

Lesson 1: Subjects and Verbs

Lit & Comp I LA

Choose the option from each group that has the subject bold and the verb underlined.

- a. **She** loves his sense of humor.
b. She loves **his** sense of humor.
c. She loves his **sense** of humor.
d. She loves his sense of **humor**.
- a. **Please** stop yelling.
b. Please stop **yelling**.
c. Please **stop** (your) yelling.
 d. (**You**) Please stop yelling.
- a. The **librarian** gave **me** a good recommendation.
b. The **librarian** gave **me** a good recommendation.
 c. The **librarian** gave me a good recommendation.
d. The **librarian** gave me a good recommendation.
- a. In the **car** is my wallet.
 b. In the **car** is my **wallet**.
c. In the **car** is my wallet.
d. In the car is **my** wallet.
- a. In the **kitchen** a disastrous spill occurred.
b. In the kitchen a **disastrous** spill occurred.
c. In the **kitchen** a disastrous spill occurred.
 d. In the kitchen a disastrous **spill** occurred.

(continued on next page)

Lesson 1: Subjects and Verbs

Lit & Comp I LA

- a. Look both ways before **you** cross the street.
 b. (**You**) Look both ways before **you** cross the street.
c. Look both ways before **you** cross the street.
d. (**You**) Look both ways before you cross the street.
- a. Across the train **tracks** stands the house.
b. Across the **train** tracks stands the house.
 c. Across the train tracks stands the **house**.
d. **Across** the train tracks stands the house.
- a. We found a living, breathing baby **bird**.
 b. **We** found a living, breathing baby bird.
c. We found a living, breathing baby **bird**.
d. **We** found a living, breathing baby bird.
- a. On the street I saw a splat of paint.
b. On the street I saw a splat of **paint**.
c. On the **street** I saw a splat of paint.
d. On the **street** I saw a splat of paint.
- a. Under the tree is a beautiful **gift**.
b. Under the **tree** is a beautiful gift.
c. Under the **tree** is a beautiful gift.
d. Under the tree is a beautiful **gift**.

Lesson 2: Subject and Predicate Quiz

Lit & Comp I LA

Remember that the subject is who or what the sentence is about and the predicate is the verb of the sentence.

- People lined up outside the store.* What is the simple subject?
 a. people b. lined up c. outside d. store
- The women are excited for their retreat.* What is the simple predicate?
a. women b. are excited c. for d. retreat
- Chocolate candy is Sandy's least favorite.* What is the simple subject?
a. chocolate b. candy c. Sandy's d. favorite
- The Chick-fil-A cookies were chewy.* What is the simple subject?
a. were b. chewy c. cookies d. Chick-fil-A
- The noisy computer whirred all night.* What is the simple predicate?
a. noisy b. all night c. computer d. whirred
- Her beautiful singing filled our home.* What is the simple predicate?
a. singing b. filled c. beautiful d. home
- The staff of Clubhouse wore blue shirts.* What is the simple subject?
a. Clubhouse b. staff c. shirts d. wore
- Lizard babies are quick!* What is the simple subject?
a. lizard b. babies c. are d. quick
- Many young children are whiny.* What is the simple predicate?
a. children b. many c. whiny d. are

Lesson 2: Sentence Types

Lit & Comp I LA

Review the types of sentences. Then choose whether each sentence below is simple, compound, or complex.

- My brother likes grape jelly, and my sister likes strawberry jelly.
a. simple sentence b. compound sentence c. complex sentence
- An independent clause connected to a dependent clause makes a _____.
a. simple sentence b. compound sentence c. complex sentence
- The sky looks nasty; I'd better grab my raincoat.
a. simple sentence b. compound sentence c. complex sentence
- While his mom napped, Justin cleaned the kitchen.
a. simple sentence b. compound sentence c. complex sentence
- Iris and Chase read a book together all afternoon.
 a. simple sentence b. compound sentence c. complex sentence
- My mom could not find the missing car keys although she searched the entire house.
a. simple sentence b. compound sentence c. complex sentence
- An independent clause that stands alone is a _____.
 a. simple sentence b. compound sentence c. complex sentence
- Two independent clauses connected to each other with a conjunction or semicolon make a _____.
a. simple sentence b. compound sentence c. complex sentence

Lesson 3: Subject and Verb Review

Lit & Comp I LA

Circle the simple subject and underline the complete verb in the following sentences.

1. My dog ran away yesterday.
2. The girl each bought a new purse.
3. Some students have been waiting to study for the test.
4. Sam patiently sat by the fountain, waiting for Emily.
5. Susan and Megan golfed and skated yesterday.
6. Hoping to score, the basketball player took a three point shot.
7. The man with the yellow hat has been buying many different birds from the pet store.
8. The lion cubs have been gradually roaming greater distances from their mother.
9. I have been thinking about going to college.
10. She and I cannot wait to graduate.

Circle the complete subject and underline the complete predicate in the following sentences. Then check your answers and record your grade for the whole worksheet. (The complete predicate is everything that is not the subject.)

1. My dog ran away yesterday.
2. The girl each bought a new purse.
3. Some students have been waiting to study for the test.
4. Sam patiently sat by the fountain, waiting for Emily.
5. Susan and Megan golfed and skated yesterday.
6. Hoping to score, the basketball player took a three point shot.
7. The man with the yellow hat has been buying many different birds from the pet store.
8. The lion cubs have been gradually roaming greater distances from their mother.
9. I have been thinking about going to college.
10. She and I cannot wait to graduate.

Designed from GAWL created commons 3.0 @ <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/>. <http://www.gawll.com/>

Lesson 3: Clause Review

Lit & Comp I LA

Underline the independent clause and leave the dependent clause alone in the sentences below. Remember that sometimes a clause can be embedded in another.

1. He arrived just as the clock struck seven.
2. As he entered the room, everyone cheered.
3. They laughed at the stories which were told.
4. Since you left, we have had beautiful weather.
5. Did you speak to the boy who looked so discouraged?
6. The reason why he left was never explained.
7. If wishes were horses, we would all take a ride.
8. Is this the place where you left it?
9. No one can be happy who does not have a clear conscience.
10. I shall attend school until I am at least eighteen years old.

Lesson 4: Prepositional Phrase Quiz

Lit & Comp I LA

Underline the prepositional phrases in each sentence below. Some sentences have more than one prepositional phrase. Check your answers and record your score.

1. The neighbors across the street lost their tree in a storm.
2. At the stroke of midnight, I will be thirteen years old.
3. I've met three different Jennifers since Tuesday.
4. My meatball rolled under the table.
5. Before your first day, make sure you know the requirements of the job.
6. It was beyond me why anyone wanted to ride on the spinning rides.
7. We got lost along the way, but we finally found the route to the house.
8. He beat me to the park by running the whole way.
9. There was a massive wind storm during the night.
10. We took a touristy picture outside Buckingham Palace.
11. I was busy all day between cooking and cleaning.
12. When we lined up against the wall, I was behind my brother.
13. Let's not go down that rabbit trail.
14. Do you want to come with me to the library?
15. Did you check beside the computer?

Lesson 5: Gerunds, Participles, Infinitives Quiz

Lit & Comp I LA

Determine if the underlined words are gerunds (write G), participles (write P), or infinitives (write I).

1. The baby's giggling and laughing lifted my mood. _____ G
2. The giggling, laughing baby lifted my mood. _____ P
3. Arriving on time for a job interview is important. _____ G
4. The broken iPad screen made for hazardous game play. _____ P
5. Iris wanted to go to the soccer game. _____ I
6. Tripping on her own two feet, Jenna blushed. _____ P
7. Tripping on her own two feet was Jenna's specialty. _____ G
8. Eliana loves to dance. _____ I
9. Sarah prefers singing. _____ G
10. Showing his skills, Ezra flipped on the trampoline. _____ P

Lesson 7: Identifying Phrases

Lit and Comp I LA

Identify what type of phrase is underlined in the sentences below. This should be review.

1. Worked to the bone, my dad stumbled home to bed.
 a. participial phrase modifying "my dad" b. absolute phrase
c. appositive phrase d. a clause, not a phrase
2. The Smith family spent the entire day at the theme park.
a. participial phrase b. noun phrase
c. gerund phrase d. prepositional phrase
3. I never understood the draw of running with the bulls.
a. a participial phrase modifying "draw"
 b. gerund phrase acting as the object of the sentence
c. gerund phrase acting as the object of the preposition "of"
d. absolute phrase
4. Los Angeles, one of the U.S.'s most populated cities, has a traffic problem.
a. prepositional phrase modifying "Los Angeles" b. absolute phrase
 c. appositive phrase d. adjective clause
5. To believe in yourself is important for confidence.
a. prepositional phrase b. absolute phrase
c. participial phrase d. infinitive phrase

Lesson 8: Identifying Subjects and Verbs

Lit and Comp I LA

Identify which sentence in the group has the subject bold and the verb underlined. This should be review. Look back at your grade sheet. You can cross out your lowest quiz score and not count it toward your quarter grade.

1. a. **Jackson** wants a dog for Christmas.
b. Jackson wants a **dog** for Christmas.
c. **Jackson** wants a dog for Christmas.
d. Jackson wants a dog for **Christmas**.
2. a. Bring your **schoolwork** to me.
b. Bring your schoolwork to **me**.
 c. **(You)** Bring your schoolwork to me.
d. **(You)** Bring your schoolwork to me.
3. a. The doctor told **me** to watch my sugar intake.
b. The **doctor** told me to watch my sugar intake.
c. The doctor told me to watch my **sugar** intake.
 d. The **doctor** told me to watch my sugar intake.
4. a. On the road is lots of **ice**.
b. On the **road** is lots of ice.
c. On the **road** is lots of ice.
d. On the road is lots of **ice**.
5. a. On the **wall** an ugly fly landed.
 b. On the wall an ugly fly landed.
c. On the **wall** an ugly fly landed.
d. On the wall an ugly fly landed.

(continued on next page)

Lesson 8: Identifying Subjects and Verbs (cont.)

Lit and Comp I LA

6. a. Watch out for **cars**.
b. **(You)** Watch out for cars.
 c. **(You)** Watch out for cars.
d. Watch out for **cars**.
7. a. Over the **river** stood a giant tree.
 b. Over the river stood a giant **tree**.
c. Over the **river** stood a giant tree.
d. Over the river stood a giant **tree**.
8. a. You are required to attend the **meeting**.
b. **You** are required to attend the meeting.
c. You are required to attend the **meeting**.
 d. **You** are required to attend the meeting.
9. a. On the **sidewalk** I found some sticky gum.
b. On the sidewalk I found some sticky **gum**.
c. On the **sidewalk** I found some sticky gum.
 d. On the sidewalk I found some sticky gum.
10. a. Under the table is a messy **floor**.
b. Under the **table** is a messy floor.
c. Under the **table** is a messy floor.
d. Under the table is a messy **floor**.

Lesson 10: The Four Types of Writing

Lit and Comp I LA

There are four main writing types – expository, descriptive, narrative, and persuasive.

- **Expository**
 - The purpose of expository writing is to inform the reader about a certain subject.
- **Descriptive**
 - Descriptive writing is a type of expository writing. This type of writing utilizes imagery and uses the five senses to paint a picture for the reader.
- **Narrative**
 - In a narrative, the author tells a story, whether true or not.
- **Persuasive**
 - A persuasive piece states the opinion of the author and tries to influence the reader to see it the same way.

Can you match the types of writing to their description?

- | | | |
|----------|--|----------------|
| <u>B</u> | 1. In this type, often figurative language is used. | A. Expository |
| <u>A</u> | 2. This type states the main idea and explains all pieces or steps thoroughly. | B. Descriptive |
| <u>C</u> | 3. This type ends with a strong argument, summary, or call for action. | C. Persuasive |
| <u>D</u> | 4. This type of writing presents events in a clear, chronological order. | D. Narrative |

Lesson 10: Four Types of Writing Quiz

Lit and Comp I LA

Take this quiz and record your score on your grade sheet.

- This type of writing informs about things.
 a. expository b. descriptive
c. narrative d. persuasive
- This type of writing states an opinion and tries to influence.
a. expository b. descriptive
c. narrative d. persuasive
- This type of writing tells a story.
a. expository b. descriptive
 c. narrative d. persuasive
- This type of writing gives specific details and imagery.
a. expository b. descriptive
c. narrative d. persuasive
- An article on "How to Find the Cheapest Shoes" would be what type of writing?
 a. expository b. descriptive
c. narrative d. persuasive
- A poem about emotion would be what type of writing?
a. expository b. descriptive
c. narrative d. persuasive
- If you write a novel, you've used what type of writing?
a. expository b. descriptive
 c. narrative d. persuasive

(continued on next page)

Lesson 10: Four Types of Writing Quiz (cont.)

Lit and Comp I LA

- A factual news story would be this type of writing.
 a. expository b. descriptive
c. narrative d. persuasive
- A letter to the editor would be this type of writing.
a. expository b. descriptive
c. narrative d. persuasive
- An autobiography would be this type of writing.
a. expository b. descriptive
 c. narrative d. persuasive
- A journal entry describing the sights of Europe would be _____.
a. expository b. descriptive
c. narrative d. persuasive
- An online review where you're trying to influence others is _____.
a. expository b. descriptive
c. narrative d. persuasive
- A textbook would be what type of writing?
 a. expository b. descriptive
c. narrative d. persuasive
- A business letter explaining your latest projects is _____.
 a. expository b. descriptive
c. narrative d. persuasive
- A story about a personal experience would be what type of writing?
 a. expository b. descriptive
c. narrative d. persuasive

Lesson 11: Four Types of Writing

Lit and Comp I LA

Label each writing prompt as E (expository), D (descriptive), N (narrative), or P (persuasive).

- Write a paragraph telling about your favorite childhood memory. N
- Write a paragraph convincing your mom she should stock soda in the fridge for a Friday treat. P
- Write a paragraph explaining how to prepare your favorite food. E
- Write a paragraph detailing the most beautiful place you've ever been. D
- Write a paragraph explaining the best way to study for a test. E
- Write a paragraph retelling your most memorable holiday. N
- Write a paragraph giving your position on lowering the legal voting age to 16. P

Lesson 13: Sentence Quiz

Lit and Comp I LA

Identify whether each group of words is a run-on, complete sentence, or fragment. Check your answers and record your score on your grade sheet.

- Which was created in 1979.
a. run-on b. complete sentence c. fragment
- She needed the ingredients for cookies, she went to the store.
 a. run-on b. complete sentence c. fragment
- Needed the materials for the science project.
a. run-on b. complete sentence c. fragment
- Lee Giles created Easy Peasy curriculum and Genesis Curriculum.
a. run-on b. complete sentence c. fragment
- We have too much homework, we have no time for fun.
 a. run-on b. complete sentence c. fragment
- When we have to stay up too late.
a. run-on b. complete sentence c. fragment
- The dog chewed up the shoes, he made a huge mess.
 a. run-on b. complete sentence c. fragment
- Reading is a great way to pass the time.
a. run-on b. complete sentence c. fragment
- After I spilled taco seasoning everywhere.
a. run-on b. complete sentence c. fragment
- Compared to all the other bakers, she makes the best cake.
a. run-on b. complete sentence c. fragment

Lesson 14: Fragments and Run-On Sentences Lit and Comp I LA

Identify whether each group of words is a run-on (R), complete sentence (CS), or fragment (F). If it is a run-on or fragment, correct the error (examples given).

1. F While I was going to the library Friday, I saw an ice cream truck.
2. R We had lasagna for dinner last night, and it was delicious.
3. CS She jumped.
4. CS After going to the park, Michal was tired.
5. F She got her nice clothes messy because no one told her to bring her paint clothes.
6. F Since Ezra switched school districts, he wasn't in our band.
7. R Rachel brought her spaghetti to the table, and she spilled it all over the chair.
8. CS The kids ran through the rain, and then they got water all over the floor.
9. F Believing that tomorrow would be a better day, I went to bed early.
10. F Whenever the snowstorm ends, we can go out and sled.
11. Give three ways to fix a run-on sentence:

Many choices: Add a semicolon, add a period, add a comma with a conjunction, add a subordinating conjunction, add an em dash

Lesson 15: Review Quiz Lit and Comp I LA

Lesson 15 of the Lit & Comp I online course has a practice standardized test. I urge you to use that assignment for today so you can begin practicing for future tests such as the SAT. However, if you can't access that assignment, utilize this review quiz instead. This is the end of another unit. You may discard your lowest quiz and assignment grade for this unit (just up to the last black line on your grade sheet).

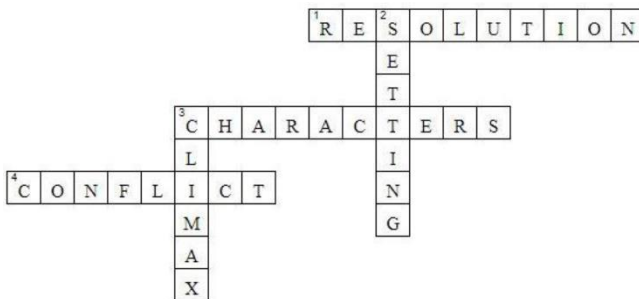
1. This type of writing might use figurative language.
a. expository (b) descriptive c. narrative d. persuasive
2. This type of writing might end with a call to action.
a. expository b. descriptive c. narrative (d) persuasive
3. A textbook is this type of writing.
(a) expository b. descriptive c. narrative d. persuasive
4. An opinion piece would be this type of writing.
a. expository b. descriptive c. narrative (d) persuasive
5. A novel is this type of writing.
a. expository b. descriptive (c) narrative d. persuasive

What choice best describes the group of words presented?

6. I like apples, she likes bananas, he likes oranges.
(a) run-on b. complete sentence c. fragment
7. With all this rain, my yard is going to flood soon.
a. run-on (b) complete sentence c. fragment
8. I went to the movies, I went to the store.
(a) run-on b. complete sentence c. fragment
9. After the biggest earthquake I've ever experienced in my life.
a. run-on b. complete sentence (c) fragment

Lesson 27: Literary Terms Crossword Lit & Comp I LA

Complete this crossword puzzle. Give yourself 5 points if you complete it. This is the end of another unit. We're going to keep all of your grades this time.



Lesson 29: Plot Diagram Lit & Comp I LA

A plot diagram is another way to map out a story. You can see it visually on the next page. Work through these terms using your definitions from Lessons 27 and 28 and the definitions given for the new terms. Fill it all out for the children's story, "The Three Little Pigs." Then check your answers to be sure you're understanding.

theme Hard work pays off. The first two pigs try to take the easy way out and it backfires. The last pig works hard and it saves lives.

setting A sunny morning in a lovely woodland clearing where the three pigs build their homes.

point of view This story is written in the third person.

exposition - background information to the audience about the plot, theme, characters' histories, and setting. The three little pigs' mother wanted the pigs to go out and make their own lives for themselves.

conflict The wolf wants to get inside the pigs' homes to eat them.

rising action - the series of incidents that built to the climax The pigs build their homes out of straw, wood, and brick. The first two pigs take the easy way out, the third little pig works hard. The wolf starts trying to blow their houses down, and each pig runs to the next brother's house for shelter.

(continued on next page)

Lesson 29: Plot Diagram (cont.)

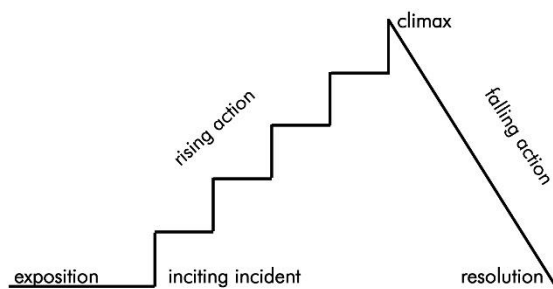
Lit & Comp I LA

climax The wolf becomes frustrated that he can't blow the brick house down and tries to go down the house's chimney.

falling action - the point where the conflict between the protagonist and antagonist

begins to unravel. The wolf lands on the pig's cauldron of soup and gets burned.

resolution The wolf runs off into the forest and leaves the three little pigs alone.



Lesson 30: Irony Worksheet

Lit & Comp I LA

Label the following as either verbal (V), situational (S), or dramatic (D) irony. Write your own ironic statement at the bottom. Give yourself 1 point each for numbers 1 through 8 and 2 points for the ironic sentence at the bottom (for a total of 10 points).

1. I'm so glad it's Monday; the weekend is just too much free time. V
2. Not wanting to get caught up in her brothers' water gun fight, Bekah ran away, tripped, and fell into a puddle. S
3. I seriously fainted when they handed me my license! V
4. In Disney's *Beauty and the Beast*, the audience knows from the beginning that the Beast is actually a prince, but Belle does not. D
5. A police officer was caught speeding and given a ticket. S
6. I really enjoyed your Facebook post about spending less time on social media. S
7. The classic horror story situation where the audience knows the killer is around the corner, but the characters do not. D
8. I hope you don't mind if we take a school break to go to the zoo. V

Write your own ironic sentence about anything you'd like:

(answers will vary)

Lesson 36: The Necklace

Lit & Comp I LA

Answer these questions as you read. Give yourself 1 point for each correctly answered question (11 total answers in questions 1-9) and 4 points for being able to find the irony in the story in answer to question 10.

1. Why did the beautiful and charming main character (Mathilde Loisel) marry a minor civil servant (an unimportant government employee)?

In her social position, she could expect to marry no better.

2. What did Mathilde want more than anything else?

She wanted money and everything it could buy – big houses, fashionable clothes, jewelry, and the envy of others.

3. Why does Mathilde think she cannot go to the ball to which she and her husband received invitations?

She does not have a good enough dress.

4. Mathilde's husband gives her 400 francs to buy a new dress to wear to the ball and suggests that she borrow some jewelry from her friend, Madame Forestier.

5. What does Mathilde discover when she returns from the ball that night?

The necklace is lost.

(continued on next page)

Lesson 36: The Necklace

Lit & Comp I LA

6. How do Mathilde and her husband try to cover up the loss?

They looked everywhere and finally bought a substitute necklace.

7. The new necklace cost 36,000 francs. They borrowed the money to buy it.

8. How long does it take the Loisels to pay back the money?

10 years

9. When Mathilde sees her friend Madame Forestier again after ten years, Madame Forestier tells Mathilde that the necklace she let her borrow to wear to the ball was fake and that it was not worth more than 500 francs.

10. Give an example of situational irony from the story.

situational irony — There was 10 years of hard work to repay a debt that was no debt at all. M. Loisel learned to value her life the hard way. The author says that women have no social status—their beauty, their charm are great equalizers. M. Loisel never appreciated that she already had everything she needed for a happy life.

(Adapted from GAVL, creative commons 3.0 [https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/], <http://cms.gavirtualschool.org/Shared/Language%20Arts/9thLitComp/Short%20Stories/TheNecklaceQuestions.pdf>)

Lesson 39 (no language arts for Lesson 38): **Study Questions** Lit & Comp I LA

Answer these questions as you read. Give yourself 22 points for correct answers for the first 11 questions and 8 points for the last question with examples and explanations.

1. Why did Bill and Sam decide to kidnap a prominent citizen's child? Why did they decide on a semi-rural area rather than the city?

They needed money. They thought rural people really loved their children and the little community wouldn't have much of a police force.

2. How did the little boy respond at first to being kidnapped?

He put up a fight.

3. The boy shows a decided change in his reaction to being kidnapped. How does he now respond to it?

He starts making a game of it.

4. How does Red Chief respond to the offer of going home?

He does not want to go home. He doesn't have any fun there and he hates school.

5. How did Sam wake up the next morning? What was Red Chief doing?

He heard Bill screaming. Red Chief was trying to scalp Bill.

(continued on next page)

Lesson 39: Study Questions (cont.)

Lit & Comp I LA

6. What did Sam expect to see when he looked toward Summit?

He expected lots of activity of people looking for the boy.

7. What does Bill think about Red Chief?

He is terrified of him.

8. Why do you think Bill responds this way to the ransom letter?

"Bill begged me tearfully to make the ransom fifteen hundred dollars instead of two thousand. 'I ain't attempting,' says he, 'to decry the celebrated moral aspect of parental affection, but we're dealing with humans, and it ain't human for anybody to give up two thousand dollars for that forty-pound chunk of freckled wildcat. I'm willing to take a chance at fifteen hundred dollars. You can charge the difference up to me.'"

He's afraid the father won't want Red Chief back.

9. How do Bill and Sam sign the ransom letter? Could this signature be taken two ways? How?

They sign it "two desperate men." Desperate can be mean and unpredictable or desperate can be terrified. This is an example of verbal irony.

(continued on next page)

Lesson 39: Study Questions (cont.)

Lit & Comp I LA

10. Why did Sam go to Poplar Cove? What does Sam experience upon his return to the cave? Why does Sam ask Bill if there is heart disease in his family?

Sam went to listen for news of the kidnapping. Bill says that he sent Red Chief home, but he is standing right behind him. Sam asks Bill if there is heart disease in his family because he's going to get a shock when he sees Red Chief.

11. What proposal does Ebenezer Dorset offer Sam and Bill? How do they respond?

He asked the kidnapers to pay him 250 to take back his son. They say okay.

12. What is ironic about this story?

The whole story is ironic. The kidnapers are terrorized by their victim (when you would expect the opposite). They end up paying a ransom rather than being paid a ransom. The town's name was Summit but it was flat (verbal irony).

Lesson 40: Crossword

Lit & Comp I LA

Fill in the crossword below with literary terms. Then complete the matching page.

Lesson 40: Matching

Lit & Comp I LA

Match the term to its definition.

d when a word, line, or stanza is repeated in a work or poem

f the general idea or insight that the author wishes to express in a work

c a brief reference to a person, event, or place, real or fictitious, or to a work of art

b a character who is similar to the main character, but is also a contrast to that character

e a discrepancy between what is said and what is meant; can be verbal, situational, or dramatic

a language that evokes one or all of the five senses: seeing, hearing, tasting, smelling, touching

- a. imagery
- b. foil
- c. allusion
- d. repetition
- e. irony
- f. theme

Lesson 46: Romeo and Juliet Study Guide

Lit & Comp I LA

Answer these questions as you read.

1. In the Prologue, what does the chorus say will happen to the two lovers?

The Prologue says the pair will kill themselves.

2. What does Escalus say he will do to anyone who fights in the future?

Escalus says they will pay with their lives.

3. How does Benvolio say the fighting began?

Benvolio says Montague's servants were fighting Capulet's servants before he got there. He drew his sword to break up the fight and then Tybalt showed up with his sword ready and began waving it in the air. More and more people showed up to fight until the Prince broke it up.

4. According to Benvolio and Montague, how has Romeo been acting recently?

According to Benvolio and Montague, Romeo has been crying a lot and has been depressed and distant, staying in his room with the sunlight blocked out.

5. What remedy does Benvolio suggest for Romeo's problem?

Benvolio thinks Romeo should forget about the woman who has hurt him and look for other women.

Lesson 47: Romeo and Juliet Study Guide

Lit & Comp I LA

Answer these questions as you read.

1. In scene 2, what does Capulet tell Paris he will have to do in order to marry Juliet?

Capulet tells Paris he will have to wait 2 more summers to marry Juliet.

2. Why does the servant ask Romeo to read the list of guests who are invited to the party at the Capulets?

The servant asks Romeo to read the list of guests because he himself can't read.

3. What makes Romeo decide to go to the party?

Romeo decides to go to the party so he can see Rosaline, the woman he loves.

4. In scene 3 we learn that Juliet is how old?

Juliet is 13 and is a little more than 2 weeks away from turning 14.

5. What is the nurse's opinion of Paris?

The nurse thinks Paris is as good a man as any man in the world, and that he's very handsome.

Lesson 48: Romeo and Juliet Study Guide

Lit & Comp I LA

Answer these questions as you read.

1. How do Romeo and friends plan to hide their identity at the Capulet's party?

Romeo and friends plan to wear costumes and masks to hide their identity at the Capulet's party.

2. Who is Queen Mab?

Queen Mab is the midwife of the fairies who rides over people's faces while they sleep and makes them dream about love.

3. What feelings about dreams does Mercutio express in his Queen Mab monologue?

Mercutio says dreams are nothing but vain fantasy.

4. At the end of scene 4, what does Romeo fear?

Romeo fears that the party will be the start of something that will end in his own death.

5. How does Romeo react when he first sees Juliet? To what does he compare her?

Upon seeing Juliet, Romeo is instantly overcome by her incredible beauty. He compares her to burning torches, a jewel against the cheek of an Ethiopian, and a snow dove flying with crows. He says he has not known love until now.

Lesson 48: Romeo and Juliet Study Guide cont. Lit & Comp I LA

6. How does Juliet react to Romeo in their first meeting?

Juliet is very flirtatious when she first meets Romeo. She ends up kissing him.

7. How does Tybalt react to the news that Romeo is at the party? How does Capulet react?

Tybalt is furious when he realizes Romeo is at the party. He shakes with rage. Capulet replies that Romeo is young and has a good reputation and isn't posing a threat. He demands that Tybalt leave Romeo alone.

Lesson 49: Romeo and Juliet Study Guide Lit & Comp I LA

Answer these questions as you read.

1. What does Romeo compare Juliet to in scene 1?

Romeo compares her to the sun.

2. Who do Mercutio and Benvolio think Romeo is with?

Mercutio and Benvolio think Romeo is pining over Rosaline.

3. Why does Juliet want Romeo to have some other name?

Juliet wants Romeo to have some other name because her family, the Capulets, and Romeo's family, the Montagues, are enemies. She wants one of them to cease to be who they are so they can be together.

4. When Juliet discovers Romeo at her balcony, what does she fear?

Juliet is afraid her relatives will see Romeo and murder him.

5. Why does Juliet fear the love that she and Romeo share?

Juliet fears the love that she and Romeo share because their families are enemies and will disown them. She also thinks they are acting rashly and that everything is happening quickly, like a flash of lightning.

6. What concerns does Friar Lawrence have about Romeo and Juliet's relationship?

Friar Lawrence is concerned because Romeo was so infatuated with Rosaline and now seems to be the same way with Juliet. It's happening so fast.

7. Why does Friar Lawrence agree to help the two?

Friar Lawrence agrees to help Romeo and Juliet in an effort to bring their families together.

Lesson 50: Romeo and Juliet Study Guide Lit & Comp I LA

Answer these questions as you read.

1. Why has Tybalt sent a letter to Romeo's house?

Tybalt has sent a letter to Romeo's house because he wants to fight Romeo.

2. What warning does the nurse give Romeo?

The nurse warns Romeo not to pursue Juliet unless he's serious. She doesn't want Romeo to try to trick her in any way or lead her into a "fool's paradise."

3. What message does Romeo give the nurse to tell Juliet?

Romeo tells the nurse to tell Juliet to meet him at Friar Lawrence's cell so they can be married.

4. Why is Juliet annoyed at the beginning of scene 5?

Juliet is annoyed at the beginning of scene 5 because the nurse is taking longer than she said she would to return from meeting Romeo.

5. What fears does Friar Lawrence express in scene 6?

Friar Lawrence expresses that he hopes the heavens will smile on their marriage so that they don't find regrets. He also warns that violent delights have violent ends – their love was so hard and fast, it could come crashing down as quickly. He wants them to slow down and experience real love.

Lesson 50: Romeo and Juliet Study Guide (cont.) Lit & Comp I LA

6. What is an example of dramatic irony from Act II?

(answers will vary) Examples: when Mercutio and Benvolio make jokes about Romeo being head over heels for Rosaline when the audience knows that Romeo is really in love with Juliet; when Romeo dismisses the danger of his and Juliet's relationship but the audience knows from the prologue that they will die; when Juliet calls her famous line "O Romeo, Romeo! Wherefore art thou Romeo?" and he's hiding in the trees below her balcony.

7. What is an example of foreshadowing from Act II?

(answers will vary) Examples: Mercutio says Romeo's love for Rosaline is killing him, when ultimately, his love for Juliet will kill him; Juliet fears for Romeo's safety; Friar Lawrence claims that violent delights have violent ends.

Lesson 51: Romeo and Juliet Study Guide

Lit & Comp I LA

Answer these questions as you read.

1. Why has Tybalt come looking for Romeo?

Tybalt has come looking for Romeo to fight him.

2. What does Mercutio do?

Mercutio teases and fights Tybalt.

3. How does Romeo contribute to Mercutio's death?

Romeo tried to break up the fight between Mercutio and Tybalt and Tybalt stabbed Mercutio from under Romeo's arm.

4. What is the outcome of the fight between Romeo and Tybalt?

Tybalt dies as a result of his fight with Romeo.

5. What punishment does Escalus give Romeo?

Escalus exiles Romeo from Verona. He says if Romeo's found in the city, he will be killed.

Lesson 52: Romeo and Juliet Study Guide

Lit & Comp I LA

Answer these questions as you read.

1. Why does Juliet defend Romeo's actions?

Juliet defends Romeo because he is her husband.

2. At the end of scene II, what does Juliet ask the nurse to do?

Juliet asks the nurse to find Romeo, give him a ring, and have him come say goodbye.

3. What is Romeo's reaction when Friar Lawrence tells him that Escalus has banished him?

Romeo's reaction is that banishment is just another word for death to him. If he can't be in Verona with Juliet, he doesn't want to live.

4. What is Friar Lawrence's plan for Romeo?

Friar Lawrence tells Romeo to go be with Juliet for their wedding night, but to leave before the night watchmen arrive. He tells him to escape to Mantua until the marriage can be made public and the families brought to peace. Then they'd ask the Prince to pardon him.

5. In scene IV, what does Capulet tell Paris?

Capulet tells Paris he'll allow Juliet to marry Paris on Thursday.

Lesson 53: Romeo and Juliet Study Guide

Lit & Comp I LA

Answer these questions as you read.

1. At the beginning of scene V, why do Romeo and Juliet discuss whether it is morning or not?

Romeo and Juliet are discussing whether it is morning or not because Romeo needs to leave before morning to avoid being killed, but Juliet doesn't want him to leave.

2. What is Capulet's reaction when he learns that Juliet refuses to marry Paris?

Capulet comes completely unglued when he learns that Juliet refuses to marry Paris. He rants, he calls her names, and he eventually says he will disown her if she doesn't marry him.

3. What does the nurse tell Juliet she should do?

The nurse tells Juliet she should marry Paris. He is better than Romeo, and with Romeo banished, their marriage is as good as over.

4. At the end of scene V, why is Juliet so angry with the nurse?

Juliet is angry with the nurse because the nurse has belittled Romeo and their marriage and has basically told her to turn her back on Romeo and marry Paris.

Lesson 53: Romeo and Juliet Study Guide cont.

Lit & Comp I LA

5. How are Juliet's beliefs about love and marriage different from her parents'?

Juliet believes she should marry for love. Her parents' beliefs were that she should marry out of obedience to them.

6. When talking to her parents in this act, explain how some of Juliet's lines are filled with double meanings.

Answers will vary. Examples include: she wants to be the one to find Romeo (in the context of wanting to avenge Tybalt's death). She says she would sooner marry Romeo than Paris.

7. Describe the change in Juliet's behavior toward her parents.

Juliet has become more outspoken and freer to speak her mind.

Lesson 54: Romeo and Juliet Study Guide

Lit & Comp I LA

Answer these questions as you read.

1. How does Paris think Juliet feels about him?

Paris thinks Juliet loves him.

2. What does Juliet ask of Friar Lawrence?

Juliet asks Friar Lawrence to help her get out of marrying Paris.

3. What does Juliet say she will do if she cannot find a way to avoid marrying Paris?

Juliet says she will kill herself with her knife before she will marry Paris since she is already secretly married to Romeo.

4. How does Juliet respond to Paris' compliments in this act?

Juliet deflects all of Paris' compliments in this act. She calls her face ugly and says it's not just from crying over Tybalt.

5. What does Friar Lawrence say will happen when Juliet drinks the potion?

Friar Lawrence says that when Juliet drinks the potion, her body will mimic death – her breathing and pulse will stop and she'll be in this death-like state for forty-two hours. When Paris comes to wake her Thursday morning for the wedding, everyone will think she's dead.

6. How will Romeo learn of Friar Lawrence's plan?

Friar Lawrence will send word to Romeo to inform him of the plan.

7. What does Friar Lawrence say Romeo and Juliet will do after Juliet awakens?

Friar Lawrence says that once Juliet awakens, Romeo and Juliet will escape to Mantua.

Lesson 54: Romeo and Juliet Study Guide

Lit & Comp I LA

8. In scene II, what does Juliet tell her father?

Juliet begs her father's forgiveness and says she'll do whatever he asks.

9. What activities occur in the Capulet household at the start of scene II?

Preparations are being made for the Thursday wedding. A servant goes to hire more cooks and then Juliet comes and says she has changed her mind about the wedding.

10. Describe Capulet's character at the end of scene II.

He is in a much better mood. He says he won't sleep and he'll take care of everything. He goes to tell Paris of the plans, much happier because his wayward daughter has repented.

11. Describe the various fears Juliet has as she gets ready to drink Friar Lawrence's potion.

Many fears run through Juliet's mind as she prepares to drink the potion. She wonders if it will work. She fears it might be poison. She wonders if she'll suffocate in the tomb waiting for Romeo. She fears she'll wake up before Romeo comes to save her and be surrounded by death and bones, including Tybalt's rotting body.

12. What effect might Capulet's change of plans have on the Friar's arrangements?

Capulet moved the wedding up a day which means Juliet had to take the potion a day earlier than Friar Lawrence was planning on. He was sending word to have Romeo at the tomb forty-two hours later, which will now be a day too late.

13. At what time does scene IV occur?

Scene IV occurs at 3:00 the morning of the wedding.

Lesson 55: Romeo and Juliet Study Guide

Lit & Comp I LA

Answer these questions as you read.

1. How do Capulet, his wife, the nurse, and Paris react when they find Juliet?

Capulet, his wife, the nurse, and Paris are heartbroken when they find Juliet. They all exclaim of their pain and the horror of the day.

2. What does Friar Lawrence tell the family?

Friar Lawrence reminds the family that Juliet is in a better place in heaven and that she now has eternal life. He tells them to carry her to the church.

3. According to Lord Capulet, what will happen now to all the preparations that were made for the wedding?

Capulet says the things that were prepared for the wedding will now be used for the funeral.

Lesson 56: Romeo and Juliet Study Guide

Lit & Comp I LA

Answer these questions as you read.

1. Why is Romeo feeling cheerful at the beginning of scene I?

Romeo is feeling cheerful at the beginning of scene I because he has had a good dream about Juliet.

2. What news does Balthasar bring Romeo?

Balthasar brings Romeo the news that Juliet is dead.

3. After hearing the news, where does Romeo plan to go?

Romeo plans to hire some horses to ride to Verona.

4. What does the speed with which Romeo makes his decision tell you about his character?

Romeo is very impulsive and has been throughout the entire play.

5. How is Friar John prevented from going to Mantua to deliver Friar Lawrence's letter?

Friar John was prevented from going to Mantua to deliver Friar Lawrence's letter because he was suspected of being in a home that had been hit with the plague. He was quarantined in the house.

Lesson 57: Romeo and Juliet Study Guide

Lit & Comp I LA

Answer these questions as you read.

1. Why does Paris go to the Capulet tomb?
Paris goes to the Capulet tomb to put flowers on Juliet's grave and says he will return each night to water them.
2. How do you think Paris feels about Juliet?
Paris clearly cares about Juliet.
3. What is Romeo's real reason for sending Balthasar away from the tomb?
Romeo sends Balthasar away so Balthasar won't see Romeo drink the poison (or try to stop him).
4. Why does Paris think Romeo has come to the tomb?
Paris thinks Romeo has come to commit crimes against the dead bodies in the tomb.
5. What does Friar Lawrence find when he enters the tomb?
When Friar Lawrence enters the tomb, he finds Romeo and Paris dead and Juliet waking up.
6. How does Juliet kill herself?
Juliet stabs herself with Romeo's dagger.

Lesson 57: Romeo and Juliet Study Guide cont. Lit & Comp I LA

7. What causes Lady Montague's death?
Lady Montague died of sadness over Romeo's exile.
8. Who tells the story of the events to the Prince?
Friar Lawrence tells the story of the events to the Prince.
9. What does the Prince mean when he says, "All are punished."?
When the Prince says, "All are punished," he's referring to the fact that everyone has lost someone as a result of this feud, even the Prince himself.
10. At the conclusion of the play, what happens between the Capulets and the Montagues?
At the conclusion of the play, the Capulets and Montagues end their feud.
11. In this final act, how are Romeo's actions guided more by emotion than reason?
In his deep grief, Romeo acts on pure emotion by killing himself. He can't imagine living without Juliet.
12. By family, list the people who have died in the play.
**The Capulet family: Tybalt, Juliet
The Montague family: Lady Montague, Romeo
The Prince's family: Mercutio, Paris**

Lesson 58: Romeo and Juliet Quiz

Lit & Comp I LA

Make sure your study guide is complete. Record your score out of 50. Subtract a point for any missing answer. Take this Romeo and Juliet quiz. Record your score.

1. What city is Romeo exiled from?
 Verona Venice Mantua Rome
2. Where do Romeo and Juliet meet?
 Montague's feast Capulet's feast Friar Lawrence's cell Mantua
3. What does the Nurse advise Juliet to do after Romeo is exiled?
 Follow him to Mantua Wait for him to return
 Commit suicide Pretend Romeo is dead and marry Paris
4. Who kills Tybalt?
 Mercutio Benvolio Romeo Paris
5. To what does Romeo first famously compare Juliet during the balcony scene?
 The sun The moon A rose Summertime
6. Who kills Mercutio?
 Romeo Tybalt Benvolio Montague
7. Why is Romeo exiled? For...
 marrying Juliet killing Mercutio killing Tybalt buying poison
8. What is the name of the "dream fairy" Mercutio mentions?
 Queen Mab Nightingale Queen Beel Pinky
9. Who convinces Romeo to attend the feast?
 Juliet Mercutio Benvolio Tybalt

(continued on next page)

Lesson 58: Romeo and Juliet Quiz (cont.)

Lit & Comp I LA

10. Who first discovers Juliet after she drinks the potion?
 Her mother Her father The Nurse Paris
11. Who wants there to be a gold statue of Juliet built in the city?
 Romeo Paris Montague Capulet
12. Why does Romeo not receive Friar Lawrence's message from Friar John?
 Friar John is killed first Friar John can't find Romeo
 Friar John is quarantined Friar Lawrence never sends a message
13. How are the lovers described in the Prologue?
 Ill-fated Star-crossed Reckless Impassioned
14. How does Romeo die?
 By dagger By murder By poison By a potion
15. Whom is Romeo trying to forget about when he meets Juliet?
 Benvolio Rosaline Tybalt Lady Capulet
16. To whom is Paris related?
 Capulet Montague Romeo Escalus
17. Where does Romeo die?
 Mantua Juliet's tomb The streets Friar Lawrence's cell
18. Who dies in a duel?
 Mercutio Romeo Montague Capulet
19. What is Friar Lawrence's specialty?
 History Swords Love Plants and herbs

(continued on next page)

Lesson 58: Romeo and Juliet Quiz (cont.)

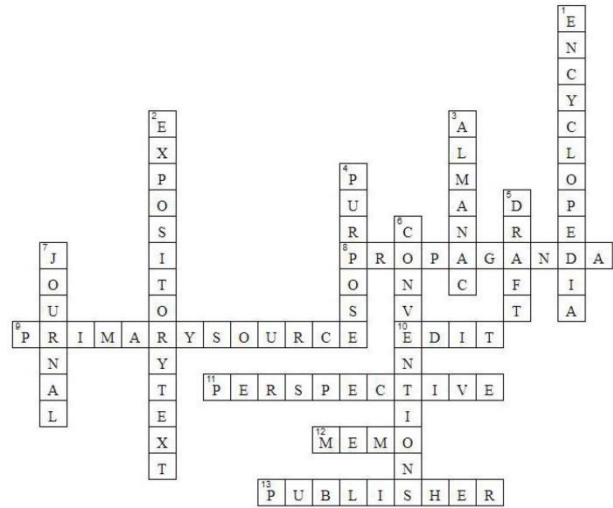
Lit & Comp I LA

20. What does Benvolio try to do when a fight threatens to begin?
 Join the fight Stop the fight Defend his honor Attack the servants
21. Who marries Romeo and Juliet?
 Mercutio Friar John Benvolio Friar Lawrence
22. Why does the Apothecary sell poison to Romeo?
 He is poor and needs the money Friar Lawrence told him to
 He's afraid of Romeo He wants Romeo to die
23. What makes Tybalt so angry?
 Romeo loves Juliet Romeo attends the Capulet feast
 Romeo kills Mercutio Escalus threatens death to those who duel
24. Why does Capulet initially want Paris to wait to marry Juliet?
 He doesn't know Paris well enough to give his blessing
 He wants to get Friar Lawrence's approval of the marriage
 Juliet is too young for marriage
 Juliet is married to Romeo
25. What ultimately ends the Montague and Capulet feud?
 The threats of Prince Escalus
 The disapproval of Friar Lawrence
 The deaths of Romeo and Juliet
 The murders of Tybalt and Mercutio

Lesson 84: Source Crossword

Lit & Comp I LA

See if you can fill in this crossword. It's all about various sources you might use in a paper.



Lesson 85: Writing Test

Lit & Comp I LA

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow it. Record your score out of 8 (there is potential for extra credit).

1. Marie Curie or Madame Curie as she is known to many was a scientist in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. 2. Born in Poland, she moved to France to continue her scientific studies and ended up marrying a physics professor. 3. The pair worked together for the advancement of science, particularly physics.

4. Marie Curie shattered glass ceilings all over the place. 5. She co-earned a Nobel Prize in 1903, making her the first woman ever to earn one. 6. She went on to earn another one as well. 7. After her husband's death, she took his place as professor of physics. 8. She is the first woman to hold the position.

9. Madame Curie is most known for her work with radium. 10. Because exposure to the element eventually killed her, her research led to advancements in x-ray machines, which improve lives daily, almost a century after her death.

1. How should sentence 1 be rewritten?
 Marie Curie, or Madame Curie as she is known to many, was a scientist in the late 19th, and early 20th, centuries.
 Marie Curie, or Madame Curie as she is known to many, was a scientist in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
 Marie Curie, or Madame Curie as she is known to many was a scientist in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
 It's fine as it is.

(continued on next page)

Lesson 85: Writing Test Cont.

Lit & Comp I LA

2. What error exists in sentence 2?
 There shouldn't be a comma after Poland. It's a run-on sentence.
 There should be a comma after studies. There is no error.
3. What is wrong with sentence 3?
 It's a fragment. It has an improper homophone.
 It has a misplaced comma. Nothing
4. What change needs to be made to sentence 4?
 Add a comma after ceilings.
 Hyphenate glass ceilings.
 Add a subject to the sentence.
 Sentence 4 is fine as it is.
5. How would sentences 5 and 6 best be combined?
 She co-earned a Nobel Prize in 1903 and went on to earn another one as well, making her the first woman ever to earn one.
 She co-earned a Nobel Prize making her the first woman ever to earn one, and went on to earn another one as well in 1903.
 She co-earned a Nobel Prize in 1903, making her the first woman ever to earn one, and she went on to earn another one as well.
 She went on to earn another one as well, making her the first woman ever to earn one after she co-earned a Nobel Prize in 1903.

(continued on next page)

Lesson 85: Writing Test Cont.

Lit & Comp I LA

6. How would you correct the error in sentence 7?
- husband's death husbands' death
 Professor of Physics There is no error in sentence 7.
7. What is wrong with sentence 8?
- The tense changed. The pronoun "she" has no reference point.
 The voice changed. Nothing is wrong with sentence 8.
8. Sentence 9 is a fragment.
- True False
9. The word "Because" in sentence 10 does not properly express the meaning of the sentence. The better word would be...
- However Although So Since
10. These 10 sentences serve to...
- express the dangers of radium.
 inform us that Madame Curie was a scientist.
 express women's rights.
 teach us about Madame Curie's life.

Lesson 86: Writing Test

Lit & Comp I LA

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow it. Record your score out of 8 (there is potential for extra credit).

1. Abigail Adams was the wife of the first Vice President and second President of the United States John Adams. 2. Though societal constraints of the day didn't allow Abigail to have any formal education she was self-educated and incredibly intelligent.

3. Abigail was a close confidant and advisor for her husband. 4. Many consider her to be one of the founders of the country because of the level of influence she had in his affairs. 5. Historical letters written between the husband and wife show many intellectual discussions. 6. They are evidence of just how much John trusted his wife. 7. Abigail missed her husband's inauguration because she was caring for her mother.

8. Abigail Adams believed in the importance of education and she home-educated her five children. 9. Her oldest son John Quincy Adams also went on to become president.

1. In sentence 1, how should Vice President and President be written?
- As they are written
 vice President and President
 Vice president and president
 vice president and president

(continued on next page)

Lesson 86: Writing Test Cont.

Lit & Comp I LA

2. What is missing from sentence 1?
- There should be a comma after Abigail Adams.
 There should be a comma after and.
 There should be a comma after States.
 There is nothing missing.
3. What is wrong with sentence 2?
- There should be a comma after education.
 There should not be a hyphen in self-educated.
 It should be made into two sentences.
 Though should be changed to *However*.
4. What change needs to be made to sentence 3?
- Add a comma after confidant.
 Change confidant to confident.
 It needs an independent clause.
 Sentence 3 is fine as it is.
5. Sentence 4 is correct as it is.
- True
 False, it needs a comma before because.
 False, it is a run-on sentence.
 False – some other error exists.

(continued on next page)

Lesson 86: Writing Test Cont.

Lit & Comp I LA

6. Which of these choices best combines sentence 5 and 6?
- Historical letters written between the husband and wife show many intellectual discussions, and are evidence of just how much John trusted his wife.
 Historical letters written between the husband and wife show many intellectual discussions and are evidence of just how much John trusted his wife.
 Historical letters written between the husband and wife are evidence of just how much John trusted his wife thus showing many intellectual discussions.
 John trusted his wife, as many historical letters written between the husband and wife are evidence, and show many intellectual discussions.
7. What is wrong with sentence 7?
- husband's should be husbands'. husband's should be husbands
 The sentence doesn't fit in the paragraph. The sentence is fine.
8. Sentence 8 is a fragment.
- True False
9. Sentence 8 needs a comma after...
- Adams education and nothing – no comma is needed
10. Is there an error in the final sentence?
- No.
 Yes – add commas around John Quincy Adams (after son and Adams).
 Yes – capitalize president.

Lesson 87: Capitalization Quiz

Lit & Comp I LA

Take the following capitalization quiz by choosing the sentence from each group that is written correctly. Record your score on your grade sheet.

1.
 He said, "Could you please come here for a minute?"
 He said, "could you please come here for a minute?"
2.
 "Take out your pencils," she instructed, "And turn to page 12."
 "Take out your pencils," she instructed, "and turn to page 12."
3.
 John Adams was the first Vice President of the United States.
 John Adams was the first vice president of the United States.
4.
 The remarks of Governor Holcomb were well-received.
 The remarks of governor Holcomb were well-received.
5.
 Generally speaking, the north is colder than the south.
 Generally speaking, the North is colder than the South.
6.
 The Western part of the state has beaches.
 The western part of the state has beaches.

(continued on next page)

Lesson 87: Capitalization Quiz (cont.)

Lit & Comp I LA

7.
 Have you seen the movie, *The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe*?
 Have you seen the movie, *The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe*?
8.
 My favorite season is fall.
 My favorite season is Fall.
9.
 All of the employees at the Company got a free day off when the power went out.
 All of the employees at the company got a free day off when the power went out.
10.
 The Bureau of Motor Vehicles had a long line at noon.
 The bureau of motor vehicles had a long line at noon.
11.
 The city of New York is known for its theatrical shows.
 The City of New York is known for its theatrical shows.

Lesson 88: Apostrophe Quiz

Lit & Comp I LA

Rewrite the underlined word from each sentence in the correct possessive form.

1. Jennifer went to the house of her friends.
Jennifer went to her friends' house.
2. After the credit cards of four shoppers were declined, the store realized it was a problem with their card reader.
After the four shoppers' credit cards were declined, the store realized it was a problem with their card reader.
3. The stripes of the zebra help keep it safe.
The zebra's stripes help keep it safe.
4. The branches belonging to the tree were all over the yard following the storm.
The tree's branches were all over the yard following the storm.
5. The homework belonging to the students was stacked on the desk.
The students' homework was stacked on the desk.

Lesson 88: Apostrophe Quiz (cont.)

Lit & Comp I LA

6. The dog played with the bone that was given to it.
The dog played with its bone.
7. The weather forecasts for the five states looked grim.
The five states' weather forecasts looked grim.
8. The orders of the doctor were to keep the leg elevated and iced.
The doctor's orders were to keep the leg elevated and iced.
9. The game of the children made a big mess.
The children's game made a big mess.
10. The dots of the two dice were rubbing off.
The two dice's dots were rubbing off.

Lesson 89: Comma Quiz

Lit & Comp I LA

For each set of paragraphs, fill in each blank with a comma if it's needed, or an x if it's not. Check your answers and give yourself a point for every three correct blanks (one third of a point per blank). Record your score out of 10.

Iris wants to be a librarian x when she grows up , so in addition to studying literature x and reading as much as she can , she also helps sort , stack , and put away the books x at her local library. The librarian says she is a great asset to the library x because she's a natural!

"Hey Brian, " x I called to my brother. x "Do you know where we left the football x when we were done playing with it last week?" Brian answered x that he couldn't remember where he had put it.

On the way x to the store , my mom saw an albino deer running through the trees , so she opted to skip the store x to attempt to get its picture. Despite her best attempts , the deer eluded her.

One dark , stormy night , my sisters and I were huddled in our basement in Kansas City , Missouri. Suddenly , our brothers jumped out from behind the couch , startling us all. We got them back the next day x by hiding their basketball.

It was a lovely May x day in 2012 , and I woke up excitedly x optimistic. My youngest sister , Kaitlyn , was due to be born any day , and I couldn't wait for her arrival.

Lesson 90: Pilgrim's Progress Quiz

Lit & Comp I LA

Take this quiz about *Pilgrim's Progress*. Record your score.

- How does the narrator learn about Christian?
a. from a book
c. from a wise man
 b. in a dream
d. from a passed-down story
- Who joins Christian on his journey, but turns back at the first hurdle?
a. Ignorance b. Faithful c. Pliable d. Talkative
- What is the Slough of Despond?
 a. a dangerous swamp
c. a monster on the path
b. Christian's home
d. A castle on a hill
- Who was Bunyan's primary audience?
a. nobles
c. atheists
 b. literature enthusiasts
d. humble, poor people
- Who are Prudence, Piety, and Charity?
a. fellow pilgrims
c. prisoners of the Giant Despair
 b. virgins at the Palace Beautiful
d. enemies on the path
- Where was John Bunyan when he began writing the book?
a. serving in the army
 c. prison
b. home
d. studying in a monastery
- What does Christian lose when he falls asleep after climbing the hill of Difficulty?
a. his burden
c. his fellow pilgrims
 b. his certificate of entry to the City
d. his Bible

Lesson 90: Pilgrim's Progress Quiz (cont.)

Lit & Comp I LA

- What type of literature is the book?
a. hyperbole b. epic poem c. play d. allegory
- With what is Apollyon's skin covered?
 a. scales b. hair c. silver d. boils
- What happens to Faithful at the trial in Vanity?
a. he is let go
 c. he is executed
b. he is sent to prison
d. he escapes
- Whom do the pilgrims save after killing Giant Good-slay?
 a. Pliable
c. Feeble-mind
b. Mercy
d. Great-heart
- What happens to Giant Despair's castle after he is killed?
a. it is left empty
c. it is taken over by other giants
 b. it is destroyed
d. it is used for lodging
- Whom does Standfast resist?
 a. Madam Bubble
c. Talkative
b. Giant Good-slay
d. Maul
- How does Christiana learn she will meet her master in the Celestial City?
a. an angel
c. another pilgrim
 b. a letter
d. a dream
- Where does Christian nearly die right before arriving in the City?
a. a desert b. mountains c. a river d. a castle

Lesson 90: Quotation Marks

Lit & Comp I LA

Place quotation marks where they are needed in the following sentences. You may also need to insert other punctuation and/or capitalization with the quotation marks. Record your grade out of 10.

- Yesterday we read the poem, "The Road Not Taken," by Robert Frost.
- "I thought it was a very interesting poem," said Sally.
- When talking about the poem, our teacher asked, "What does the road symbolize for you?"
- "Stop!" Heather shouted. "There is a car coming."
- "Tomorrow will be the first day of our Winter break," said Margo.
"Yes, I know," said Todd, "I am very excited."
"Me too," said Margo.
- My mother once said, "You cannot go outside and play until you eat all of your vegetables."

(continued on next page)

Lesson 90: Quotation Marks (cont.)

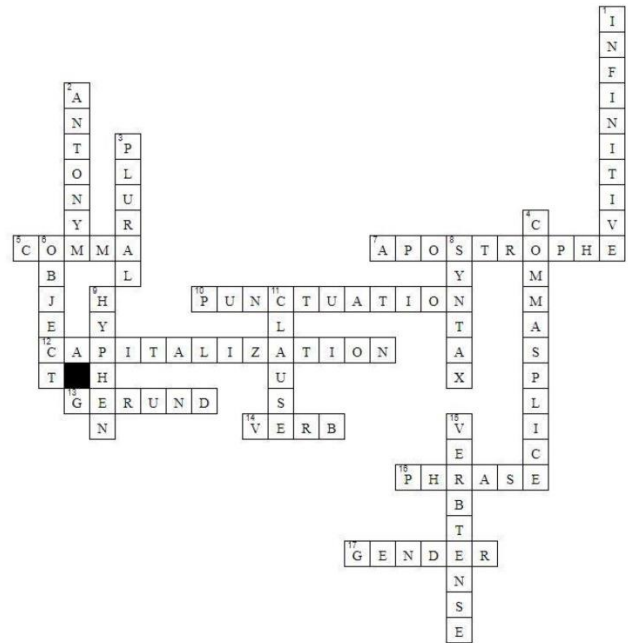
Lit & Comp I LA

- I find the quote by Oscar Wilde, "Memory is the diary that we all carry about with us," to be particularly poignant.
- "I do not want to go to school today," said Tommy.
- "Hey Mom," said the little girl, "I want all of those toys."
- Many inspirational graduation speeches include the quote, "Today is the first day of the rest of your life."

Lesson 91: Grammar Crossword

Lit & Comp I LA

Use these clues on the previous page to fill in the crossword puzzle. Utilize the word box to help you. This should be a review of grammar terms.



Lesson 92: Capitalization Quiz

Lit & Comp I LA

Find the capitalization errors in the sentences below. Record your score out of 10.

- Is your Mom coming to lunch with us?
 is mom Lunch
- I grew up in South Pasadena, california.
 i pasadena California
- please take the McDonald's receipt to your dad.
 Please mcdonald's Dad
- My firstborn, isaac, is graduating soon.
 Firstborn Isaac Graduating
- Grandma and grandpa are coming to town on Tuesday.
 grandma Grandpa tuesday
- Have you read *To kill a Mockingbird*?
 have to Kill
- The college town of Mount verson is a beautiful place.
 College mount Vernon
- Did you check the Grocery store on Main Street?
 grocery main street
- I think Jessie's birthday party will be at Chuck e. Cheese's.
 jessie's Birthday E.
- Do you have a Math test Friday?
 do math friday

Lesson 93: Apostrophe Quiz

Lit & Comp I LA

Choose the correct answer for the blanks below. Record your score out of 8.

- I _____ wait for all _____ to get here.
 cant'/yall can't/ya'll can't/y'all
- The twenty _____ grades were both good and bad.
 students' students student's
- When a _____ tail starts wagging, you know he's happy.
 dogs' dog's dogs
- The judge listened to the _____ complaint.
 peoples' peoples people's
- _____ are my son's favorite fruit
 Mandarins Mandarin's Mandarins'
- The kids are eagerly waiting for their three _____ arrival.
 cousins' cousins cousin's
- Please put this back in _____ place.
 its' it's its
- _____ a great thing when you love _____ job.
 lts/your lt's/your lt's/you're lts/you're

Lesson 94: Comma Quiz

Lit & Comp I LA

Cross out the erroneous commas or add in any missing commas below. Focus on the underlined areas. There is one error per sentence. Record your score out of 20.

- On our way ~~down to Georgia,~~ we counted 12 cows, 7 horses, and 99 billboards.
- Jan wasn't ready on time ~~because~~ she was up late with her daughter, whom the doctor just diagnosed with strep throat.
- The loud ~~whipping~~ wind blowing the trees made some frightening sounds.
- Running through the hallway, Ron stopped suddenly ~~because~~ he saw a teacher.
- To make it through the lecture, Kevin had to stare at the professor's nose, which somehow helped him pay attention.
- "Come over here," said Mom. "I think you're too close to the road," she added.
- The purple grape juice ~~and~~ crackers made for a tasty snack.
- Yelling for the bus to stop, Jaylen ran ~~after~~ it.
- Christopher was really hoping to make the team ~~so~~ he practiced a little extra each day if he had enough time.
- Ezra wore a new helmet ~~so~~ that he wouldn't get a head injury ~~as~~ he did tricks on his scooter.

(continued on next page)

Lesson 94: Comma Quiz (cont.)

Lit & Comp I LA

- The tomatoes are ripe, I think. The peppers, ~~however,~~ need more time.
- "I don't know what you mean," Briley," said Jenn, a quizzical look on her face.
- Shopping for groceries is such a tedious task ~~but~~ it's necessary for survival.
- Swimming laps, I hoped my fitness tracker would keep up, but I found out it's not waterproof.
- Rhonda, the brunette over there, wanted to see you if you have the time.
- Steph needed the green pencil, and Kaiya needed the blue pencil. Trying to stop an argument, Grant offered his pack of pencils for the girls to utilize.
- Wanting to please his dad, Chase washed the car by himself, but he forgot to rinse it off, so the soap bubbles dried ~~and~~ left marks on the windows.
- Daniel woke up early ~~and~~ got his work done. He wanted to go to the park, and he thought getting his work done early would help his cause.
- When Andrew came bounding around the corner, Jessica asked, "What's your hurry?"
- The overly ~~hungry~~ boys devoured the snacks, and then they ran off their energy.

Lesson 95: Quotation Mark Quiz

Lit & Comp I LA

Choose the sentence from each group that has the correct punctuation. Check your answers, and be sure you understand any mistakes you made.

- "Where have you been, Rebecca," asked Samuel?
 "Where have you been, Rebecca?" asked Samuel.
 "Where have you been, Rebecca," asked Samuel.
- "I'm sorry," Rebecca answered, "but I was walking the dog."
 "I'm sorry," Rebecca answered. "But I was walking the dog".
 "I'm sorry." Rebecca answered. "But I was walking the dog."
- "I wanted to go to the park," Samuel explained.
 "I wanted to go to the park," Samuel explained.
 "I wanted to go to the park", Samuel explained.
- "Oh" Rebecca exclaimed! "What a great idea!"
 "Oh," Rebecca exclaimed! "What a great idea!"
 "Oh!" Rebecca exclaimed. "What a great idea!"
- "Should we put on sunscreen?" Samuel asked.
 "Should we put on sunscreen?" asked Samuel.
 "Should we put on sunscreen," asked Samuel?
- "Yes," answered Rebecca, "and we should bring water."
 "Yes," answered Rebecca. "And we should bring water."
 "Yes," answered Rebecca, "And we should bring water."
- Samuel urged her "Let's hurry before all the swings are gone!"
 Samuel urged her, "Let's hurry before all the swings are gone!"
 Samuel urged her, "Let's hurry before all the swings are gone!"
- "I guess I didn't need to walk the dog. Let's bring him," Rebecca decided.
 "I guess I didn't need to walk the dog, let's bring him," Rebecca decided.
 "I guess I didn't need to walk the dog. Let's bring him." Rebecca decided.

Lesson 99: Figurative Writing

Lit & Comp I LA

Match the figurative writing terms to their definitions by filling in the blanks.

hyperbole	metaphor	simile	cliché	sensory details
-----------	----------	--------	--------	-----------------

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| <u>cliché</u> | words or phrases that have become overly familiar or common |
| <u>simile</u> | a comparison that uses like or as |
| <u>hyperbole</u> | exaggeration used to make a point |
| <u>metaphor</u> | a comparison between two unlike things that suggests they are similar |
| <u>sensory details</u> | using specific and descriptive words when describing the topic |

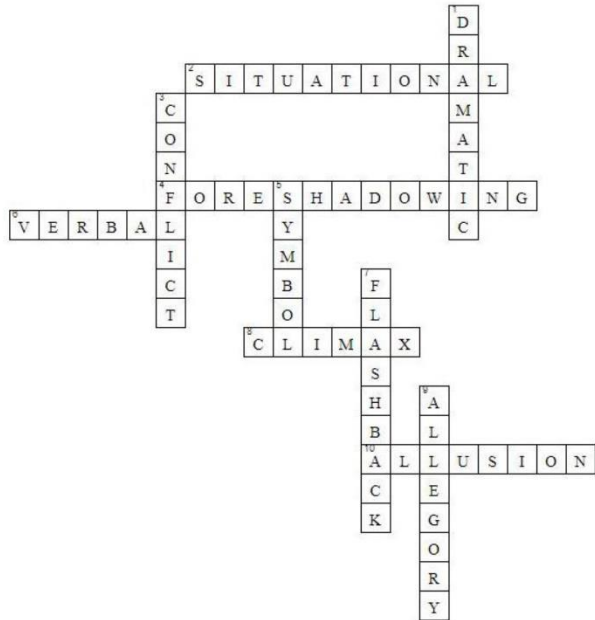
Read this example of a descriptive paragraph written by a fourth grader. Obviously a high school level paper would have even stronger language, but notice how you can picture the setting without even trying.

Scrumpy and Karen are best friends that live together in a little cottage in the woods. There are red, orange, white, yellow, and purple flowers surrounding the cottage. Trees with colorful leaves are on all sides of the house. They wake up every morning to the sound of birds chirping. When they open their mouths, they can almost taste the beautiful morning. They enjoy life at the cottage. Life is perfect.

Lesson 101: Literary Terms

Lit & Comp I LA

Finish and edit your descriptive essay. Give yourself a grade based on the rubric from lesson 100. Add 2 points if you finished on time. Now do this literary terms crossword puzzle. This is the end of a grading unit.



Lesson 103: Fact or Opinion

Lit & Comp I LA

Determine whether the following statements are fact or opinion and fill in the blanks with the correct term. Remember, a fact can be proven true or false. An opinion cannot be proven. Give yourself one point for each correct answer, for a total of 12 points possible.

- fact There are clouds in the sky.
- opinion Peanut butter is best with jelly.
- fact Atlanta is the capital of Georgia.
- opinion Running is the best way to exercise.
- opinion Everyone should own a dog.
- fact Valentine's Day is February 14th.
- fact Every year has 365 days. (Trick question. If you got it wrong, read the definition of a fact again.)
- opinion Baths are better than showers.
- opinion Peyton Manning is the best quarterback in the NFL.
- opinion Paris is the best city to visit when going to France.
- fact Whales need oxygen to live.
- fact In the United States, you must be 18 years old to drive. (Another trick question)

Lesson 111: Fact or Opinion

Lit & Comp I LA

Choose whether each statement is a fact or an opinion.

- Cats like milk. fact opinion
- Apples come from apple trees. fact opinion
- Strawberries are the best berries. fact opinion
- Insects have six legs. fact opinion
- It's easy to do a somersault. fact opinion
- Androids are better than iPhones. fact opinion
- Children are younger than teenagers. fact opinion
- Christmas is on December 25th. fact opinion
- Easter dinner should include ham. fact opinion
- Kwanzaa is fun to celebrate. fact opinion
- 50 is old. fact opinion
- Patios are usually made of concrete. fact opinion
- There are more black than pink cars. fact opinion
- It would be fun to go to the zoo every week. fact opinion
- Fall is the best season. fact opinion
- Homeschool is better than public school. fact opinion
- Some spiders are poisonous. fact opinion
- Most schools take a summer break. fact opinion
- Mashed potatoes are the best potatoes. fact opinion
- Fried food is unhealthy. fact opinion

Lesson 127: 20,000 Leagues Under the Sea

Lit & Comp I LA

You're going to write two paragraphs about the book and then take a quiz.

First paragraph: The motto on the dinner service is "moving in a moving thing." What does it mean? Why do you think it is appropriate?

- Total 5 points: Answer in complete sentences, and answer all of the questions.

Second paragraph: How does the second half of the book shape Nemo's character? What do you think of the character of Nemo at this point? Why? Give specific answers.

- Total 5 points: Answer in complete sentences, answer all of the questions, and include specifics.

Take the following quiz and record your score out of 15.

- When the book started, what was everyone concerned about?
 - a war
 - the cost of trade
 - an unknown sea creature
- Which government got involved in the problem and commissioned a ship?
 - France
 - United States
 - England
- What is the ship's name?
 - The Nautilus
 - The Abraham Lincoln
 - The Nemo
- Who commands the commissioned ship?
 - Captain Farragut
 - Captain Nemo
 - Captain Hook
- Who is thrown from the ship?
 - Ned Land
 - Conseil
 - Professor Aronnax
- Who went in after him?
 - Ned Land
 - Conseil
 - Professor Aronnax

(continued on next page)

Lesson 127: 20,000 Leagues Quiz (cont.)

Lit & Comp I LA

- What is Ned Land's occupation?
a. a doctor b. Aronnax's servant c. a harpooner/whaler
- What did Captain Nemo use against the natives who tried attacking the *Nautilus*?
 a. electricity b. torpedoes c. shields
- What are the Forests of Crespo?
 a. underwater forests claimed by Nemo b. a legend c. an island
- Who refused to go to the Forests of Crespo?
a. Conseil b. Professor Aronnax c. Ned Land
- Which character always agrees with Professor Aronnax?
 a. Conseil b. Captain Nemo c. Ned Land
- What was the mysterious light in the dark in Atlantis?
a. treasure b. a volcano c. another vessel
- What attacked Conseil?
a. a shark b. Captain Nemo c. an electric ray
- What type of sea creatures attacked the *Nautilus*?
a. sharks b. giant squid c. whales
- Where did the *Nautilus* get stuck in ice?
a. Alaska b. The Arctic c. The South Pole

Lesson 136: Poetry Terms

Lit & Comp I LA

Choose the poetry term that describes the line. This is a learning activity and will not be graded. Learn from your mistakes. (explanations in parentheses)

- She sells seashells by the seashore. (repeated beginning sounds)
 alliteration metaphor simile personification
- I've never seen a cat who liked to wear a hat. (like ending sounds)
 consonance rhyme rhythm assonance
- She wrapped me in the warm blanket of her hug. (direct comparison without using like or as)
 rhythm metaphor simile onomatopoeia
- The storm groaned on and on throughout the night. (giving human qualities to a non-human thing)
 rhythm consonance simile personification
- "Ding dong," "boom," and "snap" are examples of this. (words that sound like what they refer to)
 alliteration metaphor simile onomatopoeia
- She stood in the road and cried. (repeating ending consonant sounds – stood, road, cried)
 consonance rhyme rhythm assonance
- The light of the fire is quite a sight. (similar vowel sounds in non-rhyming words – light, fire, quite, sight)
 consonance metaphor simile assonance
- The repeated rhythm in poetry is known as this.
 rhyme meter lines stanza

Lesson 139: Poetic Devices

Lit & Comp I LA

Examples from "The Raven": alliteration – foul fiery, lamp light, velvet violet, swung Seraphim, foot falls, lost Lenore; rhyme – guessing/expressing, divining/reclining/lining, dense/censer, lent/sent; assonance – memories of Lenore

Poetic Devices	Example from "To Helen"
Alliteration – repeating the same sound Ex: She sells seashells by the seashore.	The weary, way-worn wanderer bore Thy hyacinth hair, thy classic face To the glory that was Greece
Rhyme – Uses similar sounding words Ex: I've never met a cat Who liked to wear a hat	1 st stanza: me, sea; yore, bore, shore 2 nd stanza: roam, home, Rome 3 rd stanza: niche, which; stand, hand, Land (none in the poem)
Onomatopoeia – words that sound like the noise they make Ex. bang, swish, pop	(none in the poem)
Personification – giving non-human objects human characteristics Ex. The wind screamed all night.	On desperate seas long wont to roam (line 6) (Wont implies conscious decision) (none in the poem)
Metaphor – Comparing two unlike things without using "like" or "as" Ex. My brothers are pigs at meal times.	(none in the poem)
Simile – Comparing two things using "like" or "as" Ex. My brothers eat like pigs.	Helen, thy beauty is to me/ like those Nicean barks of yore (lines 1-2) Lo! in yon brilliant window-niche/ How statue-like I see thee stand (10-11)
Allusion – a reference to another literary work, event, or person. Ex. With Herculean strength, he lifted it.	3 rd stanza – Psyche – she was a princess who married Eros (Cupid), the god of love. Zeus granted her the gift of immortality.

Lesson 144: Poetry Terms

Lit & Comp I LA

Review your poetry terms with these matching activities. In the first group match the word to its definition. In the second group, match the word to the example. Then take the graded quiz on the following page.

hyperbole imagery metaphor personification rhythm simile

- musical quality created by a pattern of beats rhythm
- language that engages the five senses. imagery
- extreme exaggeration hyperbole
- direct comparison between two unlike things metaphor
- comparing two things using "like" or "as" simile
- giving human qualities to a non-human thing personification

hyperbole irony metaphor onomatopoeia personification repetition

- crack, ding, boom onomatopoeia
- I'm so hungry, I could eat a horse. hyperbole
- Home again, home again, jiggy jig. repetition
- The tree was a giant, towering over the land. metaphor
- There was a fire at firehouse 27. irony
- Her eyes danced as she took in all of her gifts. personification

Lesson 144: Poetry Terms Quiz

Lit & Comp I LA

Take the quiz and record your score out of 11.

- Consonant sounds that repeat.
 consonance assonance rhyme
- The pattern of accented and unaccented syllables.
 rhyme scheme meter onomatopoeia
- Repeating similar ending sounds.
 rhyme simile assonance
- Repeating beginning consonant sounds.
 assonance personification alliteration
- A comparison of unlike things without using "like" or "as."
 simile metaphor imagery
- Giving human qualities to non-human things.
 personification alliteration onomatopoeia
- Repetition of similar vowel sounds.
 consonance assonance rhythm
- A comparison of unlike things using "like" or "as."
 simile metaphor imagery
- Words that imitate sounds.
 assonance alliteration onomatopoeia
- A description that engages the senses.
 simile metaphor imagery
- "Paragraphs" of a poem.
 lines stanzas meter

Lesson 161: (no LA Lessons 160) Earnest Quiz

Lit & Comp I LA

Answer these questions about *The Importance of Being Earnest*. Then do the writing assignment on the next page.

- With what are both Gwendolyn and Cecily obsessed?
 riches collecting bags the name Earnest
- Why do the two women fight?
 Gwendolyn makes fun of Cecily's name.
 They think they're engaged to the same man.
 Cecily throws food at Gwendolyn.
 Gwendolyn takes one of Cecily's dresses.
- What does Lady Bracknell find out that makes her like Cecily?
 Cecily is poor Cecily is wealthy Cecily is married
- What did Miss Prism accidentally switch?
 A book and a baby
 Nonfat milk and whole milk
 A cup of poison and a regular cup
 A designer purse and a plain purse
- What does Jack learn about himself?
 He is Gwendolyn's brother.
 He is Jewish.
 His name is Ernest.
 He doesn't learn anything.

Lesson 180: Final Exam

Lit & Comp I LA

Follow the directions and answer all of the questions. Record your score out of 50.

For questions 1 and 2, choose the option that has the subject bold and the verb underlined.

- Please** stop crying.
 - Please stop **crying**.
 - Please **stop** (your) crying.
 - (You)** Please stop crying.
- In** the living room I left my glasses.
 - In the living room I left my **glasses**.
 - In the **living room** I left my glasses.
 - In the **living room** I left my glasses.
- Many children are obedient.* What is the simple predicate?
 a. children b. many c. obedient d. are
- An independent clause connected to a dependent clause makes a _____.
 a. simple sentence b. compound sentence c. complex sentence
- Two independent clauses connected to each other with a conjunction or semicolon make a _____.
 a. simple sentence b. compound sentence c. complex sentence

Determine what the underlined words are in numbers 6 and 7.

- The baby's giggling and laughing lifted my mood.
 a. gerunds b. participles c. infinitives

(continued on next page)

Lesson 180: Final Exam (cont.)

Lit & Comp I LA

- The giggling, laughing baby lifted my mood.
 a. gerunds b. participles c. infinitives

Match the types of writing to their description for numbers 8-11.

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| <u>B</u> 8. In this type, often figurative language is used. | A. Expository |
| <u>A</u> 9. This type states the main idea and explains all pieces or steps thoroughly. | B. Descriptive |
| <u>C</u> 10. This type ends with a strong argument, summary, or call for action. | C. Persuasive |
| <u>D</u> 11. This type of writing presents events in a clear, chronological order. | D. Narrative |

What type of sentence is this?

- She needed more candy for an egg hunt, she went to the store.
 a. run-on b. complete sentence c. fragment

Which choice has the correct capitalization?

- "Get out your lunches," she instructed, "And let's eat."
 "Get out your lunches," she instructed, "and let's eat."
- The Civil War made enemies of the north and the south.
 The Civil War made enemies of the North and the South.

(continued on next page)

Lesson 180: Final Exam (cont.)

Lit & Comp I LA

Which choice correctly rewrites the sentence?

15. The cat played with the toy that was given to it.

- The cat played with its toy.
- The cat played with it's toy.

16. The weather forecasts for the five states looked grim.

- The five state's weather forecasts looked grim.
- The five states' weather forecasts looked grim.
- The five states weather forecasts looked grim.

Fill in the quotation marks in numbers 17-18.

17. "If you had one wish," my mom asked, "what would it be?"

18. "Wait!" the cashier shouted. "You forgot a bag!"

Which word has the capitalization error in it in numbers 19-20?

19. Do you have a History test Monday?

- history
- monday
- no error

20. Mom and dad said we need to be quiet tonight.

- mom
- Dad
- no error

Choose the correct choice for each sentence in numbers 21-23.

21. When a _____ tail starts wagging, you know it's happy.

- dogs'
- dog's
- dogs

(continued on next page)

Lesson 180: Final Exam (cont.)

Lit & Comp I LA

22. The _____ voices were heard and the measure passed.

- peoples'
- peoples
- people's

23. _____ are my son's favorite fruit.

- Bananas
- Banana's
- Bananas'

Choose the sentence that is punctuated correctly in numbers 24-25.

24. "Can I come with you to the store?" Peter asked.

- "Can I come with you to the store?" Peter asked.
- "Can I come with you to the store," Peter asked?

25. "Yes," answered Joseph, "but I'm leaving right now."

- "Yes." answered Joseph. "But I'm leaving right now."
- "Yes," answered Joseph, "But I'm leaving right now."

Choose whether the statements are fact or opinion for numbers 26-29.

26. There are birds in the tree.

- fact
- opinion

27. Watermelon is the worst candy flavor.

- fact
- opinion

28. Tea is better with sugar.

- fact
- opinion

29. Christmas is December 25th.

- fact
- opinion

(continued on next page)

Lesson 180: Final Exam (cont.)

Lit & Comp I LA

Choose the correct term for each sentence for numbers 30-34.

30. The chair groaned under the weight of the big dog.

- rhythm
- consonance
- simile
- personification

31. He stood on his head and laughed.

- consonance
- rhyme
- rhythm
- assonance

32. Do you see the tree with the green leaves?

- consonance
- metaphor
- simile
- assonance

33. The pattern of accented and unaccented syllables.

- rhyme scheme
- meter
- onomatopoeia

34. A description that engages the senses.

- simile
- metaphor
- imagery

Match the word to its definition for numbers 35-38.

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| <u>A</u> 35. Away from the audience; above | A. Upstage |
| <u>C</u> 36. The actor's left when facing the audience | B. Downstage |
| <u>D</u> 37. The actor's right when facing the audience | C. Stage Left |
| <u>B</u> 38. Toward the audience; below | D. Stage Right |

The final 3 questions should be answered in a brief essay (paragraph). Support your answers. Each question is worth 4 points for a total of 12 across the essays. Use the rubric to score your essays.

(continued on next page)