

Achieving Proficiency on Standardized Tests

Grade 7

By Donald Skrabanek

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INTRODUCTION

Standardized tests are a fact of life in today's schools. Some students may not do well on such tests because they find the testing situation stressful. Others may not be familiar with the testing process. Still others may simply need practice in responding quickly to test questions. *Achieving Proficiency on Standardized Tests* is meant to address these testing problems and provide students with the practice needed to overcome these roadblocks on the way to testing success.

No Child Left Behind

The federal *No Child Left Behind* legislation has two key components. The first component is that states will establish clear cut standards describing what students will learn in the public schools. The second component is that students will be tested and retested to assure that they are achieving the standards set by the states. All schools must show adequate yearly progress (AYP). *Achieving Proficiency on Standardized Tests* was designed to help students to master state and national tests, both in format and in content. Examples of national tests include the CTBS (Comprehensive Tests of Basic Skills), the ITBS

(Iowa Tests of Basic Skills), the MAT 7 (Metropolitan Achievement Tests, Seventh Edition), and the SAT 9 (Stanford Achievement Test, Ninth Edition). The Terra Nova is administered in some states. This test requires written answers. *Achieving Proficiency on Standardized Tests* incorporates both multiple choice and written answers in test formats that students might encounter on state and national tests. This varied approach affords student the ability to perform better on any standardized test they are required to take.

Standards

The various state standards vary slightly in describing what students should learn, but they all include three core subjects in the modern school curriculum: language arts, reading comprehension, and mathematics. *Achieving Proficiency on Standardized Tests* is organized into three units that provide detailed practice in each of these three core subjects. Unit 1 deals with Language Arts skills that students should master at this grade level. Unit 2 deals with Reading Comprehension activities that allow students to hone their vocabulary and comprehension skills. Unit 3 deals with Mathematics exercises in a wide variety of applications so that students can practice both their mathematics prowess and their test-taking abilities.

Organization and Use

Each unit in *Achieving Proficiency on Standardized Tests* contains pages of practice on select topics. Each unit begins with an authentic bubble answer sheet to give students practice in a realistic test-taking situation. The bubble answer sheet should be used for the Overall Test provided for each unit. Teachers may also choose to use the answer sheet as students complete the other practice pages in the unit.

Each page title names the skill and the particular topic of study. Under the title is the page's benchmark. The benchmark identifies the specific skills to be tested on the page. Many pages also contain a reminder that gives the students tips on how to approach the page's material.

The pages in each unit provide practice in a variety of test formats. On some pages, students will encounter only multiple-choice answers. On other pages, short written answers are required in addition to the multiple-choice answers. A section on writing in Unit 1 requires students to write paragraphs on specified topics and rewrite incorrect sentences. In Unit 3, students must explain in writing the process they use to solve a mathematical problem. As can be seen, students will work with various test formats that will ultimately improve their test-taking skills. The end result will be that students will achieve proficiency on standardized tests.

Notes

As suggested above, the bubble answer sheet at the beginning of each unit can be used to record multiple-choice answers for the Overall Test and the unit pages. Teachers may choose to have students record their answers directly on the unit pages instead of on the answer sheet. Space is provided on the Overall Test and unit pages for short written answers. Students may require additional paper to complete the paragraph writing exercises.

To create a realistic testing situation, teachers may wish to establish a time limit for students to complete each unit page or the Overall Test. Teachers can best gauge the abilities of their own students, so no time limits have been provided in this book. One purpose of this book is to reduce testing stress, so unrealistic time limits should not be imposed. On the other hand, students should be expected to complete the work in a prompt and proficient manner.

Teachers should help make students upbeat about the testing process. Students should be reminded that testing is not meant to show what they don't know; instead, it is an opportunity for students to show how much they do know. Whenever possible, stress the positive.

ANSWER KEY

Pages 2-3

1. B, 2. D, 3. C, 4. B, 5. C, 6. B, 7. C, 8. B, 9. B, 10. D, 11. D, 12. B, 13. C, 14. D, 15. B, 16. D, 17. If you can follow directions, you have a desirable trait. Many have never learned to do so.

Page 4

1. A, 2. D, 3. B, 4. D, 5. C, 6. A, 7. Last autumn a Chinese student entered an American university to study chemistry and English.

Page 5

1. B, 2. B, 3. A, 4. D, 5. C, 6. D, 7. Yes, she will teach history, government, and civics.

Page 6

1. A, 2. B, 3. A, 4. B, 5. C, 6. A, 7. Ann's brother doesn't know if his sister's favorite book is Black Beauty.

Page 7

1. B, 2. D, 3. C, 4. B, 5. A, 6. A, 7. C, 8. B

Page 8

1. A, 2. A, 3. C, 4. B, 5. A, 6. D, Sentences may vary. 7. No one is allowed to enter here. You must go back. The entrance is on the north side.

Page 9

1. C, 2. D, 3. B, 4. D, 5. C, 6. B, 7. D, 8. D, 9. B, 10. C

Page 10

1. D, 2. A, 3. B, 4. A, 5. C, 6. B, 7. D, 8. B

Page 11

1. B, 2. B, 3. D, 4. D; Sentences may vary. 5. The nose, pharynx, trachea, bronchi, bronchioles, and diaphragm are the main parts of the respiratory system.

Page 12

Correct order: 1, 5, 6, 9, 2, 3, 7, 8, 4, 10

Rewritten paragraph:

Francis Parkman was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on September 16, 1823. At the age of 8, he moved to his grandfather's farm in Medford. There he kindled his love for nature. In 1840, he went to Harvard College, where he concentrated on history and a study of the American wilderness. In 1841, he traveled to Lake Winnepesaukee, where he saw Native Americans. At the end of the

trip, Parkman knew he wanted to study uncharted areas of the United States. By 1846, Parkman had traveled from Maine to the Rocky Mountains—something not many Americans had done in those days. Out of these trips he wrote *The Oregon Trail*, a work that historians still study. This was followed by *Pontiac* in 1851 and *The Pioneers* in 1865. He wrote six more histories before his death in November 1893.

Page 13

1. D, 2. D, 3. B, 4. B, 5. D, 6. C

Page 14

1. C, 2. D, 3. B, 4. A, 5. B, 6. C, 7. B, 8. C

Page 15

1. C, 2. B, 3. D, 4. C, 5. A, 6. A, 7. B, 8. C

Page 16

Narrations will vary. Narrations should have a clear sense of beginning, middle, and end.

Page 17

Persuasive paragraphs will vary. Check that persuasions have a clear claim and good support.

Page 18

1. D, 2. C, 3. D, 4. A, 5–6. Sentences may vary. 5. The flames shot high into the sky, and the smoke pouring out of the windows rose in a great column over the burning building. 6. The roads over the mountains were rough, narrow, and winding.

Page 19

1. B, 2. A, 3. B, 4. A, 5. A, 6. B, 7. C, 8. B; Search words will vary.

Page 20

1. C, 2. D, 3. C, 4. C, 5. D, 6. A

Page 21

Sentences may vary. 1. The heart is responsible for moving, or circulating, blood to every inch of your body. 2. In the cells the blood exchanges oxygen for waste products of the cell. 3. The two kinds of blood vessels discussed are arteries and veins.

Pages 23–24

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

Summaries will vary. Possible response: Wildflowers have five major parts, and most of these are used for the reproduction of the flower. The five parts are petals, sepals, pistils, stamens, and stems. Without these parts, the flower could not make new flowers.

Page 25

1. D, 2. A, 3. B, 4. C, 5. D, 6. D, 7. A, 8. D, 9. C, 10. B

Page 26

Answers will vary.

1. microscopic one-celled organisms that can be useful or cause disease, 2. a ball-shaped bacteria that is a germ, 3. easily passed from person to person, 4. protected from a disease, 5. poisonous, 6. very tired and sleepy, 7. a bruise, 8. able to use both hands well, 9. arm muscles, 10. a disfigurement, such as a pimple

Page 27

1. C, 2. B, 3. A, 4. C, 5. A, 6. C, 7. D, 8. B, 9. A, 10. B

Page 28

1. C, 2. B, 3. D, 4. A, 5. C, 6. B, 7. A, 8. B, 9. B, 10. A

Page 29

1. B, 2. C, 3. D, 4. C, 5. A, 6. D

Page 30

1. D, 2. A, 3. C, 4. B; Main idea: Probably the most famous and the greatest of the French explorers was La Salle.

Page 31

1. A, 2. C, 3. B, 4. A, 5. D, 6. A

Page 32

Sentences will vary. 1. One main cause was that English ships would stop American ships and illegally take supplies and sailors. 2. The impressed American sailors were made to work on the English ships. 3. A second cause of the war was that the English kept Native American groups stirred up against American settlers. 4. The American settlers were probably worried that the Native Americans would attack them.

Page 33

1. A, 2. D, 3. C, 4. B

Page 34

1. B, 2. A, 3. B, 4. C

Page 35

1. B, 2. C; Summaries will vary. Possible response: People have different opinions about wildflowers. Some believe they are a nuisance because they drive out other plants. Other people believe they are useful for medicine and food.

Page 36

1. B, 2. C, 3. B, 4. D, 5. A, 6. D

Page 37

1. B, 2. D, 3. A, 4. C; Sentences will vary. Students should suggest, based on the setting, that Peter might be a Jewish boy hiding from the Nazis.

Page 38

1. C, 2. B, 3. C, 4. B, 5. D, 6. C

Page 39

1. B, 2. C, 3. B, 4. A, 5. D, 6. B

Page 40

Answers may vary. 1. A dog is smarter than a horse. 2. An instinct is a natural talent such as the ability to sense an unseen danger. 3. Learned things can be taught, but instincts are inborn. 4. A horse can find the way home when a person cannot. 5. The main idea is that horses are fairly intelligent animals with many instincts.

Page 41

1. D, 2. B, 3. B, 4. A, 5. C, 6. B

Pages 43-44

1. B, 2. A, 3. A, 4. B, 5. C, 6. C, 7. A, 8. B, 9. A, 10. B, 11. C, 12. B, 13. B, 14. C, 15. B, 16. C, 17. A, 18. B, 19. A, 20. B, 21. B, 22. B

Page 45

1. A, 2. C, 3. B, 4. D, 5. B, 6. A, 7. B, 8. A, 9. A, 10. C

Page 46

1. C, 2. D, 3. A, 4. C, 5. A, 6. B, 7. C, 8. A, 9. D, 10. B

Page 47

1. C, 2. A, 3. C, 4. A, 5. D, 6. A, 7. D, 8. B, 9. D, 10. C

Page 48

1. A, 2. D, 3. B, 4. D, 5. C, 6. D, 7. A, 8. C, 9. A, 10. B

Page 49

1. D, 2. C, 3. A, 4. C, 5. D, 6. B, 7. B, 8. C, 9. A, 10. D

Page 50

1. D, 2. A, 3. B, 4. A, 5. C, 6. A, 7. D, 8. A, 9. B, 10. D

Page 51

1. A, 2. C, 3. D, 4. B, 5. A, 6. C, 7. B, 8. A, 9. C, 10. A

Page 52

1. B, 2. C, 3. C, 4. A, 5. B, 6. D, 7. A, 8. A, 9. B, 10. A

Page 53

1. A, 2. D, 3. B, 4. D, 5. B, 6. C, 7. A, 8. C, 9. B, 10. A

Page 54

1. A, 2. C, 3. D, 4. A, 5. C, 6. B, 7. D, 8. A, 9. A, 10. D

Page 55

1. C, 2. A, 3. D, 4. B, 5. D, 6. A, 7. B, 8. C

Page 56

1. B, 2. C, 3. C, 4. B, 5. C, 6. A, 7. D, 8. B, 9. B, 10. B

Page 57

1. B, 2. C, 3. A, 4. A, 5. C, 6. B, 7. D

Page 58

Explanations may vary.

- To find the number of quarts of paint, multiply the number of gallons by 4.
- To find the circumference, first divide the area by 3.14 (π), then find the square root of the result. The square root will be the radius. Multiply the radius by 2 to get the diameter. Then multiply the diameter by 3.14 to get the circumference.
- If you find the square root of the area, you will have the length of a side of the square. Multiply that length by 4 to find the perimeter.
- You can divide the interest you would earn in a year by 3. Four months is one third of a year.
- You could use the guess and check strategy. The answer is -11.
- To find how far the wheel travels in one revolution, find the circumference using the formula πd . Convert the length of the revolution to feet or convert 1 mile to inches. Then divide the distance of one mile by the length of one revolution. Answer: The bicycle wheel will make 720.66 revolutions in one mile.

Page 59

1. B, 2. C, 3. A, 4. C, 5. A, 6. C, 7. B, 8. C, 9. A, 10. B

Page 60

1. C, 2. A, 3. C, 4. C, 5. B, 6. B, 7. A, 8. B, 9. B

(A)	(A)
(B)	(B)
(C)	(C)
(D)	(D)
(E)	(E)
(F)	(F)
(G)	(G)
(H)	(H)
(I)	(I)
(J)	(J)
(K)	(K)
(L)	(L)
(M)	(M)
(N)	(N)
(O)	(O)
(P)	(P)
(Q)	(Q)
(R)	(R)
(S)	(S)
(T)	(T)
(U)	(U)
(V)	(V)
(W)	(W)
(X)	(X)
(Y)	(Y)
(Z)	(Z)

Lang

1. ()
2. ()
3. ()
4. ()

Cap

1. ()
2. ()

Pun

1. ()
2. ()

Pun

1. ()
2. ()

Sent

1. ()
2. ()
3. ()

Sent

1. ()
2. ()

Sent

1. ()
2. ()
3. ()
4. ()

Sent

1. ()
2. ()
3. ()

Unit 1 Overall Test

Directions Darken the circle by the correct answer to each question. Use the answer sheet on page 1 to record your answers.

- Which sentence has correct capitalization?
 - The United states is composed of fifty States.
 - Neither the Germans nor the Japanese can win this war.
 - Uncle Sid and aunt sally applied for the Peace corps.
 - Lord of the rings is keena's favorite Movie.
- Which sentence has correct capitalization?
 - Midway island is in the pacific Ocean.
 - My brother Edward moved to Los angeles, California.
 - Mr. porter was a veteran of world War II.
 - Labor Day is celebrated on the first Monday in September.
- Which sentence has correct punctuation?
 - "Yes that is true Mr Bennett," Will muttered.
 - Sandra, where did you leave your raincoat this time.
 - "No, you do not need to do that, Chris," said my sister.
 - Harry bought milk bananas cheese and bread at the store.
- Which sentence has correct punctuation?
 - She thought the, home an ugly square flat-nosed house
 - Alana's favorite book is To Kill a Mockingbird.
 - I cant go to Eli's ranch in Kerrville Texas.
 - Have you read the poem "The Raven."
- What kind of sentence is this?
Go find the shovel in the garage.
 - declarative
 - interrogative
 - imperative
 - exclamatory
- What kind of sentence is this?
Suddenly the music stopped, and the dancers came to a stumbling halt.
 - simple
 - compound
 - complex
 - interrogative
- Which group of words is a complete sentence?
 - The sailboat speeding over the waves.
 - Seeming to grow wings and fly.
 - At last the Sun sank below the western horizon.
 - The night sky full of sparkling stars.
- Which group of words is NOT a complete sentence?
 - The young country wondered about its future.
 - George Washington being our first President.
 - Abraham Lincoln saved the Union with his determination.
 - Each citizen owes an obligation to the nation.
- What part of speech is the underlined word in this sentence?
We pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States.
 - noun
 - verb
 - pronoun
 - adverb
- What part of speech is the underlined word in this sentence?
I once had an invisible friend.
 - noun
 - adjective
 - preposition
 - adverb

Go on to the next page.

Language

Unit 1 Overall Test, (cont.)

Directions Darken the circle by the correct answer to each question. Use the answer sheet on page 1 to record your answers.

11. Which of these sentences uses language correctly?
- (A) Every girl wore their uniform proudly.
 - (B) Give me one of them apples right now.
 - (C) Us boys seen that clown dive yesterday.
 - (D) The tree lay for six months just as it had fallen.
12. Which of these sentences uses correct subject-verb agreement?
- (A) The first of the men were my cousin.
 - (B) There are several parents in the audience tonight.
 - (C) The facts in the case supports the defendant.
 - (D) Neither my parents nor my sister know what happened.
13. Which sentence does not belong in this paragraph?
- (A) Some wildflowers grow in fields.
 - (B) The desert trumpet is one such flower.
 - (C) Wildflowers grow in a wide variety of environments.
 - (D) Many people also grow vegetables in their gardens.
14. Which sentence is a detail sentence about wildflowers of the desert?
- (A) Others grow in the wet darkness of the rain forest.
 - (B) The desert trumpet is one such flower.
 - (C) Some wildflowers grow in fields.
 - (D) Some, including the pickerelweed, grow in ponds and slow-moving streams.

Use this paragraph to answer Questions 13–15.

Wildflowers grow in a wide variety of environments. Some, including the pickerelweed, grow in ponds and slow-moving streams. Some wildflowers grow in fields. Others grow in the wet darkness of the rain forest. Others grow only in deserts. The desert trumpet is one such flower. Many people also grow vegetables in their gardens.

13. What is the topic sentence of this paragraph?
- (A) Others grow only in deserts.
 - (B) The desert trumpet is one such flower.
 - (C) Wildflowers grow in a wide variety of environments.
 - (D) Many people also grow vegetables in their gardens.
16. Which of these sentences best combines the three underlined sentences?
- We plan to have a picnic. It will be on the shore of Lake Erie. It will be held in July or August.
- (A) We plan to have a picnic, and it will be on the shore of Lake Erie in July or August.
 - (B) We plan to have a picnic on the shore of Lake Erie, and it will be in July or August.
 - (C) In July or August and on the shore of Lake Erie, we plan to have a picnic.
 - (D) We plan to have a picnic on the shore of Lake Erie in July or August.

Directions Rewrite the one long sentence into to form shorter sentences.

17. If you can follow directions, you have a desirable trait, many have never learned to do so.

Capitalization—Using Capital Letters

Benchmark To apply the principles of capitalization in proper nouns, the names of people, days, months, holidays, places, groups, and important words in a title.

Use a capital letter to begin **proper nouns**, such as the names of people, days, months, holidays, places, groups, and important words in a title.

Directions Darken the circle by the sentence that has correct capitalization.

Example:

- (A) Millard Fillmore was the leader of the United states.
- (B) Henry Hudson explored parts of Canada.
- (C) The Panama canal connects the Atlantic Ocean and the pacific Ocean.
- (D) The Rio grande separates Texas from Mexico.



The correct answer is B. It has all proper nouns capitalized correctly.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. (A) There is a Paris, Illinois, as well as a Paris, France.</p> <p>(B) Clara Barton helped to found the american red cross.</p> <p>(C) The Peace corps helps people in Africa and south America.</p> <p>(D) Did you know that you can find Diamonds in arkansas?</p> | <p>4. (A) The Men graduated from west point military academy in new york.</p> <p>(B) The men graduated from West Point Military Academy in new york.</p> <p>(C) The Men graduated from West Point Military Academy in New York.</p> <p>(D) The men graduated from West Point Military Academy in New York.</p> |
| <p>2. (A) I started on the train to visit my Sister in Fort worth, Texas.</p> <p>(B) i started on the train to visit my sister in Fort Worth, texas.</p> <p>(C) I started on the train to visit my Sister in Fort Worth, Texas.</p> <p>(D) I started on the train to visit my sister in Fort Worth, Texas.</p> | <p>5. (A) Walt Whitman wrote a poem called "song of Myself."</p> <p>(B) Professor a. b. Doxey was born in London, england.</p> <p>(C) John Wesley Powell led a group through the Grand Canyon.</p> <p>(D) <u>Kate Fennigate</u> is a novel written by mr. Booth tarkington.</p> |
| <p>3. (A) Mr. and mrs. Smith visited Honolulu, Hawaii, last Summer.</p> <p>(B) Keena and Kyle attended San Benard High School.</p> <p>(C) Thanksgiving day is always on a thursday.</p> <p>(D) Mr. Hinson will teach english and American History.</p> | <p>6. (A) Uncle Bob moved to Durham, North Carolina, in February.</p> <p>(B) Uncle bob moved to Durham, North carolina, in February.</p> <p>(C) Ella and Eddy saw two captains with Major wentworth.</p> <p>(D) Ella and eddy saw two Captains with Major Wentworth.</p> |

Directions Rewrite the sentence. Be sure to use capital letters correctly.

7. last autumn a chinese student entered an american university to study chemistry and english.

Language

Punctuation—Periods, Commas, and Question Marks

Benchmark To practice the proper use of periods, commas, and question marks.

- Use a **period** after an initial or abbreviation. Use a **comma** to set off introductory words in a sentence, names of persons addressed, or explaining words. Also use a **comma** to separate the name of a city from a state, to separate the date from the year, to separate words in a series, and to separate the parts of a compound sentence. Use a **question mark** at the end of a question or an interrogative sentence.

Directions Darken the circle by the sentence that has correct punctuation.

Example:

- (A) Did you ever live in Omaha, Nebraska?
 (B) Yes, I moved there on June 1 1997.
 (C) I saw lions tigers and bears at the zoo.
 (D) Jeff did you get the mail.



The correct answer is A. A question mark is used at the end of an interrogative sentence.

1. (A) We laughed we shouted, and we sang.
 (B) Maria wanted to visit her aunt, but she did not have time.
 (C) Not a man woman or child, objected.
 (D) Yes, B. B Butler lives in Cleveland Ohio.
2. (A) Mr R. T. Kortz and T. J. Paige were classmates in college.
 (B) Mr. R. T. Kortz and T. J. Paige were classmates in college.
 (C) No Mrs A. B. See is not my aunt.
 (D) Yes, I like apples bananas and pickles.
3. (A) On Friday, February 14, we started on a tour of the east.
 (B) Rider University is located in Lawrenceville N J.
 (C) Mr Akins, our principal, made a speech at the assembly
 (D) Did you return those books to the library.
4. (A) I like to eat crackers but I ran out of them last night.
 (B) The Declaration of Independence was made public on July 4 1776.
 (C) We lived at 2456 Western Ave. in Chicago Illinois.
 (D) Sara and Sue, my cousins, came to visit on May 12, 2003.
5. (A) He thought the letter strange cold and repelling.
 (B) Did you find a lost dog on April 15, 2002.
 (C) Yes, I found a dog, but it ran away.
 (D) Tom, did you bring paper, a pen, and a book.
6. (A) We studied about China Japan and Korea yesterday.
 (B) We studied about China Japan, and Korea yesterday.
 (C) We studied about China, Japan and Korea, yesterday.
 (D) We studied about China, Japan, and Korea yesterday.

Directions Rewrite the sentence. Be sure to use punctuation correctly.

7. Yes she will teach history government and civics.

Punctuation—Apostrophes, Quotation Marks, and Underlines

Benchmark To practice the proper use of apostrophes, quotation marks, and underlines.

✓ Use an **apostrophe** to show ownership or to show that a letter or letters have been left out of a contraction. Use **quotation marks** around the exact words someone says. Also use **quotation marks** around the title of a story, poem, or song. **Underline** the title of a newspaper, magazine, or book.

Directions Darken the circle by the sentence that has correct punctuation.

Example:

- (A) The Chicago Tribune is a famous newspaper.
- (B) Shame on you, Bill, cried his mother.
- (C) Eliza's aunt sent her a new sweater for her birthday.
- (D) "The Bells is a famous poem by Edgar Allan Poe.

The correct answer is C. An apostrophe should be used to show ownership.



1. (A) My brother likes to read Sports Illustrated.
 (B) You can't do that to me "yelled the driver."
 (C) Without hesitation we all replied, "We will."
 (D) Suzi cant remember who wrote the poem "Colors."
2. (A) Is your mother at home inquired the stranger?
 (B) "That is the man," said the police officer.
 (C) Erics favorite novel is Old Yeller.
 (D) The crowd ran into the street, screaming, "Fire Fire!"
3. (A) The whole group sang "Happy Birthday" to Shawna.
 (B) Readers Digest is a popular magazine.
 (C) The mans dog licked the girl's hand.
 (D) Amy asked, May I go to the movies, Mother?"
4. (A) "It is obvious," muttered Alan, "that I am mistaken."
 (B) "Stop that nonsense!" commanded Uncle Jack.
 (C) My brother wont let me ride his bike.
 (D) I cant understand the meaning of the poem "Troubles."
5. (A) Many people read Jack London's novel White Fang.
 (B) "Where is Julie's homework? the teacher asked."
 (C) "I saw a bear in the woods," Jan's cousin said.
 (D) Alex wrote a story called "The Trip to Trouble."
6. (A) "When will Grandmother arrive, Mother?" asked Susan.
 (B) "Hows the water today?" the swimmer inquired.
 (C) Finally the manager said, "The job is yours."
 (D) Let me out of here!" the dog barked.

Directions Rewrite the sentence. Be sure to use punctuation correctly.

7. Anns brother doesnt know if his sisters favorite book is Black Beauty.

Language

Sentences—Kinds of Sentences

Benchmark To identify kinds of sentences and ending punctuation.

A **declarative** sentence tells something and ends with a period. An **interrogative** sentence asks something and ends with a question mark. An **imperative** sentence tells someone to do something and usually ends with a period. An **exclamatory** sentence shows strong feelings and ends with an exclamation mark. A **simple** sentence contains one independent clause. A **compound** sentence contains two or more independent clauses. A **complex** sentence contains one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.

Directions Darken the circle by the correct answer for each question.

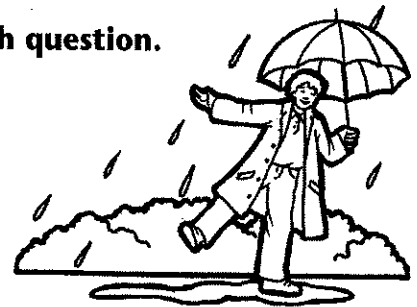
Example:

What kind of sentence is this?

Both men and women are eligible for the job.

- (A) declarative (C) imperative
(B) interrogative (D) exclamatory

The correct answer is A. The sentence is a statement of fact.



- What kind of sentence is this?
When did you say my letter arrived?
(A) declarative (C) imperative
(B) interrogative (D) exclamatory
- What kind of sentence is this?
How beautiful is the rain!
(A) declarative (C) imperative
(B) interrogative (D) exclamatory
- What kind of sentence is this?
Go straight down this street to the first stop light.
(A) declarative (C) imperative
(B) interrogative (D) exclamatory
- What kind of sentence is this?
The ladder fell, but no one was hurt.
(A) simple (C) complex
(B) compound (D) interrogative
- What kind of sentence is this?
Great clouds of smoke were rising from the burning city.
(A) simple (C) complex
(B) compound (D) interrogative
- What kind of sentence is this?
The neighbors gave the stranger food and clothing.
(A) declarative (C) imperative
(B) interrogative (D) exclamatory
- What kind of sentence is this?
We went to the theater after the rain had stopped.
(A) simple (C) complex
(B) compound (D) interrogative
- What kind of sentence is this?
The thunder rumbled, and in a few minutes the downpour began.
(A) simple (C) complex
(B) compound (D) interrogative