

7th Grade Language Lab Exam Study Guide 4th Nine Weeks

The Language Arts Exam will be Wednesday, May 20, 2009

Name: _____

Parent's Signature: _____

Averages Before Exams: Reading _____ English _____

I. Literature

Over the course of the nine weeks we have read many wonderful and exciting stories from our Literature book and Holt Reader. You will have to answer questions about them. There will be multiple choice and essay questions on the exam. Study from your old test.

II. English Grammar

An adverb is a word that modifies a verb, and adjective, or another adverb. Adverbs of time answer the question *when* or *how often* and usually modify verbs. Some adverbs of time include *again, already, always, before, early, ever, finally, first, frequently, immediately, later, now, often, seldom, sometimes, soon, still, usually.*

Directions: Circle the *adverb of time* in each sentence. Underline the verb it modifies.

Example: People have always been curious about the natural world.

Adverbs of place answer the question *where* and usually modify verbs. Some adverbs of place include *above, away, back, below, down, far, forth, forward, here, in, inside, out, outside, there, up, within.*

Directions: Circle the *adverb of place* in each sentence. Underline the verb it modifies.

Example: The eagle soared upward in its flight.

Adverbs of manner answer the question *how* or *in what manner* and usually modify verbs. Some adverbs of manner include *bravely, carefully, cheerfully, clearly, well, swiftly, truly, steadily, quickly, gracefully, softly, fast.*

Directions: Circle the *adverb of manner* in each sentence. Underline the verb it modifies.

Example: She patiently rechecked her research.

Adverbs of degree answer the question **how much** or **how little**. They may modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. Adverbs of degree include *almost, awfully, barely, extraordinarily, extremely, fairly, fully, greatly, hardly, incredibly, merely, much, partly, quite, rather, really, scarcely, somewhat, terribly, too, and very*.

Directions: Circle each adverb of degree. Underline the word it modifies. Over the word modified write *V* for verb, *Adj.* for adjective, or *Adv* for adverb.

Example: Spain is very famous for the exploration of North and South America.

Adverbs of affirmation and negation tell whether a statement is true or false. The **adverbs of affirmation** include *yes, indeed, and undoubtedly*. The **adverbs of negation** include *no, not, and never*.

Directions: Circle the adverb(s) of affirmation and negation. Above each write *A* if it indicates affirmation or *N* if it indicates negation.

Example: Yes, Annie Oakley was an American sharpshooter and entertainer.

An **adverb** is a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, or an adverb.

Adverbs of **time** answer the question *when or how often*. Adverbs of **place** answer the question *where*. Adverbs of **degree** answer the question *how much or how little*. Adverbs of **manner** answer the question *how or in what manner*. Adverbs of **affirmation** *affirm*. Adverbs of **negation** *deny*.

Directions: Underline the adverb in each sentence. Classify it according to meaning. Write *A* for affirmation, *D* for degree, *M* for manner, *N* for negation, *P* for place, or *T* for time.

Example: D The lifting power of the glider was rather disappointing.

An **adverbial noun** is a noun that performs the function of an adverb by modifying a verb. An adverbial noun expresses time, distance, measure, weight, value, or direction.

Directions: underline the adverbial noun in each sentence. Write what it expresses. Use **DIS** for distance, **DIR** for direction, **M** for measure, **T** for time, **V** for value, or **W** for weight.

Example _____ They could travel 14 miles on a good day by the boat.

Farther refers to distance. Further means “in addition to.” Both words are used as adjectives and adverbs.

Directions: Circle the correct word in parentheses.

Example: I can give you no (farther, further) directions.

The **comparative degree** and **superlative degree** of most adverbs that end in *-ly* are formed by adding *more/most* or *less/least* before the positive. The **comparative degree** and **superlative degree** of adverbs that don't end in *-ly* are formed by adding *-er* or *-est* before the positive.

Directions: Complete the chart with degree of comparison.

<u>positive</u>	<u>comparative</u>	<u>superlative</u>
<u>soon</u>	_____	_____

Directions: Underline the adverb in each sentence. On the line write the degree of comparison. Use *P* for positive, *C* for comparative, or *S* for superlative.

Example: ___ The Verazano-Narrows Bridge rises high over the Narros Channel.

There is used as an adverb when it refers to a place. **There** is sometimes an introductory word, usually before the verb **be**. **Their** is a possessive adjective. **They're** is a contraction for *they are*.

Directions: Write *A* if there is used as an adverb or *I* if it is used as an introductory word.

Example: _____ There are over thirteen thousand kinds of fish in the ocean.

A **preposition** is a word that shows a relation of a noun, pronoun, or phrase to some other word in a sentence. The object of a preposition is a noun, a pronoun, or a group of words used as a noun. A preposition usually precedes its object.

Here are some common prepositions.

about	among	between	for	of	to
above	around	by	from	off	toward
across	at	down	in	on	under
after	before	during	into	over	up
against	beside	except	near	through	with

Directions: In each sentence circle the prepositions, underline the objects of the prepositions, and put parentheses around the prepositional phrase.

Example: Until that time, they lived in villages, but then they were moved into towns.

Some prepositions are often used incorrectly. You are **angry** at a person and you are **angry with** a thing. Use **between** with groups of two, **among** with groups of three or more. **Beside** means "at the side of"; **besides** means "in addition to." Use **borrow from**, not **borrow off of**. You **differ with** a person and you **differ on** a question. Use **different from** usually, not **different than**. **In** means "inside of"; **into** is for motion from the outside to the inside. Use **off**, not **off of** for movement from.

Directions: Circle the correct preposition in parentheses.

Example: Divide the twenty problems (between, among) the students in class.

An *adverb* tells how, when, or where. A *preposition* shows the relation between an object and some other word in a sentence.

Directions: On the line write A if the italicized word is an adverb or P if it is used as a preposition.

Example: _____ Have you made a terrarium *before*?

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

Use a period after an abbreviation and after initials in a name.

Directions: Insert periods where needed.

Example: I am a little nervous about rising at 6:00 AM to study Latin

Commas are used to separate items in a series, to set off parts of dates, addresses and geographical names. **Commas** are also use to separate words in direct address and after *yes* or *no* when it begins a sentence.

Directions: Insert commas where needed.

Example: The Morse Code Katie is a system of dots and dashes.

Commas are used to set off an appositive that is not part of a name; to set off a parenthetical expression; to set off an introductory phrase or clause.

Directions: Insert commas where needed.

Example: The distance I think is less than a kilometer.

Commas are used to separate the clauses of a compound sentence connected by *and*, *or*, *but*, *nor*, or *yet*; to separate a nonrestrictive clause from the rest of the sentence; to separate a nonrestrictive clause from the rest of the sentence; to set off a direct quotation or parts of a divided quotation.

Directions: Insert commas where needed.

Example: Canada is larger than the United States but it has fewer people.

Semicolons are used -to separate the clauses of a compound sentence that are not joined by a conjunction; or that are joined by a conjunctive adverb (for example, *however*, *therefore*, *moreover*, *nevertheless*); -before *as* and *namely* when they are used to introduce examples. **Colons** are used -before a list or a long direct quotation; -after the salutation of a business letter.

Directions: Insert semicolons and colons where needed.

Example: Dear President George W. Bush

Quotation marks are used before and after direct quotations and around every part of divided quotations. For quotations within a quotation, use single quotation marks. **Quotation marks** set off the titles of stories, poems, songs, magazine and newspaper articles, television shows, and radio programs. Titles of books, magazines, newspapers, movies, and works of art are usually printed in *italics*. When these titles are handwritten, they are **underlined**.

Directions: Insert quotation marks and underlining where needed.

Example: Gary recited the poem Foul Shot by Edwin A. Hoey.

An apostrophe is used to show possession, to show the omission of a letter(s) or numbers, and with an s to form the plural of a letter. A hyphen is used in compound numbers from twenty-one to ninety-nine, to separate the parts of some compound words, and to divide words at the end of lines when you are writing. A dash is used to indicate a change in thought.

Directions: Insert apostrophes, hyphens, and dashes where needed.

Example: Havent you seen Julies poem in the magazine?

Use a capital letter for the following:

1. for the first word in a sentence, a direct quotation, or most lines of poetry.
2. proper nouns and adjectives and the pronoun I
3. a title when it precedes a person's name
4. north, south, east, and west when they refer to sections of the country
5. names of deities and sacred books
6. words in titles except for articles, prepositions, and coordinate conjunctions (when they aren't the first or last word)
7. abbreviations of words that would normally be capitalized

Directions. Use the proofreading symbol () to indicate which letters should be capitalized.

Example: the modern language department offers french, spanish, and german.