Final Revision sheet

**CCS: RL.8.5** Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.

**L9.3.** Apply knowledge of language to understand how language functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening.

**CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.8.4.A**
Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.

- **Reading :”The lady or the tiger”:** focus skill :paraphrase.  
  -figures of speech.
  -“Guide to computers”: focus skill: author purposes.

- **Vocabulary:** device, network, outlet, detect, screws-command-modem, instructions, anguished, assert, devious, impartial, waver, aspire, conventional, progressiveness, subordinate (study from the given worksheet).

- **Grammar:** (types of sentences, parts of speech, irregular verbs (study from the given worksheet and skill book).

- **Writing:** Narrative writing  
  Persuasive writing
A/READING: -Figures of speech

1- Simile

A simile is a figure of speech that uses comparison. In a simile, we use two specific words “like” and “as” to compare two unlikely things, that actually have nothing in common. Let us see some examples of simile. “She is as brave as a lion”. Here you will notice a girl and her bravery are being compared to a lion. (as tall as a mountain/ as strong as an ox/ precious like an angel).

2] Metaphor

A metaphor and a simile are quite similar actually. A metaphor also uses compares to things that are in no way similar. While a simile and metaphor seem to be very similar, there is one basic difference between the two. In a simile, the comparison happens with the help of the words “as” and “like”. A metaphor will not have either of those two words.

An example of a metaphor is “Alex is a chicken”. Literally, this sounds so very absurd. But this is a metaphor which suggests that Alex is a coward, or frightened. It compares or implies that Alex is a chicken to bring out the symbolism. Some other examples are ‘love is a battlefield”, “all the world’s a stage”, “that technology is a dinosaur” etc.

3] Personification

Another very interesting figure of speech is personification. In this, we personify or represent a non-human entity as human.

EX: “The wind howled as the storm grew stronger”. Here we have taken an object, the wind, and personified it as a living thing by claiming it howled. Other such examples could be, “time ran away from him”, “the boat danced in the puddle”, “the car died in the middle of the road” etc.
4] **Hyperbole**

Hyperbole in the Greek language translates to ‘excess’. And that is what it does, it exaggerates

An example would be **“Since he has been away from home he has gotten as thin as a toothpick“**. Obviously, he has not gotten as thin as a toothpick, we only exaggerate to emphasize on how thin he has become. Some other examples are, **“Those shoes cost a king’s ransom”, “For the millionth time, clean the kitchen”, “his grandfather is older than the hills”**.

**Directions : Identify the figure of speech used in each sentence below and explain your choice**

1. He has a heart of gold.

2. Dale’s smile was as bright as the sun shine

3. Life is a journey; travel it well

4. A wicked whisper came and changed my life.

5. Men's words are bullets that their enemies take up and make use of against them.
B-Grammar: Types of sentences

1. A SIMPLE SENTENCE contains an independent clause, also called main clause, that stands alone.

   Ex: they worked hard to succeed.

2-COMPOUND SENTENCE contains two independent clauses joined with a coordinating conjunction (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so) and a comma. A compound sentence may also be joined with a semicolon.

   Ex: The drummers played a long time, but the piano players stopped early

3-A COMPLEX SENTENCE contains an independent clause plus one or more dependent clauses.

   Ex: We have to go to bed when the clock chimes ten o’clock.

4-A COMPOUND COMPLEX SENTENCE: contains two independent clauses and one or more dependent clause.

   Ex: We won the game, but my uniform was muddy because it rained the entire time (dependent clause).

Directions: Identify the types of the following sentences.

1-Because her school computer had internet access, Savannah could learn more about Keith Urban and Kenny Chesney.
   a. simple
   b. compound
   c. complex
   d. compound-complex

2-People saw shop figures as old-fashioned, so shopkeepers stopped using them.
   a. simple
   b. compound
   c. compound-complex
d. complex

3-I drew an illustration for a poem that was written by Robert Frost.
   a. simple
   b. compound
   c. compound complex
   d. complex

4-Bethany wants to walk to the theater, but I want to take a taxi.
   a. simple
   b. compound
   c. compound complex
   d. complex

5-Many people work long and hard for their money.
   a. Simple
   b. Complex
   c. Compound
   d. Compound-Complex

2- Irregular verbs:
   -Simple past:
     1. For many verbs, the simple past tense does not end in –ed.
     2. The simple past form of these verbs is irregular.

   Note: The simple past form is the same for all persons:

   Example: I saw the moon. You saw the moon. We saw the moon.
   They saw the moon. He/she/it saw the moon.
Directions: Write the correct form of the irregular verb in simple past tense:

- Example: He __________ (to drink) the coffee. He drank (to drink) the coffee.

1) The moon __________ (to come) out late last night.
2) Jessica __________ (to lose) her first tooth this morning.
3) My entire family __________ (to catch) the flu last winter.
4) The employees __________ (to do) a lot of work today.
5) The swimmers __________ (to hold) their breath and jumped in the water.
6) The baker __________ (to make) a cake for my birthday.

-Past Participle:

Form 1: For many verbs, the past participle form does not end in –ed.
2. The participle tense form of these verbs is irregular.

- Use the correct form of the helping verb “to be” and the past participle after the subject

[subject] + [form of “to be”] + [past participle]* _

Directions: Choose the correct form of the helping verb “to be”. Then write the correct form of the verb in irregular past participle form.

Example: The water (am/are/is) __________ (to freeze).

The water (am/are/is) frozen (to freeze).

1) Her arm (am/are/is) __________ (to break).
2) The old man (am/are/is) __________ (to drink).
3) Our house key (am/are/is) __________ (to hide) in the bushes.

4) The employees (am/are/is) __________ (to do) with work today.

5) The snake bite (am/are/is) __________ (to swell).

**Parts of Speech –**

**Nouns**

- Almost all words have a “part of speech”. Which part of speech a word has depends on how it is used in a sentence. Here is a list of the eight parts of speech: **Noun Verb Adjective Adverb Conjunction Preposition Pronoun Interjection**

**Noun:** A noun is a word used to express a thing. So, it is possible for a noun to express a person, place, object (living and non-living), feeling, idea, or quality. **Example:** Maria and her cat are very nice.

In this example, “Maria” and “cat” are nouns because they are both things. “Maria” is a person and “cat” is a living object.

**Directions:** Underline the nouns in the following sentences.

1) The house is in Africa.
2) The car is old and is missing one door.
3) When will the bus arrive?
4) Excitement is in the air.
5) Yesterday was the coldest day of the year.

**Directions:** Now make your own sentences using nouns.

1) _____________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________
2) _____________________________________________________________
AJECTIVES

- Almost all words have a “part of speech”. Which part of speech a word has depends on how it is used in a sentence. Here is a list of the eight parts of speech:

**Noun Verb Adjective Adverb Conjunction Preposition Pronoun Interjection**

**Adjective**: An adjective is a word or phrase that is used to modify a noun or pronoun.

**Example**: The snake is long and green.

- In this example, *long* and *green* are adjectives because they modify the noun *snake*.
- Some words modify nouns that are *not* adjectives. These are attributive nouns. They are not predicative of the noun, so they are not adjectives.
  **Example**: The painting is extremely old.

- In this example, *old* is an adjective because it modifies the noun *painting*. However, *extremely* is not an adjective. It modifies the adjective *old*. Therefore it is an adverb.
  **Example**: The baseball team is good.

- In this example, *baseball* modifies *team*. However, *baseball* is not an adjective because it is not predicative of the noun - the team is *not* baseball. *Good* is the only adjective in the sentence - the team *is* good.

**Directions**: Underline the adjectives in the following sentences.

1) The motorcycle is old.
2) Today is cloudy, hot, and humid.
3) The man wearing a blue suit is young.
4) The runner is very fast.
5) He is a good basketball player.

– VERBS
• Almost all words have a “part of speech”. Which part of speech a word has depends on how it is used in a sentence. Here is a list of the eight parts of speech:

  Noun Verb Adjective Adverb Conjunction Preposition Pronoun Interjection

  Verb: A verb is a word used to express an action or a state of being. A verb may be more than one word (when it includes helping verbs or auxiliaries). This is called a verb phrase.

  Example: The woman painted a picture.
  In this example, the word “painted” is a verb because it expresses action.

  Example: The woman is a fine painter.
  In this example, the word “is” is a verb because it expresses a state of being.

  Example: They should not be feeding the lions.
  In this example, the words “should not be feeding” are a verb phrase because they include helping verbs or auxiliaries.

  Directions: Underline the verbs (or verb phrases) in the following sentences.
  1) The dog runs and jumps.
  2) We are studying biology.
  3) The tennis player is going to hit the ball.
  4) We like to sing, dance, and play.
  5) I do not know if I should go to the party tonight.

  Directions: Now make your own sentences that use verbs.
PREPOSITIONS

• Almost all words have a “part of speech”. Which part of speech a word has depends on how it is used in a sentence. Here is a list of the eight parts of speech: Noun Verb Adjective Adverb Conjunction Preposition Pronoun Interjection

Preposition: A preposition is a word that shows the relationship between its object and some other word in a sentence.

Example: The birds flew through the air.
In this example, the word “through” is a preposition because it is used to show the relationship between word “flew” and its object “the air”.

Directions: Underline the prepositions in the following sentences.
1) The mouse ran across the room.
2) The chair is beside the table.
3) I am at the University of North Carolina.
4) The crocodile is under the water.
5) We are in English class.

Directions: Now make your own sentences. Try to use prepositions.

1) ________________________________________________________________
2) ________________________________________________________________
3-VOCABULARY:

-Vocabulary 1
1- **Device**: an object or machine that has been invented for a particular purpose.

2- **Network**: a group or system of interconnected people or things.

3- **Outlet**: a way in which emotion or energy can be expressed or made use of:

4- **Detect**: or notice something that is partly hidden or not clear, or to discover something, especially using a special method.

5- **Screws**: a thin, pointed piece of metal with a raised edge twisting round along its length and a flattop with a cut in it, used to join things together, especially pieces of wood.

6- **Command**: an authoritative order.

7- **Modem**: an electronic device that allows one computer to send information to another over telephone wires.

7- **Instructions**: advice and information about how to do or use something, often written in a book or on the side of a container:

**Directions**: Fill in the blanks to have meaningful sentences.

| Instructions-modem-command-screws-detect-outlet-network-device |

1- A mouse is a ................. that makes it easier to select different options from the computers menu.

2- Massive investment is needed to modernize the country's **phone** .............
3- Her work **provided** no………………………………for her energies and talents.

4- Some sounds cannot be …………………………………… by the human ear.

5- Give it another ……………………………. to make sure the lid doesn't come off while we're travelling

6- He obeyed her ………………………………… without question.

7- Television and Internet are provided by **high speed** …………………

8- The cooking …………………………………………. say to bake it for half an hour.

**Vocabulary 2**

1- **Aspire**: (v) to aim for ambitious goals.

2- **Progressive**: adj working toward improvement or advancement.

3- **Subordinate**: adj less important

4- **devious**: turning away from a straight course

5- **anguished**: expressing severe mental or physical pain or suffering.

6- **assert** – verb- state a fact or belief confidently and forcefully.

7- **impartial**: adj treating all rivals or disputants equally.

8- **waver**: adj 1- become weaker; falter.

2- be undecided between two opinions or courses of action.
conventional - based on or in accordance with what is generally done or believed./traditional.

Directions: Choose the answer that best explains the meaning of each underlined word. (6 points each)

6. Progressiveness means
   A. guessing someone’s guilt       B. helping someone make a choice
   C. feeling nervous about the future  D. advancing toward better conditions

7. What does impartial mean?
   A. unprejudiced                      C. disturbed
   B. disorganized                     D. unknown

8. Someone who is subordinate is
   A. belonging to a lower rank       B. needing to ask for help
   C. appearing on a list             D. fearing discovery

9. To aspire means to
   A. make a unique discovery         B. have an ultimate ambition
   C. hope for a positive outcome     D. search for the correct answer

10. What does devious mean?
    A. taking pleasure in good luck choice
    B. wondering about a hard choice
    C. departing from the direct course to other
    D. controlling what happens to other