless, still, nonetheless, unfortunately, on the contrary, when in fact, on the other hand, yet, regardless**

At times the main idea will not be stated directly. This is called an implied main idea.

Read all of the specific statements, not just the ones that open the paragraphs. -Think of a general statement that could sum up the specifics as effectively as any stated topic sentence. As there will not be a topic sentence, you will have to write one.

The main idea you write must be a complete sentence that contains a subject and a verb and expresses a complete thought.

Once you feel sure that you have found the main idea, test it. Ask yourself if the sentence could act as a summary of the other sentences in the paragraph. Do the examples, reasons, and facts included in the reading explain or give evidence supporting the main idea you have in mind? If they do, then you are right on target. If they don't, you may want to revise your main idea.

Retrieved from: <https://www.mpc.edu/home/showdocument?id=12790>

Identify the main idea in the following paragraphs:

35. Rice is the main meal in Puerto Rico. People cook it in many ways. Some with beans, chicken, vegetables, pigeon peas and others. These add on more flavor to the rice. **What is the main idea of the paragraph?**
- (a) people in Puerto Rico only eat rice.
 - (b) rice can be cooked in different ways.
 - (c) people eat rice everyday
 - (d) rice is the main meal in Puerto Rico
36. Earthquakes are a sudden and violent shaking of the ground, sometimes causing great destruction, as a result of movements within the earth's crust or volcanic action. Puerto Rico has suffered from earthquakes and as a result there is a great destruction. **What is the main idea of the paragraph?**
- (a) definition of an earthquake
 - (b) what happens during an earthquake
 - (c) Puerto Rico's great destruction after the hurricane.
 - (d) the movements within the earth crust

37. Exercising is very important to stay healthy. It helps you lose weight and feel better. There are many ways to exercise. People can walk, go to the gym, dance or just try to be active. **What is the main idea of the paragraph?**
- (a) There are many ways to make yourself feel better.
 - (b) People can choose fun ways to exercise.
 - (c) Exercise is important for people's health
 - (d) Dancing, walking and running are good exercises
38. During Hurricane María many people in the island lost their lives, others lost all their possessions, including their homes. In many areas, people lacked electricity and water for months. Many people and places in the island are still affected by it and the island is now suffering the consequences of earthquakes. **What is the main idea of the paragraph?**
- (a) how natural disasters have affected Puerto Rico
 - (b) how many houses were destroyed
 - (c) there was no electricity
 - (d) there was no running water

Definition of Poetry

Literary work in which special intensity is given to the expression of feelings and ideas by the use of distinctive style and rhythm; poems collectively or as a genre of literature.

Types of Poems

1. **Blank verse.** Blank verse is poetry written with a precise meter—almost always iambic pentameter—that does not rhyme.
2. **Rhymed poetry.** In contrast to blank verse, rhymed poems rhyme by definition, although their scheme varies.

3. **Free verse.** Free verse poetry is poetry that lacks a consistent rhyme scheme, metrical pattern, or musical form.
4. **Epics.** An epic poem is a lengthy, narrative work of poetry. These long poems typically detail extraordinary feats and adventures of characters from a distant past.
5. **Narrative poetry.** Similar to an epic, a narrative poem tells a story. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's "The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere" and Samuel Taylor Coleridge's "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" exemplify this form.
6. **Haiku.** A haiku is a three-line poetic form originating in Japan. The first line has five syllables, the second line has seven syllables, and the third line again has five syllables.
7. **Pastoral poetry.** A pastoral poem is one that concerns the natural world, rural life, and landscapes. These poems have persevered from Ancient Greece (in the poetry of Hesiod) to Ancient Rome (Virgil) to the present day (Gary Snyder).
8. **Sonnet.** A sonnet is a 14 line poem, typically (but not exclusively) concerning the topic of love. Sonnets contain internal rhymes within their 14 lines; the exact rhyme scheme depends on the style of a sonnet.
9. **Elegies.** An elegy is a poem that reflects upon death or loss. Traditionally, it contains themes of mourning, loss, and reflection. However, it can also explore themes of redemption and consolation.
10. **Ode.** Much like an elegy, an ode is a tribute to its subject, although the subject need not be dead—or even sentient, as in John Keats' "Ode on a Grecian Urn".
11. **Limerick.** A limerick is a five-line poem that consists of a single stanza, an AABBA rhyme scheme, and whose subject is a short, pithy tale or description.
12. **Lyric poetry.** Lyric poetry refers to the broad category of poetry that concerns feelings and emotion. This distinguishes it from two other poetic categories: epic and dramatic.
13. **Ballad.** A ballad (or ballade) is a form of narrative verse that can be either poetic or musical. It typically follows a pattern of rhymed quatrains. From John Keats to Samuel Taylor Coleridge to Bob Dylan, it represents a melodious form of storytelling.
14. **Soliloquy.** A soliloquy is a monologue in which a character speaks to him or herself, expressing inner thoughts that an audience might not

otherwise know. Soliloquies are not definitionally poems, although they often can be—most famously in the plays of William Shakespeare.

15. **Villanelle.** A nineteen-line poem consisting of five tercets and a quatrain, with a highly specified internal rhyme scheme. Originally a variation on a pastoral, the villanelle has evolved to describe obsessions and other intense subject matters, as exemplified by Dylan Thomas, author of villanelles like “Do Not Go Gentle Into That Good Night.”

<https://www.masterclass.com/articles/poetry-101-learn-about-poetry-different-types-of-poems-and-poetic-devices-with-examples#what-is-a-rhyme-scheme>

Poetic Terms:

Figurative language- uses figures of speech to be more effective, persuasive, and impactful. Figures of speech such as metaphors, similes, and allusions go beyond the literal meanings of the words to give readers new insights.

Examples of figurative language-

metaphor- indirect comparison- You are a couch potato.

simile-direct comparison using like or as – The plant was dry as a bone.

personification- gives human characteristics to inanimate objects, animals, or ideas

hyperbole- is an outrageous exaggeration that emphasizes a point

symbolism- occurs when a word has its own meaning but is used to represent something entirely different.

Exercise- Identify the elements of poetry in the following sentences:

39. The sun is our faithful friend.

The sentence is an example of a _____

- (a) simile.
- (b) metaphor.
- (c) personification.
- (d) symbolism.

40. He is sad today just like a cat in a cage.
The sentence is an example of a _____

- (a) personification.
- (b) simile.
- (c) metaphor.
- (d) symbolism.

41. His new house cost him an arm and a leg.
The sentence is an example of a _____

- (a) metaphor.
- (b) simile.
- (c) symbolism.
- (d) personification.

42. The sunshine gave us his warm light.
The sentence is an example of a _____

- (a) simile.
- (b) symbolism.
- (c) personification.
- (d) metaphor.

43. Life is like a chocolate or vanilla ice cream.
The sentence is an example of a _____

- (a) metaphor.
- (b) simile.
- (c) symbolism.
- (d) personification.

44. Roger is a shining star.
The sentence is an example of a _____.
- (a) personification.
 - (b) simile.
 - (c) metaphor.
 - (d) symbolism.
45. Their life is like a broken mirror.
The sentence is an example of a _____.
- (a) simile
 - (b) metaphor
 - (c) personification
 - (d) symbolism
46. The white dove means peace.
The sentence is an example of a _____.
- (a) simile
 - (b) metaphor
 - (c) symbolism
 - (d) personification
47. Hugs are the flowers of love.
The sentence is an example of a _____.
- (a) metaphor
 - (b) simile
 - (c) personification
 - (d) symbolism

48. The washer machine was yelling because it was too loaded.
The sentence is an example of a _____.

- Ⓐ metaphor
- Ⓑ personification
- Ⓒ simile
- Ⓓ symbolism

