

Key!

Grammar Practice

Name Class Date

10.5 Present and Past Tenses

Key Information

The **present tense** of a verb names an action that happens regularly. It can also express a general truth.

The mail **arrives** at 1:00 P.M.

The **past tense** of a verb names an action that already happened.

Yesterday the mail **arrived** late.

A. Distinguishing Between Verbs in Past and Present Tense

Read the following paragraph, and decide whether each numbered, underlined verb is written in the present tense or in the past tense. Write your answers in the space provided below the reading selection.

Fish, flowers, and landscapes (1.) are the subjects of paintings by Joseph Raffael, a California painter. Raffael (2.) experimented with color and light in many of his works. (3.) Examine his paintings. They (4.) have very bright colors. In the painting *Joseph and Reuben*, which he (5.) painted in 1984, Raffael (6.) used a strong contrast between darkness and light. This technique (7.) is different from that in his other paintings. It (8.) gives the painting the look of a snapshot.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <u>Present</u> | 5. <u>Past</u> |
| 2. <u>Past</u> | 6. <u>Past</u> |
| 3. <u>Present</u> | 7. <u>Present</u> |
| 4. <u>Present</u> | 8. <u>Present</u> |

B. Writing Verbs in Present and Past Tenses

Write two sentences each for the verbs *jump* and *walk*. Follow the guidelines in parentheses.

- (present tense) _____

- (past tense) _____

- (present tense) _____

- (past tense) _____

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17.1-3 Using Troublesome Words

Key Information

English contains a number of confusing expressions. By studying the most common ones, you can learn to use these troublesome words correctly. One common mistake occurs when you confuse two words that are spelled similarly.

Quiet means "calm" or "still."

Quite means "completely."

You may also confuse words that sound the same.

Their is the possessive form of *they*.

They're is the contraction of *they are*.

A. Choosing the Correct Word

Underline the correct word or words in parentheses.

1. (Bring, Take) me the picture you painted last week.
2. The judges might (choose, chose) it for the art contest.
3. (Lay, Lie) it on the table so that everyone can see it.
4. (Many, Much) of the contestants are submitting two works of art.
5. (Their, They're) all hoping to win a prize.
6. (Who's, Whose) painting will win first place?

B. Identifying Troublesome Words

Underline the correct word in parentheses.

1. Everyone (accept, except) Marla enjoyed the art show.
2. She was (all ready, already) to leave at seven o'clock.
3. (Its, It's) a shame she missed the mime troupe.
4. (Their, They're) performance preceded the awards ceremony.
5. Marla would not even wait for the curtain to (rise, raise).
6. (Theirs, There's) a lot to see if one is patient.
7. (Less, Fewer) students attended than I expected.
8. Marla thought the show was (to, too) boring.

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13.1 Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases

Answers

Key Information

A **preposition** is a word that relates a noun or a pronoun to some other word in a sentence.

The bus **with** a flag is ours.

Refer to page 487 of your textbook for commonly used prepositions.

A **prepositional phrase** is a group of words that begins with a preposition and ends with a noun or pronoun, which is called the **object of the preposition**.

The team is going to a **meet**.

A. Identifying Prepositional Phrases and Objects of Prepositions

Write each prepositional phrase, underlining the preposition twice and the object of the preposition once.

1. The rumor spread throughout the school during the morning. _____
2. The parakeet with red-tipped wings escaped from the cage. _____
3. Before the invention of electric lights, people used candles. _____
4. The sled sped down the hill and into the snowman. _____
5. Do you remember the name of the lead singer for that group? _____
6. Jennifer laid the crystal bowl on the counter with great care. _____
7. My book is on the table by my bed. _____
8. With the acorn in its mouth the squirrel ran up the tree. _____
9. What do you think about the quality of television? _____
10. The salad consisted of various fruits. _____
11. The perfume smelled like vanilla. _____
12. The birds flew high above the treetops. _____

B. Using Prepositional Phrases

Use each of the given prepositional phrases in a sentence. Sentences will vary.

1. like a tiger _____
2. up the tree _____
3. near the finish line _____
4. between the houses _____

Pronoun-Antecedent Agreement

Form A

An antecedent is the noun or pronoun to which a pronoun refers. A pronoun must agree with its antecedent in person, number, and gender. When a singular indefinite pronoun is the antecedent of another pronoun, the second pronoun must be singular. Singular indefinite pronouns include *anybody, anyone, each, either, everybody, everyone, neither, nobody, no one, one, somebody, someone*.

Neither (singular) of the girls remembered *her* (singular) report.

Singular antecedents joined by *or* or *nor* are referred to by a singular pronoun. Collective nouns may take either a singular or a plural pronoun depending on meaning. When the antecedent is a noun that may be either masculine or feminine, it is acceptable to use the phrase *his* or *her* to refer to it.

Either Damien or Jason lost *his* jacket.

The *jury* disagree with *their* foreman. (Jury members act individually.)

The *jury* reached *its* decision. (The jury is a unified whole.)

Everyone should hand in *his* or *her* paper.

A. Identifying Antecedents

In each sentence below, write a **P** over the pronoun and an **A** over the antecedent.

1. The horse threw its rider onto the ground.
2. Freshmen can try out for the debate team if they are so inclined.
3. Sometimes typists place carbon paper in their typewriters to make extra copies.
4. The museum displayed its collection of early Americana.
5. Neither Peter nor Peter's mother can read his sister's handwriting.

B. Making Pronouns and Antecedents Agree

If a boldfaced pronoun does not agree with its antecedent, write the proper pronoun in the blank. If a pronoun agrees with its antecedent, write **Correct**.

1. Several of the photography students entered **his or her** self-portraits in a contest. their
2. Neither Anton nor Juan wants **their** painting sold at the exhibit. correct
3. Each of the clubs will present **their** own program on Friday. its
4. The ballet troupe is having **their** picture taken. its
5. Did anyone claim the book as **theirs**? correct
6. The cast went **their** separate ways when the play ended. correct
7. Ten tourists waited patiently in line for **his or her** tickets. their
8. Either Annie or Jane will give **their** report today. correct
9. Everyone came up after class to pick up **his or her** tickets. their
10. Susan and Linette invited me to go fishing on **their** boat. correct

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20.1

Using the Period and Other End Marks

Key Information

Answers

Use different end marks with different types of sentences.

Use a **period** at the end of declarative and imperative sentences.

The bus stops here.
Drop your fare in the box.

Use a **question mark** at the end of an interrogative sentence.

Does this bus go downtown?

Use an **exclamation point** at the end of an exclamatory sentence and after an interjection.

How late I am!
Wow!

Using End Marks

Insert the correct end marks after each of the following sentences and interjections. In the space provided, identify the type of sentence by writing *declarative*, *imperative*, *interrogative*, or *exclamatory*. Identify any *interjections*.

1. The detective looked for clues to solve the crime. declarative
2. Answer my questions truthfully. imperative
3. Don't forget your lunch. imperative
4. How much does the chicken sandwich cost? interrogative
5. Gee! interjection
6. What an incredible effort you made! exclamatory
7. My key was sitting on the kitchen table. declarative
8. Has anyone seen my key ring? interrogative
9. How lucky I am that you found these! exclamatory
10. Whew! interjection
11. Have you ever played on a soccer team? interrogative
12. What great stamina those athletes have! exclamatory

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19.1-2 Capitalization I

Answers

Key Information

Capitalize the first word of every sentence and the first word of every direct quotation.

The girl exclaimed, "The flowers are lovely!"

For a sentence with an interrupted quotation, capitalize the first word after the interruption only if it begins a new sentence.

Capitalize the first word in the salutation and closing of a letter.

Dear Mary,

Your friend,

Capitalize the names of people, their initials, titles, and degrees.

Hello, Sergeant Holman.

Anjanette Jackson, Ph.D.

Capitalize words that show family relationships when used as titles, or substitutes for a name but not after a possessive.

Yesterday Father saw Cousin Sally, my favorite cousin.

Always capitalize the pronoun *I*.

Using Capital Letters

Underline each letter that should be capitalized.

1. "i want to learn to ski," said christy, "so i'm taking skiing lessons after school."
2. wolfgang mozart wrote symphonies for full orchestra," explained ms. beil.
"he also wrote concertos for small groups of instruments."
3. general eisenhower was elected president in 1952.
4. "my grandmother sends me a present for my birthday every year," said angie.
5. tom said, "the dance will be held next week."
6. "dear aunt irma," the letter began.
7. i'll sign the letter, "with love from your niece."
8. uncle lawrence is mother's brother.
9. the nurse brought dr. perez the charts.
10. "will that be all, captain?" asked the ship's chief engineer.
11. the nameplate on her desk read marta guerra, m.d.
12. the case was brought before judge gorbea.
13. the invitation was addressed to mr. and mrs. martinez.
14. mr. thomas said that he would like music lessons.

Using Capital Letters

- Capitalize the first word of a sentence and of each line of poetry.
EXAMPLES: Sharon wrote a poem. It began as follows:
One cold and starry night
We saw the night birds taking flight.
- Capitalize the first word of a quotation.
EXAMPLE: Ms. Barnes said, "Everyone should learn a poem."
- Capitalize the first, last, and all important words in the titles of books, chapters, poems, stories, songs, plays, movies, magazines, TV shows, newspapers, and works of art.
EXAMPLES: "The Necklace"; The Call of the Wild; Wheel of Fortune; Newsweek
- Capitalize all proper nouns.
EXAMPLES: Lanelle Smith; Aunt Joann, Main Street, Africa, Minnesota, Rocky Mountains, New Year's Day, August, Kennedy High School, *Sea Voyager*
- Capitalize all proper adjectives. A proper adjective is an adjective that is made from a proper noun.
EXAMPLES: the French language, Chinese food, Japanese tourists
- Capitalize the pronoun I and all contractions with I.
EXAMPLES: I, I'm, I'll, I've, I'd



Circle each letter that should be capitalized. Write the capital letter above it.

1. once i heard someone say, "poems can be beautiful, sad, exciting, or funny."
2. do you know who wrote "the charge of the light brigade"?
3. The british ship *titanic* sank on its first trip from england to the united states.
4. The missouri river flows through pierre, south dakota.
5. "what time does the game start?" asked darrell.
6. as he turned on the TV, dave said, "the tonight show is my favorite program."
7. the first law course offered by an american college was taught by george wythe.
8. he taught many famous people, including thomas jefferson and james monroe.
9. the song "the battle hymn of the republic" was written by julia ward howe.
10. that movie, i missed, a league of their own, is on television tonight.
11. he asked, "have you ever seen hoover dam?"
12. we ate at a german restaurant in new ulm, texas.
13. sequoia national park is on the western slope of the sierra nevada mountains in california.
14. i like a play by william shakespeare called romeo and juliet.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Literary Terms Diagnostic

Each term will be used only once, so cross out the words as you go!

~~alliteration~~

~~allusion~~

~~antagonist~~

~~climax~~

~~conflict~~

~~denouement~~

~~first person~~

~~foreshadowing~~

~~metaphor~~

~~mood~~

~~onomatopoeia~~

~~personification~~

~~plot~~

~~protagonist~~

~~setting~~

~~simile~~

~~symbol~~

~~theme~~

~~third person limited~~

~~third person omniscient~~

~~tone~~

1. The climax is the most exciting point in a story.
2. The time and place of the action in a literary work is called the setting.
3. conflict is a struggle between opposing forces, such as two people fighting or the problem in the story.
4. The denouement is any events that occur after the resolution in a story.
5. Foreshadowing is the use of clues that suggest or predict what will occur later in the story.
6. A writer's attitude toward his or her subject is called the tone.
7. Mood is the feeling created in the reader by the literary work.
8. The theme is the central message of a literary work. It is a generalization about human beings or about life.
9. A/an allusion is a reference to a well-known person, place, event, literary work, or work of art.
10. Anything that stands for or represents something else is called a/an symbol.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Literary Terms Diagnostic (Continued)

11. alliteration is the repetition of initial consonant sounds. An example is: "What happens to a dream deferred? Does it dry up like a raisin in the sun?"
12. onomatopoeia is the use of words that imitate sounds. Examples are: crash, bang, clang.
13. Personification is a type of figurative language in which a non-human subject is given human characteristics. An example is: "Sorrow walked through my door and sat down next to me."
14. A/an metaphor is a figure of speech in which two things are compared without the use of "like" or "as." Example: "On the football team, the defensive line was a concrete wall."
15. A/an simile is a figure of speech in which two things are compared with the use of "like" or "as." Example: "On the football team, the defensive line was as solid as a concrete wall."
16. The protagonist is the main character in a literary work.
17. The antagonist is the character or force in conflict with the main character in a literary work.
18. The 3rd limited point of view is when a character tells the story, and the reader knows only what this character feels and sees.
19. The 3rd omniscient point of view is when a voice outside of the work tells the story, and the reader can tell what any character thinks or feels.
20. The plot is the sequence of events, or what happens, in a story.

Answers will vary.

Isn't it Ironic?

Name _____

Period _____

What is irony? Irony is the contrast between an appearance or an expectation about something and the reality of that thing. Irony also often involves some form of deceit, duplicity, or hypocrisy, be it intentional or accidental.

Type of Irony	Definition:	Example:	Explanation:	Your Turn:
Verbal	Words are used to suggest the opposite of what is meant (sarcasm).	When Bob points out the obvious, Joe exclaims: "Wow, you're a regular Einstein!"	Joe is deceiving and mocking Bob by calling him a genius, when what he really means, is that he is not smart.	
Dramatic	When the reader/audience knows something that the character does not know. What appears to be true to the character is not what the reader/audience knows to be true.	In a typical horror movie move, the scared babysitter runs to hide in the basement and bolts the door behind her, but we already know the killer is waiting behind the boiler with an axe.	The babysitter thinks she's doing the smart thing by hiding and locking the bolt, but we know it's the worst thing she could possibly do.	
Situational	When an event occurs that directly contradicts expectations.	An ambulance rushing to the scene of a car accident runs over one of the victims who had been crawling across the street to get away from the wreckage.	The ambulance's intention is clearly to rescue and help the victim, but instead it causes harm (the opposite of its purpose).	

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20.2 Using Commas I

Key Information

Use commas to separate three or more words, phrases, or clauses in a series.

The market sells corn, peas, and squash.

Use a comma after an introductory word.

No, I have never tried turnips.

Use a comma after two or more introductory prepositional phrases.

At the end of the play, the actors took a bow.

Use a comma after introductory participles and introductory participial phrases.

Gazing at the clouds, I saw figures changing shape.

Use commas to set off words that interrupt the flow of thought.

This pencil, I believe, belongs to you.

Use commas to set off names used in direct address.

Chen, what is the answer?

Answers

A. Using Commas

Add commas where needed.

1. Waking from a sound sleep, I felt groggy.
2. Mr. Ramos will the jazz band meet after school today?
3. The treasure chest held emeralds, diamonds, and rubies.
4. In the aisle with the baked goods, you will find the bread crumbs.

B. Using Commas in Sentences

Write four sentences about an event you recently attended. Use commas according to the directions in parentheses. Sentences will vary.

1. (between items in a series) _____

2. (after an introductory word) _____

3. (after two or more introductory prepositional phrases) _____

4. (to set off a name used in direct address) _____

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20.3 Using Commas II

Key Information

Use commas correctly in sentences with clauses.

Use a comma before *and*, *or*, or *but* when they join main clauses.

The bus for New York was leaving at noon, **and** I intended to be on it.

Use a comma after an adverb clause that introduces a sentence. Adverb clauses begin with subordinating conjunctions such as *after*, *although*, *as*, *because*, *before*, *if*, *since*, *unless*, *when*, *whenever*, and *while*.

If the rain stops, we are going to World of Fun.

Do not use a comma before an adverb clause at the end of a sentence.

ANSWERS

A. Using Commas with Clauses

Add commas where needed. If a sentence does not need a comma, write *correct* in the space provided.

1. Light rays enter the eye through the lens, and the lens bends them. _____
2. The sun was shining when the climbers started up the mountain. correct _____
3. Whenever we looked at each other, we started to laugh. _____
4. Although Gabriella had lived near the ocean all her life, she had never learned to swim. _____
5. After the librarian charges the books on the computer, she stamps them with the date. _____
6. We will pass the motion unless anyone objects. correct _____

B. Writing Sentences with Clauses

Write a complete sentence beginning with the indicated subordinating conjunctions. Sentences will vary.

1. Although _____

2. Whenever _____

3. Since _____

4. Unless _____

RETEACH REMEDIATION ANSWER KEY

ANALYZE CRAFT AND STRUCTURE CHARACTERS AND CHARACTERIZATION

Possible responses:

1. The physical description gives Freda glaring eyes and a thin, hard mouth—signs of intense displeasure. Her sighing and foot-stomping support that characterization, too. Then, after reading the note, the description indicates that she sees that the view is nice, and she smiles—a sign of acceptance.
2. Freda has anger at being in the new house, some sympathy for her parents' concern, recognition that the house is really OK despite her hatred of it, and surprise at how angry she looks. The evidence is in the thoughts and words that the narrator reveals.

PRACTICE REMEDIATION ANSWER KEY

ANALYZE CRAFT AND STRUCTURE CHARACTERS AND CHARACTERIZATION

Possible responses:

1. The descriptions reveal that Alex is a very orderly, somewhat small boy of 14; that he loves old things and has numerous collections; and that he feels anger at his younger brother, which is not typical of him. The descriptions reveal that Sam is 11 but large for his age and that he is careless and irresponsible. Sam becomes upset and cries when he realizes the damage he has done, which is unusual behavior for him.
2. The characters' dialogue reveals Sam's distress over the damage he has caused and Alex's attempt to calm and forgive him.
3. Alex seems the more conflicted brother: He is furious with Sam, but he also feels compassion when he sees how upset Sam has become over what he has done.
4. Alex starts to lose his temper, which is unusual for him. Sam feels responsible for his carelessness, which is unusual for him. Both brothers are complex characters because they both show positive and negative traits, along with conflicting emotions.

RETEACH REMEDIATION ANSWER KEY

AUTHOR'S STYLE → RHETORICAL DEVICES

1. C
2. R
3. P
4. C
5. R

Possible response: The first rhetorical question (#2) stirs the reader's interest and seems to introduce a topic. The second (#5), which hints at the writer's confidence in his or her argument, seems to lead to a conclusion. In both cases, the question makes a point instead of seeking information.

PRACTICE REMEDIATION ANSWER KEY

AUTHOR'S STYLE → RHETORICAL DEVICES

Possible responses:

1. The main idea is that there are ways to help local people who face food insecurity.
2. The speaker uses parallelism to introduce herself. The parallelism helps the audience begin to understand her motives and purpose for speaking.
3. Charged language appears in *heartbreaking*, *fantasy*, *grim*, and *desperate*. These words are meant to impress the seriousness of the problem upon the audience and to evoke a desire to help with a solution.
4. Both sentences are rhetorical questions. The first (#2) draws the audience into the issue in a forceful and personal way. The second (#8) offers hope and encourages the audience to support the speaker's plan.
5. The speaker uses parallelism to provide the audience with options for additional information. The parallelism is effective because it helps make those options easier to remember.

RETEACH REMEDIATION ANSWER KEY

ANALYZE CRAFT AND STRUCTURE → THEME AND SYMBOL

Possible responses:

- A.
1. inner turmoil or anger
 2. freedom or power
 3. hope or clarity of thought
- B.
1. A
 2. B; Ellen's friend now lives far away. The finding of the lost locket, a gift from that friend, prompts Ellen to think of their friendship and reconnect with her friend, across the miles.

PRACTICE REMEDIATION ANSWER KEY

ANALYZE CRAFT AND STRUCTURE → **THEME AND SYMBOL**

Possible responses:

1. Leonard feels anger because his friends and family apparently have forgotten his birthday.
2. When he sees the tree, he feels sad; he is described as “sighing sadly.”
3. The tree, which stands alone in a field, probably symbolizes his own loneliness.
4. Leonard realizes that people have been waiting in his house to give him a surprise birthday party. He feels very happy.
5. The theme is that people need very much to feel valued. Leonard is angry that people seem to have forgotten his birthday, and he becomes sad about it when he identifies with the barren tree. The signs at the end of the story that there is a party make him happy, partly because he is so surprised.

RETEACH REMEDIATION ANSWER KEY

WORD STUDY → **LATIN ROOT -LUM-**

Possible responses:

1. Y; Edison was an inspiring person.
2. Y; Light is produced in units called lumens.
3. N; A shadow does not cast light. New sentence: The parlor was illuminated by a single candle.
4. Y; Fireflies are able to light up their bodies to find one another.

PRACTICE REMEDIATION ANSWER KEY

WORD STUDY → **LATIN ROOT -LUM-**

A. 1. luminaries

2. lumens

3. bioluminescence

4. luminescent

5. illuminating

B. Possible responses:

1. The star was so distant it radiated only a few *lumens*.
2. The facts I read in the article were quite *illuminating*, and they changed my opinion.
3. Over the history of basketball, Michael Jordan has been one of the sport’s biggest *luminaries*.
4. The cat’s eyes seemed *luminous* in the headlights.
5. A relatively few animal species are capable of *bioluminescence*, and most of them live in the sea.

RETEACH REMEDIATION ANSWER KEY

AUTHOR'S STYLE → **FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE**

- A. 1. F
2. L
3. F
4. L
5. F
- B. 1. simile
2. metaphor
3. simile
4. metaphor

PRACTICE REMEDIATION ANSWER KEY

AUTHOR'S STYLE → **FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE**

- A. 1. L
2. F
3. L
4. F
5. F
- B. 1. simile
2. simile
3. metaphor
4. simile
5. simile
6. metaphor
7. metaphor
8. simile
9. simile
10. metaphor

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16.1, 5

Making Subjects and Verbs Agree

Key Information

The singular form of a verb is used with a singular noun and with *he, she, or it*. The plural form of the verb is used with a plural noun and with *I, you, we, or they*.

A spider **catches** flies.
Spiders **weave** webs.

A **compound subject** consists of two or more simple subjects with the same verb. A compound subject joined by *and* is plural, except when the two subjects refer to the same person or thing or when they are parts of the same thing.

The **fly** and the **ant are** insects.
My **job** and my **hobby is** the study of insects.

When two or more subjects are joined by *or* or *nor*, the verb agrees with the nearest subject.

Neither these spiders nor this **centipede is** an insect.

Answers

A. Identifying the Correct Verb Form

Underline the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

- Both cars and the truck (need, needs) a wash.
- Neither Jeffrey nor his sisters (eat, eats) radishes.
- The town's town hall and most famous building (was, were) the topic of an article in a national travel magazine.
- That tree and those bushes (turn, turns) gold in the fall.

B. Using the Correct Verb Form

Write a sentence using the given subject and the correct form of the verb in parentheses. Sentences will vary.

- the cubs or the mother bear (eat, eats) eats
- Richard's pride and joy (was, were) was
- My bat and ball (is, are) are
- a squirrel or Chris's pet mice (crawl, crawls) crawl

and he seemed happy to see her. They laughed and talked about "the old days" all the way home. "Maybe Dad was supposed to come here instead of me going there ... maybe this whole thing was an omen. Could it mean they'll get back together?" Marek wondered.

9. The author uses flashback to have Marek
- remember when he and his mother moved into the house.
 - recall that his father had been a champion swimmer.
 - recall when he tripped over his clothes that morning.
 - remember where he had hidden his old suitcase.
10. The author also uses flashback to have Marek explain
- why he likes Florida better than the place where he lives.
 - what his life had been like before his mom and dad split up.
 - how the airports had changed since the last time he was there.
 - why he didn't like hamburgers.
11. Which best foreshadows that something important would happen later in the story?
- Marek tripping over his clothes
 - Marek hearing the birds chirping
 - the foggy skies
 - Mom being at work
12. Which foreshadows that Marek will discover that his dad has changed?
- Dad offers to take days off work to spend with Marek.
 - Marek goes to find something to eat.
 - Dad once took the family to a theme park.
 - It's the first day of Marek's vacation.

Answers

- c
- b
- c
- c
- b
- c
- a

Flashback / foreshadowing

Using Point of View to Create Suspense

DIRECTIONS: Read each of the short passages below. For each, identify the point of view. Then answer the questions.

1.

Evan trotted up the stairs and down the hall towards his bedroom. He pushed open his bedroom door and entered his room. As he did, the fugitive, hidden behind the door, stepped into the room behind him and shot him in the back.

3rd Limited

2.

Paul waited behind the door, his body twitching every so often, his heart hammering in his chest, as he heard the quick staccato of someone's feet on the stairs. It had been supposed to be a quick job—in and out—take the cash and go. No one was supposed to have been home. Had he been set up? There was a distinct possibility. But he wasn't going back to jail. He would rather kill someone than go back to jail again.

Evan opened the bedroom door...

3rd Omniscient

1. What point of view is being used in each passage? _____

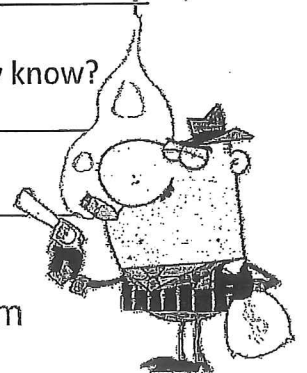
2. Who is the point of view character in passage #1? Evan

3. Who is the point of view character in passage #2? Paul

4. Which passage is more suspenseful? Why? 2 - uses more

expressive verbs, gives more detail, + uses figurative language. It gets into character's mind/fears.

5. Between the reader, Evan and Paul, who knows more? What do they know?



ALLUSIONS

Name

KEY

Each set of sentences below contains an allusion. Identify the allusion, then explain what the author wants you to understand from the allusion.

EX: "I don't know if this store carries shoes in your size, Sasquatch," my dad joked when we went shopping for another new pair of shoes, my second pair in two months.

Allusion: Sasquatch

Meaning: Legend says Sasquatch is huge; dad means the child's feet are big.

1. Doug showed off his new gold watch to his friend Rachel. "Nice watch, Jay Z!" Rachel gushed.

Allusion: Jay Z

Meaning: Jay Z is a rapper who wears a lot of "bling". She means his watch is flashy.

2. I hoped to sign the birthday card our team bought for Coach, but I couldn't find a spot to sign my name because someone went all John Hancock on it and signed his name across the whole card.

Allusion: John Hancock

Meaning: John Hancock signed his name to the Declaration of Independence in large letters and with a giant flourish. He means that the person signed his name

3. We were all ^{really big,} starry-eyed as we stepped into the doctor's mansion. "I don't think Buckingham Palace is as fancy as this house!" Mom gasped under her breath.

Allusion: Buckingham Palace

Meaning: Buckingham Palace is a castle; Mom means that the doctor's house is expensive and glamorous.

4. He poured his heart out in the love letter to his girlfriend. The letter was as poetic as if Shakespeare himself had written it.

Allusion: Shakespeare

Meaning: Shakespeare was famous for his romantic sonnets; he means the letter was romantic and well-written.

5. I poured myself a cup of coffee in the teacher's lounge and took a sip. It wasn't Starbucks, but the jolt of hot, steamy caffeine helped wake me up.

Allusion: Starbucks

Meaning: Starbucks is well-known for its delicious coffee; the author means the school's coffee wasn't that delicious.

6. The three-year-old jumped out of the tub, leaving murky, dingy water in his wake. Staring into the tub, his dad exclaimed, "Wowsa. It's like the Boston Tea Party in there."

Allusion: Boston Tea Party

Meaning: 1,000's of gallons of tea were dumped into the bay during the Boston Tea Party; he means the water was really brown.

Author's Purpose Worksheet 1 | Answer Key

1. Entertain

Ex: Stories are written to entertain. This is a story.

2. Inform

Ex: This text provides information about the Great Depression. Therefore, it was written to inform.

3. Inform

Ex: This text is an instruction manual. Therefore, it was written to inform.

4. Persuasive

Ex: The author is attempting to influence the reader. Therefore, it was written to persuade.

5. Entertain

Ex: The main purpose for writing poems and stories is to entertain, even if a lesson can be learned or a reader could be influenced.

6. Entertain

Ex: Although readers could learn a lesson, the main purpose of a story is to entertain the reader.

7. Inform

Ex: This text provides information. Therefore, the author's purpose is to inform.

8. Persuade

Ex: The author is attempting to influence or persuade the reader to not use steroids.

9. Inform

Ex: This text provides information on what may happen if students get caught violating rules.

10. Entertain

Ex: The main purpose of a narrative is to entertain the reader.

Lesson 7: Irony

1. The tomb scene is an example of dramatic irony because we are aware that Juliet is not really dead, but Romeo does not have this knowledge and kills himself.
2. Dramatic irony adds suspense. When you *know* an action is pointless or futile, it becomes infused with drama. Also, dramatic irony gives viewers and readers a sense of superiority and distance. It allows us to look at the unfolding action from a distance, to recognize the characters' errors, and to feel sympathy and compassion.
3. Answers will vary.

Lesson 8: Style

1. Passage 1 is written in a sophisticated style. The sentences tend to be long, the vocabulary is difficult ("decomposed," "detritus"), and there are frequent instances of figurative language (the dock is "like the last front tooth in a school-picture smile"; the boat is "like a desolate child wondering where its playmates had gone").
2. Passage 2 is much simpler. The sentences are shorter and the vocabulary is easier. The passage contains minimal description and no figurative language.
3. Answers will vary.

Exercises Answer Key

Exercise 1

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. D | 8. C |
| 2. A | 9. A |
| 3. A | 10. C |
| 4. D | 11. C |
| 5. D | 12. B |
| 6. B | 13. A |
| 7. A | |

Exercise 2

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. C | 10. B |
| 2. B | 11. B |
| 3. D | 12. B |
| 4. C | 13. C |
| 5. D | 14. B |
| 6. A | 15. A |
| 7. B | 16. C |
| 8. A | 17. D |
| 9. C | 18. A |

Exercise 3

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. C | 8. B |
| 2. B | 9. A |
| 3. B | 10. B |
| 4. C | 11. A |
| 5. D | 12. B |
| 6. A | 13. D |
| 7. A | 14. C |

Exercise 4

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. A | 9. B |
| 2. C | 10. D |
| 3. B | 11. B |
| 4. D | 12. B |
| 5. A | 13. D |
| 6. D | 14. A |
| 7. C | 15. B |
| 8. D | 16. C |

Exercise 5

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. B | 9. B |
| 2. B | 10. B |
| 3. C | 11. C |
| 4. C | 12. A |
| 5. A | 13. B |
| 6. B | 14. D |
| 7. C | 15. B |
| 8. D | 16. C |