Week 11: Key Word Outline Essay

Par 1	There are myriad points of reference between Christ and the tabernacle. The tabernacle was the dwelling place of God. This is the habitation where man encountered God. Therefore, Christ is called Emmanual, which means "God with us." The design of the tabernacle was consequential. A Jew entered through the single gate, initially passing the altar of sacrifice.
Par 2	Since the tabernacle had no windows, it was necessary to illuminate the tent. The candlestick was employed for this purpose and was of pure, unadulterated gold. Likewise, Christ is the Light of the world. He is pure and holy, unadulterated by sin.
Par 3	The altar was constructed of shirrim wood and was enveloped with pure gold. Incense, often availed as a symbol of prayer, was burned continually there. Now, Christ is our intercessor, praying before our Father and beseeching on our behalf.
Par 4	The veil of the tabernacle was the means of separating God from man. Until Christ died on the cross, there could be no direct access of man to God. Man had to entreat a priest, who then entered into the holy of holies by progressing through the veil. Christ eradicated the middle wall of partition for us, so we may all approach God through Him.

1. **Study Skills/Prewriting:** Key Word Outline

<> 1. Follow these steps to write a Key Word Outline (KWO) for this week's passage:

(1) Read the first paragraph to yourself.
- a. Determine the topic of the entire paragraph.
- b. Write the topic of that paragraph on the Topic of Paragraph line.

(2) Read the first sentence of the first paragraph and think about what it means.
- a. Highlight **3–5 words** that would most help you remember the content of the sentence.
- b. Write those **3–5 words** on the line provided for sentence one.
- c. Repeat these steps for all of the sentences in the first paragraph.

(3) Repeat these steps for all of the paragraphs and sentences in the passage.

Paragraph One of Body

Topic of Paragraph 1 _____

_____

Sentence 1 _____

_____

Sentence 2 _____

_____

Sentence 3 _____

_____

Sentence 4 _____

_____

Sentence 5 _____

_____

Sentence 6 _____

_____

Paragraph Two of Body

Topic of Paragraph 2 _____

_____

Sentence 1 _____

_____

Sentence 2 _____

_____

Sentence 3 _____

_____

Sentence 4 _____

_____

Paragraph Three of Body

Topic of Paragraph 3 _____

_____

Sentence 1 _____

_____

Sentence 2 _____

_____

Sentence 3 _____

_____

Paragraph Four of Body

Topic of Paragraph 4 _____

_____

Sentence 1 _____

_____

Sentence 2 _____

_____

Sentence 3 _____

_____

Sentence 4 _____

_____

2. **Write On:** Similes and Metaphors

<> 2a. In the second paragraph of the passage, highlight the sentence *Christ is the Light of the world.*

This sentence contains a literary technique that is a strong addition to descriptive writing. It is called a metaphor.

A metaphor is a comparison of one thing to another <u>without</u> using the word *like* or *as*. In the metaphor you highlighted, Christ is being compared to light.

Another literary technique similiar to a metaphor is that of a simile. **A simile is a comparison that does use the word like or as.** Thus, if the metaphor in the passage were a simile, it would say one of the following:

*Simile: Christ is **like** the Light of the world.
*Simile: Christ is **as** the Light of the world.

Both the metaphor and the simile are techniques that add description to writing.They provide the reader with a picture that just adjectives or adverbs alone do not provide.

Of course, in the case of *Christ is the Light of the world*, *Light of the world* is another name for Christ--a name given to Him in Scriptures. Thus, the phrase is much more than a simple metaphor.

You hear similes and metaphors all the time, whether you realize it or not. For example, have you heard people say any of the following:

Metaphors

1. He's a chip off the old block.
2. He is a tiger.
3. He is a grouchy bear.

Similes

1. The wind was **like** waves of an ocean.
2. Like father, **like** son.
3. It's **like** hitting a brick wall.
4. It's **like** talking to the wind
5. He is sly **as** a fox.
6. She is **like** a protective she bear.
7. The rain was **like** pellets shooting from a gun.

<> 2b. On the lines provided, finish the similes or metaphors that are started for you, using your imagination and the passage to create vivid pictures in your reader's minds.

For example:

The altar was <u>a quiet resting place.</u>

1. The tabernacle was like

_____

2. The candlestick shone like

_____

3. The candlestick was as golden as

_____

4. Christ is like _____

5. The altar was _____

6. The incense was_____

7. Christ interceding for us is like

_____

8. The veil was a _____

9. The cross is as _____

10. The priest was_____

3. **Study Skills/Prewriting/Composition**: Take Notes and Write an Original Opening Paragraph

<> **3.** Now that you have written the body of your essay, you are ready to write notes for an original opening paragraph. Follow these steps:

(1) Read the body of your essay aloud to yourself, and consider these options for opening your essay.

a. Scripture passage:
b. Song: "Nothing But the Blood"
c. Story: of a priest entering the tabernacle
d. Definition: of tabernacle or grace
e. Example in Scripture: of a priest
f. Something you want to use to open and close your essay (a continuing poem, verse, story, etc.)

(2) Now that you have decided how you are going to open your essay, you are ready to write notes for your opening paragraph. Follow these steps:

a. Write only notes—not complete sentences.
b. It is okay if you have more information than you need. You can omit some later when it is time to write.
c. Do not worry about the exact order of the notes; you will be arranging them when you are ready to write.
d. Write your notes on the lines provided.
e. Write enough notes for an **eight to twelve sentence paragraph**.

Notes for Opening Paragraph

4. **Composition**: Edit and Revise Using the Checklist Challenge

<> 4a. Use the Checklist Challenge located after this week's lesson to edit your essay.

(1) Complete each revision for each paragraph, as indicated.

(2) Insert revisions with pen or pencil into your rough draft paper.

(3) Highlight (or code) each revision on your rough draft paper as suggested in the *Teacher's Guide* or as directed by your teacher.

(4) Check off (or code) each item's check box on the Checklist Challenge for this week.

<> 4b. Using your notes for your opening paragraph, write the opening paragraph of your essay in your notebook, writing on every other line.