

Grammar Practice for Final Exam - AK

Part 1: Phrases

Directions: Identify the underlined part.

1. In the past, I have met my friend behind the mall because it was easier.
a. prepositional phrase **b. verb phrase** c. infinitive
2. I will go to Maine this summer.
a. prepositional phrase **b. verb phrase** c. infinitive
3. I love swimming in a pool during the summer, but I do not like swimming in a lake.
a. **prepositional phrase** b. verb phrase c. infinitive
4. I get to travel in my favorite place, Colorado, only two times a year.
a. prepositional phrase b. verb phrase **c. infinitive**
5. The dog and cat were chasing each other around the house when they knocked the lamp over.
a. prepositional phrase **b. verb phrase** c. infinitive
6. In the meadow lay three fawns hiding from the hunters.
a. **prepositional phrase** b. verb phrase c. infinitive
7. Emily was bitten by mosquitos all night; she has 14 bites on her leg.
a. prepositional phrase **b. verb phrase** c. infinitive

Part 2: Clauses v. Phrases

Directions: Identify the correct answer

I'm trying to buy a plane ticket to Italy. If I buy the ticket, my mom will pay for the rest of the trip. So

1

every day after school, I go to my neighbor's house to babysit. I think I'll have enough money by

2

December because she pays me a lot.

3

1. a. Independent Clause **b. Dependent Clause** c. Phrase
2. a. Independent Clause b. Dependent Clause **c. Phrase**
3. a. Independent Clause **b. Dependent Clause** c. Phrase

When I jumped from the roof, I landed on a rose bush and broke my leg. If all had gone as planned, I
4
would have landed safely in the pool. I guess I miscalculated the distance. After that stunt, I
5 6
can assure you I will *never* jump from a roof again!
7

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| 4. a. Independent Clause | b. Dependent Clause | c. Phrase |
| 5. a. Independent Clause | b. Dependent Clause | c. Phrase |
| 6. a. Independent Clause | b. Dependent Clause | c. Phrase |
| 7. a. Independent Clause | b. Dependent Clause | c. Phrase |

Part 5: Editing and Revising

Directions: Read the passage below and then select the BEST answer.

Excerpt from “The World’s First Superstar” in *Scholastic* Magazine

(1) Jumbo was the most famous creature in the world. (2) He lived in the 1800’s. (3) As a young elephant, he was the star attraction of one of the world’s first modern zoos, the London Zoological Gardens. (4) Queen Victoria visited him regularly, feeding him sweet rolls made by her personal chef. (5) Children would line up for hours in the rain for a chance to ride on his back. (6) In 1882, Jumbo came to America after he was purchased by circus owner P.T. Barnum. (7) Barnum was a brilliant showman. (8) He made Jumbo into an even bigger star. (9) He called him “the **colossus** of elephants, the biggest and most famous animal in the world!” (10) He sent Jumbo on a tour across the country in “Jumbo’s Palace Car,” a luxurious private railcar painted red and gold. (11) Jumbo earned millions for Barnum and became a true **phenomenon**. (12) His picture was everywhere – in newspapers and magazines, even on packages of sewing thread, baking powder, and cigars. (13) Jumbo was probably born in the area that is now Ethiopia, in Africa. (14) Today, African elephants are endangered. (15) Hunting them is illegal. (16) But in the mid-1800s, when Jumbo was born. (17) The soulful trumpeting of elephants rang out in all corners of the African continent. (18) Large herds stomped through jungles, forests, savannas, and deserts.

(19) It is likely that hunters killed Jumbo's mother for her ivory. (20) A helpless calf, Jumbo was sold to an animal dealer who chained him, packed him into a crate, and shipped him by boat to Europe. (21) Many animals died during such miserable voyages, but Jumbo survived. (22) He was sold to a zoo in Paris called Jardin des Plantes.

1. What is the tone of the **first 2** paragraphs?
 - a. Sad
 - b. Regretful
 - c. Informative
 - d. Nostalgic
2. In sentence 9, what does the word **colossus** most likely mean?
 - a. Small
 - b. Average
 - c. Best
 - d. Gigantic
3. In sentence 11, what does the word **phenomenon** most likely mean?
 - a. Something that is impressive
 - b. Something that is natural
 - c. Something that is plain
 - d. Something that is wealthy
4. What is the tone of the **last 2** paragraphs?
 - a. Informative
 - b. Exciting
 - c. Disapproving
 - d. Happy
5. Is the underlined section in sentence 16 a _____:
 - a. Phrase
 - b. Clause
6. Which of the following is a central idea for the *last 2* paragraphs?
 - a. Jumbo is a superstar.
 - b. Jumbo was captured by hunters.
 - c. The story of Jumbo.
 - d. Jumbo made it to safety.

Research Practice:

1. Which source would give the most information on *Stonehenge*?
 - a. Realistic-fiction novel
 - b. Newspaper article
 - c. Diary of a traveler
 - d. Encyclopedia
2. Give an example of a primary source for the above topic: photos
3. Give an example of a secondary source for the above topic: article about Stonehenge
4. Which source would give the most reliable information on *The Aztec Indians*?
 - a. Newspaper article
 - b. Website created by a 7th grader
 - c. Historical-fiction novel
 - d. Documentary about North American Indians

5. Give an example of a primary source for the above topic: artifact from the tribe, interview

6. Give an example of a secondary source for the above topic: retelling of a story

7. What is the purpose of an index?

- a. Lists all the chapters and divisions of the book
- b. Lists all the vocabulary and their definitions used in the book
- c. Lists the location of all the key concepts/topics in a book
- d. Provides a background on the author

8. What is the purpose of the table of contents?

- a. Lists all the chapters and divisions of the book
- b. Lists all the vocabulary and their definitions used in the book
- c. Lists the location of all the key concepts/topics in a book
- d. Provides a background on the author

9. What is the purpose of a glossary?

- a. Lists all the chapters and divisions of the book
- b. Lists all the vocabulary and their definitions used in the book
- c. Lists the location of all the key concepts/topics in a book
- d. Provides a background on the author

10. What attributes of an informational text article would give additional information to the reader?

- a. Titles
- b. Subtitles
- c. Pictures & Captions
- d. Charts/Graphs
- e. Maps

11. Which source(s) would I use if I were researching *Benjamin Franklin*?

Books (biographies) and reference materials

12. Which of the following would I use if I were looking for the meaning of a word in chapter 12 of the book I was reading?

table of contents index glossary

13. Which of the following would I use if I were looking for the topics covered in a book?

table of contents index glossary

14. Which of the following would I use if I were looking for the page a topic was discussed?

table of contents index glossary

Mythology- Answer document

1. Genre:

- a. Incorrect: While the text has some attributes of fantasy (supernatural powers, magic), it takes place on Earth and the character represents a real group of people (the Celts)
- b. Incorrect: There is no use of advanced technology that is the main attribute of sci-fi texts
- c. Incorrect: While the text discusses a real place/population, the text is not situated in any real historical period and/or features historical figures
- d. Correct: Features supernatural forces (gods, bodily transformations) that unifies a people/group (explains the conquering of the Celts)

2. Climax:

- a. Correct: The climax is the most suspenseful (tense) moment in a story
- b. Incorrect: A “best” part of a text depends on the reader—some readers may think the climax is the worst part of a text.
- c. Incorrect: the climax does not have to occur in the middle of a text

3. Conflict

- a. Incorrect: Society is not forcing Cuchulainn or Medb to do anything they don't already want to do
- b. Incorrect: Cuchulainn does not face off against a natural force (storm, animals, earthquake, etc)
- c. Correct: Cuchulainn is battling Medb, and both use supernatural forces against one another

4. Who was Cuchulainn's bitter enemy? (recall)

- a. Morrigan
- b. Queen Medb
- c. Ulster

5. Motive

- a. Correct: Morrigan was rejected and the three sorcerers' father was killed by Cuchulainn—they want to “get even” with him.
- b. Incorrect: There is no mention of Morrigan and the daughters being friendly with Medb
- c. Incorrect: The women would not harm Cuchulainn if they loved him
- d. Incorrect: While spite means “a desire to hurt”, the women have a *reason* behind wanting to hurt him (REVENGE)

6. How many days was it before people would approach Cuchulainn's dead body? (recall)

- a. one day
- b. 2 days
- c. 3 days
- d. never

Part 6: Vocabulary Practice

Directions: Select the correct definition for the word that is underlined in the sentence by reading the dictionary definitions provided in the box.

1. The boy moped around the house when he lost privileges to his Xbox.

moped – (v)1. to be sunk in dejection or listless apathy; sulk; brood. (v)2. to make dejected, listless, or apathetic. (n)1. a motorized bicycle that has pedals in addition to a low powered gasoline engine designed for low-speed operation. (n)2. a person who mopes.

- a. (v)1
b. (v)2
c. (n)1
d. (n)2

2. I held onto the loom to help me balance my body while entering the floating boat.

loom – (v)1. to weave something on a loom. (n)1. a hand-operated or power-driven apparatus for weaving fabrics. (n)2. the art or process of weaving. (n)3. the part of an oar between the blade and handle.

- a. (v)1
b. (n)1
c. (n)2
d. (n)3

3. He harbored ill feelings towards his brother, who once tortured him as a child.

harbor – (v)1. to give shelter to. (v)2. to keep or hold in the mind; maintain; entertain. (n)1. a part of a body of water along the shore, deep enough for a ship to anchor and which provides protection from the wind, waves, or currents. (n)2. any place of shelter or refuge.

- a. (v)1
b. (v)2
c. (n)1
d. (n)2

4. The bird craned its neck to watch the fish as it swam away.

crane – (v)1. to stretch out one's neck, especially to see better. (v)2. to hesitate at danger or difficulty. (n)1. any large, wading bird characterized by long legs, bill and neck. (n)2. a device for lifting heavy weight in suspension.

- a. (v)1
b. (v)2
c. (n)1
d. (n)2

5. The **dreaded** mid-term exam was unavoidable for the 7th grade students.

dread – (v)1. to fear greatly; be in extreme apprehension of. (v)2. to be reluctant to do; meet; see. (n)1. a person or thing dreaded. (adj)1. greatly feared; frightful; terrible.

- a. (v)1
b. (v)2
c. (n)1
d. (adj)1

6. I need to see your battle **plan** before we leave.

plan- (v)1. to draw or make a diagram of. (n)1. a design or scheme of arrangement. (n)2. a formal program for a specific benefit or need. (n)3. a scheme or method of acting, doing, proceeding, making, etc., develop in advance.

- a. (v)1
b. (n)1
c. (n)2
d. (n)3

7. The **monitor** alerted the residents that the carbon-monoxide level was too high in their home.

monitor- (n)1. a person appointed to supervise students, applicants, etc., taking an examination, chiefly to prevent cheating; proctor. (n)2. something that serves to remind or give warning. (n)3. a device for observing, detecting, or recording. (n)4. a receiving apparatus used in various parts so an audience can watch a recorded portion of a show.

- a. (n)1
b. (n)2
c. (n)3
d. (n)4

8. I will do this for you, but know it's with **reservations**.

reservation- (n)1. an arrangement to secure accommodations.(n)2. a tract of public land set apart for a special purpose. (n)3. an exception or qualification made silently. (n)4. the act of keeping back, withholding, or setting apart.

- a. (n)1
b. (n)2
c. (n)3
d. (n)4

9. Is the knife **fine** enough to carve the turkey well?

fine- (*adj*)1. of superior or best quality; of highest grade. (*adj*)2. consisting of minute particles. (*adj*)3. very thin or slender. (*adj*)4. keen or sharp, as a tool.

a. (*adj*)1

b. (*adj*)2

c. (*adj*)3

d. (*adj*)4

10. You seem very **down** today.

down – (*adv*)1. in a sitting or laying position. (*prep*)1. in a descending or remote location. (*adj*)1. downcast; depressed; dejected. (*n*)1. a turn for the worse; reverse.

a. (*adv*)1

b. (*prep*)1

c. (*adj*)1

d. (*n*)1