

Language Arts 7 & 8

Meeting week assignments

Due: 10/17

1. Revise, edit, and complete the final draft of your personal narrative assignment.
2. Write a review of a movie or album of music (see attached assignment sheet).
3. Complete the attached Grammar Practice activities.

NAME:

DATE:

Movie / Music Review

Congratulations! You have landed one of the most coveted jobs on the market today. You are getting paid to give your opinion!

That's right, you're a movie and music reviewer for a weekly magazine called *The Good Stuff*. Your latest work assignment is to write a review of a movie or an album of music of your choice. This means, you need to sit down and enjoy a movie (at least 1hr. long) or an album of music (at least 30 min. long) and write a 1-page review for the magazine.

Important details:

1. The audience of *The Good Stuff* consists mostly of teen and young-adult readers. Make sure you keep the interests of your audience in mind.
2. Your review should be at least 300 words in length.
3. Decorate your review with colors and pictures, printed and/or drawn, like a magazine page.
4. Your reviews will be put up on walls or bulletin boards in the classroom/school, so make sure you are doing your best work.
5. Here are some suggestions to get started writing:
 - What is your overall impression of the movie/album?
 - What are the strengths and weaknesses of the movie/album?
 - Describe some key scenes or songs.
 - Give it a rating out of 10 and explain your reasons for your rating.
 - Who would you recommend it to? Why?

Name Class Date

8.6 Simple and Compound Sentences

Key Information

A **simple sentence** has one complete subject and one complete predicate. It may have a compound subject, a compound predicate, or both.

A **compound sentence** contains two or more simple sentences joined by a comma and a coordinating conjunction or by a semicolon.

A **run-on sentence** is two or more sentences incorrectly written as one sentence. Correct a run-on sentence by rewriting it as two separate sentences or by joining the sentences with a semicolon or with a conjunction preceded by a comma.

■ A. Identifying Simple and Compound Sentences

Write whether each sentence is *simple* or *compound*.

1. Tigers and elephants are my favorite zoo animals. _____
2. Some animals live in cages, but these animals roam inside fenced areas. _____
3. Tigers have such bright eyes; they look so intelligent! _____
4. Elephants' eyes are not so bright, but their eyelashes are long. _____
5. Have you ever noticed the eye colors of elephants and tigers? _____

6. Some animals enjoy being observed, but other animals seem uncomfortable. _____

7. Do you feel afraid, or do you find the experience enjoyable? _____
8. Some zoo animals look happy; others seem depressed. _____
9. Both elephants and tigers sometimes pace. _____
10. Perhaps they are hungry or need some attention. _____

■ B. Rewriting Run-on Sentences

Rewrite the following run-on sentences correctly.

1. I told her yes then she ran up and put my name on the board. _____

2. Her performance was fantastic, no one was better. _____

3. I ate breakfast, she drank juice. _____

4. I can't possibly eat another thing okay, give me a carrot. _____

Grammar Practice

Name Class Date

9.1–2, 5 Kinds of Nouns

Key Information

A **noun** is a word that names a person, place, thing, or idea.

A **proper noun** names a *specific* person, place, thing, or idea.

Beatles Montreal

A **common noun** names *any* person, place, thing, or idea.

children honesty

Concrete nouns name things you can see or touch.

desk chair

Abstract nouns name ideas, qualities, or feelings.

honor sadness

Compound nouns are made up of two or more words. To create the plural form of hyphenated compound nouns and compound nouns of more than one word, add -s or -es to the most important part of the compound.

Commander in Chief
Commanders in Chief

A **collective noun** names a group that is made up of individuals.

■ A. Identifying Kinds of Nouns

List the nouns in each sentence. Then write whether each noun is *proper*, *concrete*, *abstract*, or *compound*.

1. Did Oki see Maria's new dog? _____
2. I think it's a golden retriever, but I'm not sure. _____
3. The truth is, she named him Goldy after her Aunt Golda! _____
4. Every Tuesday, she takes him to obedience school. _____

■ B. Making Compound Nouns Plural

Follow the rules you learned in your textbook to write a sentence using the correct plural form of each of the following compound nouns. Make sure the verb you use agrees with the noun. Use additional paper if necessary.

1. (*lawnmower*) _____
2. (*son-in-law*) _____

■ C. Using Collective Nouns

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate collective noun.

1. The entire _____ was at recess.
2. The performers took a bow when the _____ applauded.

Grammar Practice

Name Class Date

9.3–4 Distinguishing Plurals, Possessives, and Contractions

Key Information

Possessive nouns name who or what owns something. They can be singular or plural, common nouns or proper nouns. To form the possessive of singular nouns and plural nouns not ending in -s, add an apostrophe and -s ('s). To form the possessive of plural nouns ending in -s, add only an apostrophe.

the boy's coat

the boys' coats
Bill's coat
the Joneses' car

Contractions are made by combining two words into one and putting an apostrophe in place of one or more letters.

is not—*isn't*

A. Identifying Plurals, Possessives, and Contractions

Write whether each underlined noun in the following sentences is a *plural*, a *plural possessive*, a *singular possessive*, or a *contraction*.

1. The children's books section of the store was packed with shoppers. _____
2. I noticed that the catalog's front page was ripped out. _____
3. The bride's never supposed to be late to the wedding. _____
4. All five of the countries' representatives spoke at once. _____
5. That book's the best one I've read this year. _____
6. That singer's sure to be a star someday. _____
7. The flowers' fragrances were overwhelming. _____
8. He wore several sweaters made of different styles and yarns. _____

B. Using Plurals, Possessives, and Contractions

Write three sentences for each of the following words. In the first sentence use the plural form of the word. In the second use the plural possessive form. In the third sentence use the word as part of a contraction.

1. (*child*) _____

2. (Frank) _____

Name Class Date

9.6 Appositives

Key Information

An **appositive** is a noun that is placed next to another noun to identify it or add information about it.

My only grandmother, **Erma Clayborn**, was a farmer.

An **appositive phrase** is a group of words that includes an appositive and other words that describe it.

The man, **a skilled athlete**, easily lifted the heavy box.

■ A. Punctuating Appositives

Underline each appositive in the following sentences. Remember to add commas if needed.

1. George Washington our first president had wooden false teeth.
2. He and his wife Martha lived at Mount Vernon in Virginia.
3. Martha a widow had children from her first marriage.
4. Washington's home Mount Vernon is open to the public.
5. Martha Washington's husband George was a farmer as well as a politician and soldier.

■ B. Writing Appositives

Rewrite the following sentences, and add appositives or appositive phrases to each. Be sure to punctuate your sentences correctly.

1. Mrs. Fuller ran her best time ever in the 400-meter race. _____

2. Our dog whimpered all night when we first brought him home. _____

3. His father was also a very tall man. _____

4. My cousin will stay for two weeks when she visits. _____

5. Her teacher handed back the papers on time. _____

6. She asked for her favorite hot drink. _____
