

Semester 4 Exam Review Solution Key

English, Grade 6, Semester 4

Part A: Read “Lightning and Thunder” and complete the activities that follow.

Lightning and Thunder

During a powerful storm, you can see bolts of lightning cut across the sky and hear the powerful boom of thunder that follows. But did you know that many, many years ago, Lightning and Thunder lived on Earth? They walked on the ground, just like you and me. Lightning was a ram. His mother, Thunder, was a ‘ewe’.

Lightning and Thunder lived in a village in the grasslands of Africa. The villagers used the grasses to make their homes. Now, Lightning was not the nicest of rams. He had a terrible temper and often fought with the villagers. In **retaliation**, he would let loose his fiery bolt of lightning as revenge. The grass homes would catch on fire. And if that wasn’t bad enough, Thunder would roar angrily at her son for the damage he had caused. Between the fires and the noise, the villagers grew understandably upset.

In desperation, the people of the village went to their king for help. “You must do something!” they pleaded. “We cannot live this way any longer.” The king finally gave into their pleas and banished Lightning and Thunder to the outskirts of the village. He told them to leave the people alone. But Lightning still encountered the villagers. The angry ram fought with anyone who passed by. Once more, Lightning and Thunder were brought before the king. This time, the king banished them to the wilderness beyond the village. But this only made Lightning angrier. One burst of lightning from his mighty horn set the entire meadow on fire. A strong wind carried the flames into the village. Crops burnt to the ground. All the while, his mother, Thunder, roared in disapproval.

The king had had enough. Finally, he banished Lightning and Thunder from Earth. They were sent to live in the sky forever, far away from people, where hopefully they were unable to cause further harm. The king meant well. But from time to time, Lightning still manages to send down his fiery bolts. And you can hear his mother, Thunder, roaring and rumbling at her unruly son.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What type of **genre** is this passage? **Myth**

Give examples that help you find the genre:

“Lightning still manages to send down his fiery bolts. And you can hear his mother, Thunder, roaring and rumbling at her unruly son.” This tells us that the story is explaining a natural force through a folk tale which is a myth. (Answers may vary)

2. What causes Lightning to let loose bolts of lightning? **He gets very angry at the villagers.**
3. What is an effect of Lightning’s actions after he lets loose bolts of lightning? **Grass homes catch on fire. Thunder roars angrily.**
4. Read this sentence from the passage:

In retaliation, he would let loose his fiery bolt of lightning as revenge.

Which clue word from the sentence helps to explain what *retaliation* means?

Revenge

5. What is the last thing the king does to try to solve the problem in the passage? **He sends Lightning and Thunder to live in the sky.**
6. How do you know that the problem in the passage does not get solved?

Lightning still sends down bolts from the sky.

B. Vocabulary: Use the vocabulary word that best fits the sentence to complete the passage meaningfully.

Consolation, glimmer, heinous, fluent, stifling, upheaval, utmost, negotiate, regulations, resemblance, unseemly, spectator, aristocracy, collectively, prevail, exploits, oblivious, steadfast, deception, desolate, undaunted, stoop, rigors, retaliation, modification, mutated, nutrients, sparse, surplus. Indispensable, perception, phobic, sarcastic, exotic, alcove, domestic, commerce, capacity, enthralled, fallow, insight, adept, prominent, trailblazer, perseverance, audacity, somber, valiant, disposed, eavesdropping, fortitude, infinite, industrial, inefficient, manipulation.

The diamonds **glimmer** as we walk in the cave with **stifling** heat. We knew we could overcome or **prevail** in our journey through the empty and **desolate** desert. Although we had a **surplus**, excess amount, of water we had no food and thus no **nutrients** to nourish us in the **rigors** of this harsh journey. We were **oblivious** and had no idea that the snake was following us the whole time. We only noticed it when we all, **collectively**, looked behind us. We couldn't break the rules and **regulations**, so we couldn't hurt it. We were stuck!

Part 2: Grammar

A. Read each sentence. Circle the linking verb. Underline a predicate noun once and a predicate adjective twice.

1. He **is** famous for inventing many uses for peanuts and sweet potatoes.
2. Carver's work **was** significant for cotton farming in the South.
3. Carver **was** a professor at Tuskegee Institute for about fifty years.

B. Mark the incorrect form of an irregular verb in each sentence. Write the correct form on the line.

1. We **had thought** today would be a good day to go skating. **thought**
2. Indeed, the ice **freezed** solidly overnight. **froze**
3. However, we **have chose** to go sledding instead. **chose**
4. Dylan **has leaved** his hat and gloves at home. **left**
5. Sledding without my hat **teached** me a good lesson. **taught**

C. Choose the word in parentheses () that correctly completes the sentence.

1. (They're, **There**, Their) will be an election for class officers tomorrow.
2. If you want to run for office, submit (**your**, you're) name to Mr. Hoang.
3. (**Who's**, Whose) going to run for class president?
4. Victor and Leah are (too, **two**, to) good candidates for treasurer.

5. Students who run for election will have (they're, **their**, there) name on the ballot.

D. Rewrite each sentence, correcting mistakes in subject-verb agreement and in spelling and punctuation.

1. Our dog Scout likes to chase squirrels when we go to the park.
2. It barks and chases them until they run up a tree.
3. No matter how fast Scout runs, she never catches them.
4. Once they're safe in the trees, Scout sits and barks at the squirrels.
5. Everyone thinks it's the chase that interests Scout.

E. Complete each sentence with the correct superlative form of the adjective in parentheses (). Write the correct form on the line.

1. John is the _____(**youngest**) member of our large family.
2. Brianna is the _____(**oldest**) girl.
3. I am the _____(**shortest**) girl in the family.
4. Mom says John was the _____(**largest**) baby of all.
5. Now that John is talking, he is the _____(**noisiest**) member of the family.

6. James is the _____ (biggest) child.

7. The mornings at our house are _____ (busiest) around 8:00.

8. That is the _____ (liveliest) time of our day.

F. Write the correct comparative form of the adjective in parentheses ().

1. Anthony's house is close to mine, and David's house is even _____. (closer)

2. Jackson Street is busy, but Jefferson Street is _____. (busier)

3. Julie's scooter is fast, but her bike is _____. (faster)

4. The weather is hot today, but it will be even _____ tomorrow. (hotter)

5. That is a nice spot for a picnic, but this spot is _____. (nicer)

G. Proofread each sentence of the dialogue below. Then rewrite the sentence correctly. Watch for errors in comparative and superlative adjectives and in punctuation.

1. "Are you feeling better today, Jody?" asked Mother.

2. I'm still not feeling my best, but I felt much worse yesterday.

3. "I hope you got more hours of sleep last night than the night before," said Mother.

4. "I did Jody," said, "I got much better sleep last night."

5. “Get the **most** rest you can, and tomorrow you will feel **better**,” said Mother.

H. Read the passage and circle the 5 mistakes. Correct the mistakes on the lines provided:

The school assembly will take place **this** afternoon in the school gymnasium. All students must be seated in the gym. Principal Watfa will recognize the following students for their top achievements in **the** science fair: Linda, Tala, Abbass, Karen, Mohamad-Ali, Sajed, Ali, Alaa, Oudai, and Mohamad. **These** students should sit with Mrs. Faten by **the** stage.

- I. Read each sentence. Put brackets [] around incorrect comparative or superlative adjectives. Rewrite the sentence correctly on the lines. If the sentence is correct, write C.**

1. San Antonio is one of the most **[interesting]** cities in Texas.
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2. It is also one of the **[largest]** cities in the state.
3. Houston is the only city in Texas larger than San Antonio. **C**
4. San Antonio is a much **[older]** city than Houston.
5. In fact, it is one of the **[oldest]** cities in the United States.

Part 3: Writing

A myth is a traditional, usually ancient story involving supernatural beings, ancestors, or heroes. It is used to explain aspects of the natural world or to show the psychology, customs, or ideals of a society. Myths exist in every culture across the globe. Write a well-organized myth to **explain one** of the following:

1. A zebra’s stripes 2. Eruption of volcanoes 3. Birds fly; fish swim 4. It snows.

Answers will vary

