Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Final exam review packet**

**Grammar: Part of Speech**

**Nouns**:

Types of nouns: common, proper, concrete, abstract

What is a noun? A person, place or thing

 Common noun – a noun that identifies a general person, place or thing

 Example: dog, building, man

 Proper noun – a noun that identifies a specific person, place or thing – it is always capitalized

 Example: Snoopy, Empire State Building, Mr. Gottfried

Concrete noun - a noun that can be experienced by the five senses – see, hear, smell, touch, taste

 Example: The roses in the garden smelled so sweet.

Abstract noun – a noun that is intangible – a thought, idea, emotion, trait, belief, etc.

 Example: trust, love, honesty, talent, pride, etc.

Verbs: Types of Verbs:

 Action – the mental or physical action that takes place in a sentence

 Example: dancing, slept, ate, drove

State of being – shows existence and connects the subject to what is being said about the subject

 Example: is, am, was, be

Helping – verb that is combined with an action or state of being verb to complete a verb phrase

 Example: could have, must, may, should, might

Adjectives: modifies and describes a noun by showing what kind, how many or which one

 Example:

 The red apple was delicious.

 Five boys played in the park.

 My mom asked which boy picked on me.

Adverbs: modifies and describes a verb by should how, where and when

 Example:

 The car slowly drove down the block.

 I walked outside to get some fresh air.

 I called my mom yesterday.

**Activity**:

**Circle the nouns in each of the sentences:**

1. The boys played in the park.
2. My dad took me to the toy store.
3. The flowers in the garden looked lovely.

**Identify the type of noun underlined in each of the following sentences.**

1. The boy was tall. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Mr. Duggan called us into his office. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. My dad respected my honesty. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. The meal tasted delicious. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. I walked into the building and turned left. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Mike’s artistic creativity was impressive. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. The flowers in the garden looked so beautiful. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. We ate at McDonald’s last night. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Circle the verb or verb phrases in the following sentences.**

1. My dad is a kind man.
2. I should have shopped for my shoes yesterday.
3. I drove my car too fast.
4. She will buy the car next year.
5. I am a patient person.

**Identify the type of verb underlined in each of the following sentences.**

1. Tony is a great ball player and wanted to go pro. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. I will pay the bills next month. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Janet dreamed of becoming a star. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Bobby skated all afternoon at the park. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. We were going to the mall tomorrow. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. I should have called my mom yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. I am planning a party next week. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Kelly shopped for her dress all day. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Circle the adjectives in each of the sentences:**

1. The little boy fell and screamed like a banshee.
2. Sarah’s red silk dress got a horrible stain on it.
3. The five boys played with the red-haired girl all day.
4. The boy asked that girl to go to the dance with him.
5. The speeding car roared down the block and scared the small kids.
6. Tony asked the pretty girl to the school dance.
7. The old furnace broke down and the cold house seemed like a freezer.
8. The sleeping baby makes her exhausted mom happy.

**Circle the adverbs in each of the sentences:**

1. Tom quickly called his mom for help.
2. The boys walked upstairs to play with their toys.
3. The couple gracefully glided across the crowded dance floor.
4. I went to the beach yesterday and happily swam in the ocean.
5. The boat sailed south and then docked in Florida.
6. The lonely man hopefully asked his neighbor out on a date.
7. Sometime I plan on visiting Italy for vacation.
8. Bob gleefully got a hole in one on the golf course.

**Literary Elements:**

**Plot**: the sequence of the story: introduction/rising action/climax/falling action/ resolution – it is the beginning, middle and end of a story.

**Setting**: description of where and when a story takes place – including its environment.

**Conflict**: it is the struggle in the story – the problem that a character faces.

 Four Types of conflict:

 Character v. Character

 Character v. Nature

 Character v. Self

 Character v. Society

**Theme**: it is the message of a story – the lesson the author wants the reader to learn from the story.

**Foreshadowing** – the author gives the reader a clue or hint of something that will happen later on in the story

**Personification**: giving a non-living or non human character human characteristics.

 Example: The desk danced across the floor.

 The sun smiled down on me.

**Types of Characterization:**

 **Direct Characterization**: the author tells us about a character

 **Indirect Characterization**: the author shows us something about the character through actions,

 thoughts, dialogue, feelings, behaviors

**Reading Comprehension:**

**Activity: Read each short passage and answer the questions that follow.**

**Passage 1:**

The most beautiful humming birds are found in the West Indies and South America. The crest of the tiny head of one of these shines like a sparkling crown of colored light. The shades of color that adorn its breast are equally brilliant. As the bird flits from one object to another, it looks more like a bright flash of sunlight than it does like a living being.

But, you ask, why are they called humming birds? It is because they make a soft, humming noise by the rapid motion of their wings—a motion so rapid, that as they fly, you can hardly see that they have wings. One day when walking in the woods, I found the nest of one of the smallest humming birds. It was about half the size of a very small hen's egg, and it was attached to a twig no thicker than a steel knitting needle. It seemed to have been made of cotton fibers and was covered with the softest bits of leaf and bark. It had two eggs in it, and each was about as large as a small sugarplum.

When you approach the spot where one of these birds has built its nest, it is necessary to be careful. The mother bird will dart at you and try to peck your eyes. Its sharp beak may hurt your eyes most severely, and even destroy your sight. The poor little thing knows no other way of defending its young, and instinct teaches it that you might carry off its nest if you find it.

1. As a hummingbird moves from one object to another it looks like a (n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Flash of sunlight
3. A bumble bee
4. A butterfly
5. A smaller bird
6. Where are the most beautiful hummingbirds found?
	1. In North America
	2. In North America and South America
	3. In South America and the West Indies
	4. In the Southern Plains
7. How does a mother hummingbird protect its young when threatened?
	1. It will cover the young with feathers
	2. It will use its beak to attach the enemy
	3. It will hide its young
	4. None of the above

**Passage 2**

Harry and Annie lived a mile from town, but they went there to school every day. It was a pleasant walk down the lane and through the meadow by the pond. I hardly know whether they liked it better in summer or in winter. They used to pretend that they were travelers exploring a new country and would scatter leaves on the road so that they might find their way back again.

When the ice was thick and firm, they walked across the pond. But their mother did not like to have them do this unless someone was with them. "Don't go across the pond today, children," she said as she kissed them and bade them goodbye one morning; "it is beginning to thaw."

“All right, mother," said Harry, not very good-naturedly because he was very fond of running and sliding on the ice. When they came to the pond, the ice looked hard and safe. "There," said he to his sister. "I knew it hadn't thawed any. Mother is always afraid we will drown. Come along, we will have a good time sliding. The school bell will not ring for an hour at least."

"But you promised mother," said Annie.

"No, I didn't. I only said 'All right,' and it is all right."

"I didn't say anything, so I can do as I like," said Annie.

So they stepped on the ice, and started to go across the pond. They had not gone far before the ice gave way, and they fell into the water. A man who was at work near the shore heard the screams of the children and plunged into the water to save them. Harry managed to get to the shore without any help, but poor Annie was nearly drowned before the man could reach her. Harry went home almost frozen and told his mother how disobedient he had been. He remembered the lesson learned that day as long as he lived.

1. Why did Harry and Annie’s mother warn them away from walking on the frozen pond?
2. She was afraid they would drown
3. She hated the pond
4. She was mean
5. She did not tell them to stay away from it
6. As the children walked to school they would pretend they were \_\_\_\_\_\_,
7. Pirates
8. Actors
9. Travelers
10. Doctors
11. What happened one morning when both Harry and Annie stepped onto the ice?
	1. The ice cracked and they both fell in the water
	2. The ice cracked and only Harry fell through
	3. The ice cracked and only Annie fell through
	4. The ice did not crack at all
12. What did Harry do when they went home?
	1. He told his mom the truth
	2. He lied to his mom
	3. He told his mom that Annie made him do it
	4. None of the above

**Passage 3:**

It had seemed to the Johnson children that they would have a very sad Christmas. Mama had been very ill, and their father had been so anxious about mama that he could not think of anything else. Everyone had been quiet for days. They did not want to wake Mama when she was napping. They did not put up a Christmas tree because they didn’t want to have one. Everyone felt sad.

When Christmas Day came, they got good news. Mama said, “I’m much better today. I am coming downstairs.” Mama looked much better. She still was tired. But she came downstairs. She

lay down on the couch. The family brought their presents out and opened them that morning.

“I am sorry I did not get to buy presents for you,” said Mama.

“This is the best present we could have,” said father. You are better.”

“I am glad everyone feels good. I can tell you do because you are all smiling.”

"Why, I NEVER had such a happy Christmas before," said Marie. "And it's just because you are well again."

“But what about dinner?” asked Mama.

“Mrs. Jones from next door is bringing it,” said Marie. “She said she remembered how you had been so helpful when she had her new baby, and she was glad to be able to help you.” Mama said, “OK, then I will go upstairs and take a nap and come back down at dinner time.”

Marie said, “We should do something to make it a special night.”

"Let’s put on a play,” Father said.

"Oh, yes," they all cried, "it would be fun, we can make one up." So all day long, they were busy. First they planned the play. It would be a play about their own family. It would tell about how they moved to Chicago. Then after dinner, when mama was saying what a good day she had, the children said, “We have a surprise for you. We wrote a play. Here it is.”

Then they put on the play. Each of them played themselves. But Felicia played Marie, and Marie played Mama. Felicia was only one year old when they moved in. So they used one of her dolls to be the baby. Mama laughed and laughed. The play was funny because everyone was so happy. They remembered how excited everyone had been to move to Chicago. They even had Mrs. Jones come in and play her part. She was their neighbor now and had been the first person they met when they moved in. "I know this," said Mama, "I feel much better. A loving family is the best medicine. And a good neighbor helps everyone feel better."

1. Why did the Johnson children expect to have such a sad Christmas?
2. They are poor
3. The mother is ill
4. They are unhappy they moved from Chicago
5. The father is unemployed
6. What occurred on Christmas morning to brighten the holiday?
	1. They put up a tree
	2. Mama came down feeling better
	3. They opened all their presents
	4. None of the above
7. According to Mama, what is the best medicine?
	1. a filling dinner
	2. a wonderful gift
	3. a loving family
	4. a happy husband
8. Who brought Christmas dinner to the Johnson family?
	1. Father cooked it
	2. Mrs. Jones, their next door neighbor
	3. The children cooked all day long
	4. Mama felt up to cooking it herself
9. What did the children so to make it a special night for their mother?
	1. Sang her a song
	2. Went to bed early
	3. Took her for a walk
	4. Put on a play

**Vocabulary**: 15 words covered from the novel Of Mice and Men

**Activity:**

**Use your notes to fill in the missing vocabulary word from each definition below:**

1. Eagar and aggressive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Beat and battered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. To shed or cast off \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Obey without protest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Twist in pain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Lost in thought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Small amount \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Very carefully \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Upset, extreme worry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. Sad, disappointed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. Great trouble \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. Make a judgment \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. Feeling of victory \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. Hiding something \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
15. Back away in fear \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Essay – based on novels**

1. Of Mice and Men – by John Steinbeck
2. Soldier’s Heart - by Gary Paulsen

**Review your literary elements from each: theme, characterization, etc.**