

**Grammar**

**Directions: Underline the pronouns. Label the type of pronoun. If it is personal, tell if it is 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, or 3<sup>rd</sup> person.**

1. Remove the pencils, papers, and rulers from **your** desk. **2<sup>nd</sup> person, personal**
2. **Those** are my pencils. **demonstrative**
3. The dog belongs to **her** brother. **Personal, 3<sup>rd</sup> person**
4. As hard as Jim tries, **his** meals end up burning in the oven. **Personal, 3<sup>rd</sup> person**
5. Before leaving the movie theater, Cody asked **himself**, "**Why** did **I** waste my money on **this** movie?" **reflexive, interrogative, personal (1<sup>st</sup> person) and demonstrative**

**Directions: Identify the prepositional phrases in the following sentences by putting them in parentheses. Also label each object of the preposition (o.p.).**

6. During hot summer weather, I like swimming **at the beach near my house**.
7. We had a picnic **beneath the shade of the trees beside the water**.
8. The lake is very deep **in the center**, but it is shallow **near the shore**.
9. **With a friend**, I once rowed a boat **across the lake from my beach to the opposite shore**.
10. **After a rest and a short stroll**, we rowed home **over the gentle rolling waves, under a starry sky**.

**Directions: Underline the conjunctions in the sentences and identify the type of conjunction.**

11. **When** the snow falls, school is closed. **subordinate**
12. **Either** Jake **or** Zac will get the newspaper today. **correlative**
13. The tickets were given to Ashley **and** Jacob. **coordinating**
14. I am very good at science, **but** I struggle in social studies. **coordinating**
15. **While** the class watched *Cinderella*, Hakeem slept. **subordinate**

**Directions: Underline the entire verb phrase in each sentence. Label the helping verbs (HV) and the main verbs (MV).**

16. **Will** you **buy** me a Coke?  
HV HV MV
17. Tori **will be playing** his tuba at the concert tonight.  
HV MV
18. **Haven't** you **finished** your homework yet?  
HV MV
19. Jonah **will** probably **forget** his pencil tomorrow.  
HV MV
20. My grandmother **has** carefully **repaired** the broken vase.

**Directions: Underline the independent clauses ONCE and the dependent clauses TWICE.**

21. **Since I don't have the book**, **I couldn't do the report**.
22. **The well-known poet**, **who was immortalized**, **was Edgar Allen Poe**.
23. **Our travel plans were changed** **when the flight was cancelled**.
24. **I admire students** **who ask for help**.
25. **Before it began raining**, **we were able to go swimming**.

Directions: Define the following words.

Literary Elements

26. Tone-attitude the writer takes toward his/her subject
27. Mood- overall feeling of a work of literature
28. Characterization-the way a writer reveals the personality of a character
29. Plot-series of related events that make up a story
30. Setting-time and place of a story
31. Theme- main idea of a work of literature
32. Rising and Falling Action-lead up to the climax of the story or leads to the resolution
33. Exposition- tells us who the characters are and what the conflict is
34. Climax -most exciting moment of the story
35. Resolution-the conflict is resolved and the story is brought to a close
36. Verbal Irony-contrast between what is said and what is really meant
37. Dramatic irony-when the audience knows something the character does not know
38. Situational Irony-when what happens is very different from what is expected
39. Puns-a play on the multiple meanings of a word or on two words that sound alike but have different meanings
40. Author's purpose- the reason an author writes a selection

Writing

41. Persuasive-to convince someone to take sides
42. Expository-to explain
43. Topic sentence-states the main idea of the paragraph
44. Supporting details-gives specific details that explain the main idea
45. Thesis- main idea of the paper that is the last sentence of the introductory paragraph

Define the following words.

46. Blundering- moving in a clumsy way
47. Scuttled-to run rapidly from view
48. Flustered-to make nervous and confused
49. Depredation-the act of preying upon or plundering
50. Haughty -acting as if other people are not as good as oneself
51. Flummoxed -confused
52. Cunning -skillful and clever at using special knowledge
53. Plundering-stealing or taking something
54. Audacious-very bold and daring
55. Prudent -clever and careful in action or judgment
56. Subterranean-underground

57. Abominable –deserving or causing disgust
58. Benighted-ignorant, unenlightened
59. Trudge –to walk or march steadily and usually with much effort
60. Precipice-a very steep and high face of a rock or mountain
61. Famished-very hungry
62. Plight-a bad condition or state
63. Appalling-being shocking and terrible
64. Lament-crying out in sorrow
65. Disquieting –causing worry or uneasiness
66. Refuge-shelter or protection
67. Vengeance-punishment given in return for an injury or offense
68. Rouse –to stir up
69. Mirth –the state of being happy
70. Haste-quickness of motion or action
71. Surly –having a mean or rude disposition
72. Adjoin –to be next to or in contact with
73. Suppress-to put down
74. Commotion-noisy excitement and confusion
75. Fretted –to make or become worried

Directions: State whether the sentence is a Simple (S), Compound (CD), Complex (CX), or Compound-Complex (CD-CX) sentence.

76. My dad and I like tacos, and we're making them for dinner. CD
77. Some trees and shrubs live thousands of years. S
78. When bees collect pollen, they fertilize the plants that they visit. CX
79. Is Julia the one who went to Australia for spring break? CX
80. Will you practice guitar? S
81. I liked this movie best; it was more exciting than the others. CD
82. I picked up the branches that had fallen during the storm, and Rachel mowed the lawn. CD-CX
83. The clock's minute hand is moving, but the second hand has stopped. CD
84. When you are looking at a work by Monet, stand back at least fifteen or twenty feet. CX
85. After school, I ate a snack, and I played with my friend. CD-CX

Directions: Define the following terms.

86. What is a participle? VERB FORM THAT CAN BE USED AS AN ADJECTIVE

87. What is a gerund? **VERB FORM THAT CAN BE USED AS A NOUN ENDING IN -ING**

88. What is an infinitive? **VERB FORM THAT CAN BE USED AS A NOUN, ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB**

Directions: Underline the gerunds.

89. Jogging is a good exercise.

90. My favorite hobby is fishing.

91. Did they enjoy hiking?

Directions: Underline the participles.

92. The news was encouraging.

93. The horses trotting past were not frightened by the crowd.

94. The police officers searched the abandoned warehouse.

Directions: Underline the infinitives.

95. After school, June and I like to walk home together.

96. Usually, we go to my house or her house to listen to tapes.

97. June and I decided to be friends the first time we met.

Underline the verbal. Label it G (gerund), P (participle) or I (infinitive).

98. Record, cracked and warped, were in the old trunk in the attic. PARTICIPLE

99. Why won't that dog stop barking? GERUND

100. Studying usually pays off in higher scores. GERUND

101. The crowd grew quiet to hear the speaker. INFINITIVE

Directions: Use each italicized sentence to answer the questions that follow it.

*How sweet the sound of the dinner bell was to my hungry stomach!*

102. What is the sentence type? **SIMPLE**

103. What is the sentence purpose? **EXCLAMATORY**

*As he was leaving for school, Larry remembered to take his lunch, but he forgot the report that he had finished the night before.*

104. What is the sentence type? **COMPOUND-COMPLEX**

105. What is the sentence purpose? **DECLARATIVE**

*How did the butcher steal your wallet, and how much money did he take?*

106. What is the sentence type? **COMPOUND**

107. What is the sentence purpose? **INTERROGATIVE**

*When you go to the store, buy me some milk and eggs.*

108. What is the sentence type? **COMPLEX**

109. What is the sentence purpose? **IMPERATIVE**

Directions: Label the following questions either Active or Passive Voice.

110. Thomas feeds his dogs. **ACTIVE**

111. The dog is fed by Thomas. **PASSIVE**

112. The family went to the beach. **ACTIVE**

113. The letter was written by Marshall. **PASSIVE**

114. The game had been won by the blue team. **PASSIVE**

115. The problem was solved. **PASSIVE**

116. The stunt man risked his life. **ACTIVE**

Directions: Rewrite the PASSIVE voice sentences as ACTIVE voice sentences.

117. Passive: The dog was hit by the car.

Active: **THE CAR WAS HIT BY THE DOG.**

118. Passive: The house will be built by the construction crew in five months.

Active: **THE CONSTRUCTION CREW WILL BUILD THE HOUSE IN FIVE MONTHS.**

Directions: Rewrite the ACTIVE voice sentences as PASSIVE voice sentences.

119. Active: Julie answered the question.

Passive: **THE QUESTION WAS ANSWERED BY JULIE.**

120. Active: The dolphins have learned many tricks.

Passive: **MANY TRICKS HAVE BEEN LEARNED BY THE DOLPHINS.**

Directions: Answer the following questions about commas.

121. Which of the following sentences uses commas **CORRECTLY**?

- a. **Native Americans grew corn, beans and, tomatoes.**
- b. The sleek powerful, leopard raced toward its prey.
- c. The road ran around the mountain, across the river, and into the town.
- d. Charles did his best but, he still lost the race.

122. Which of the following sentences does NOT use commas correctly?

- a. **Check the yellow, pages of the telephone directory Melissa.**
- b. We assumed, nevertheless, that you would still come to the party.
- c. After the brief rain shower had ended, the sun began to shine.
- d. Please, isn't there someone who can help me?

123. Which of the following sentences does NOT use commas correctly?

- a. Ernest Hemingway, the famous author, wrote *The Old Man and the Sea*.
- b. The old man, smiling broadly, is my grandfather.
- c. **I bought this beautiful gift, which was expensive, at the local boutique.**

124. What is the definition a dash? **OMIT**

125. How is a dash used? **TO INDICATE AN ABRUPT BREAK IN THOUGHT OR SPEECH**

126. Where does the dash go in the following sentence?

*Paul Revere--he imported hardware--made beautiful jewelry and utensils.*

127. What is an ellipsis? **INDICATES A PAUSE OR OMISSION OF INFORMATION**

128. Why is an ellipsis (...) used in the following sentence? **TO INDICATE THAT YOU ARE LEAVING OUT INFORMATION**

*The First Amendment also prohibits laws "respecting an establishment of religion..." U.S. Constitution. Amendment. I.*

Fill in the chart for verb mood.

<u>Mood</u>	<u>Write a sentence</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Indicative	<b>THIS BOOK IS THREE HUNDRED PAGES LONG.</b>	<b>A STATEMENT OF FACT IS EXPRESSED</b>
Imperative	<b>SIT IN YOUR SEAT.</b>	<b>A COMMAND IS GIVEN</b>
Interrogative	<b>DID YOU HEAR A NOISE?</b>	<b>A QUESTION IS ASKED</b>

Subjunctive	I WISH I WERE TALLER	A WISH, DOUBT, OR CONTRADICTION