

English 9 & 10

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.
4. Continue reading your self-selected novel.

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?

Grammar Practice

Name Class Date

10.1

Nouns

Key Information

<p>Nouns name people, places, things, or ideas.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">grandfather peacock kitchen vegetarianism</p> <p>Concrete nouns identify objects that are tangible or can be identified through the senses.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">hoof yawn fog melodies</p> <p>Abstract nouns name ideas, qualities, or characteristics.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">fear spirit love kindness</p>	<p>Proper nouns name particular people, places, things, or ideas. Proper nouns are always capitalized.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">William Loman Islam Zaire Machu Picchu</p> <p>Collective nouns name groups. The singular form is sometimes considered singular and sometimes considered plural.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">committee choir (a) pride (of lions)</p>
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■ A. Categorizing Nouns

Place each of the nouns listed below in the appropriate column. Many nouns may be listed in more than one column.

- | | | |
|----------------|------------|-----------|
| crew | democracy | orchestra |
| theory | clan | aroma |
| Leontyne Price | Pythagoras | Caracas |
| hesitation | elation | Buddhism |

Concrete	Abstract	Proper	Collective
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

■ B. Identifying Nouns

Underline all nouns in the following sentences. Write whether each noun is concrete (C), abstract (A), proper (P), or collective (CL).

1. The audience showed its approval with a standing ovation.
2. Mecca is a holy city for all Muslims.
3. The ideals of the team were very high.
4. The urban designs of architect I. M. Pei have won him international acclaim.

Grammar Practice

Name Class Date

10.2 Pronouns

Key Information

Pronouns can take the place of nouns, groups of words acting as nouns, or other pronouns.

Interrogative pronouns are used to form questions.

Who is the best athlete on the team?

Whatever do you mean?

Relative pronouns introduce subordinate clauses.

Rene, **who** is from Paris, drives a Porsche.

The house **that** we spoke about has been sold.

Give the trophy to **whomever** you choose.

A. Identifying Pronouns

Underline all interrogative and relative pronouns in the following sentences. Write whether each is interrogative (*I*) or relative (*R*).

1. Who was the woman that I saw you with at the movies?
2. The singer for whom the rock opera was written married the director.
3. You should do whatever you think is best.
4. What is the name of the song that he wrote?

B. Using Relative Pronouns

Combine the following sentences, changing one sentence of each pair to a subordinate clause. Introduce each subordinate clause with a relative pronoun.

Example: Some people are glad when winter is over. They do not like cold weather.
People who do not like cold weather are glad when winter is over.

1. Mary McLeod Bethune is a famous black educator. She lived from 1875 to 1955.

2. In the early part of the twentieth century, Bethune founded a school for girls. The school eventually merged with a boys' school and became Bethune-Cookman College.

3. Bethune worked closely with Franklin D. Roosevelt. She served as the Special Advisor on Minority Affairs.

4. Bethune was an observer for the State Department at the UN Conference in 1945. Bethune had spent many years in public service.

Grammar Practice

Name Class Date

10.3 Action Verbs

Key Information

Action verbs describe physical or mental action. jog smile point	think worry	Intransitive verbs are also action verbs, but they are not followed by words that answer <i>what?</i> or <i>whom?</i> Condors live in the Andes. [The intransitive verb <i>live</i> is followed by the words <i>in the Andes</i> , which tell <i>where</i> , not <i>what</i> or <i>whom</i> .]
Transitive verbs are action verbs followed by words that answer <i>what?</i> or <i>whom?</i> Jack made his own wedding cake. [The words <i>wedding cake</i> follow the transitive verb <i>made</i> and answer the question <i>made what?</i>]		

A. Identifying Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

The following excerpt is from *The Waves*, a novel by British writer Virginia Woolf. Write whether each of the boldface action verbs in the excerpt is transitive (*T*) or intransitive (*I*). If the verb is transitive, underline the word or words following it that answer the question *what?* or *whom?*

Literature Model

The light **struck** upon the trees in the garden, making one leaf transparent and then another. One bird **chirped** high up; there was a pause; another chirped lower down. The sun **sharpened** the walls of the house, and **rested** like the tip of a fan upon a white blind and **made** a blue fingerprint of shadow under the leaf by the bedroom window. The blind **stirred** slightly, but all within was dim and unsubstantial. The birds **sang** their blank melody outside. . . .

The waves **broke** and **spread** their waters swiftly over the shore. One after another they **massed** themselves and **fell**; the spray **tossed** itself back with the energy of their fall.

Virginia Woolf, *The Waves*

B. Using Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

Write five sentences about yourself. Identify each action verb you use as transitive (*T*) or intransitive (*I*).

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Grammar Practice

Name Class Date

10.3 Linking Verbs

Key Information

Linking verbs connect the subject of a sentence with words or groups of words that identify or describe it.

All forms of the verb *be* can function as linking verbs.

Tomorrow **will be** bright and sunny.

Oro is the Spanish word for gold.

Below are some other common linking verbs.

seem	remain	feel
appear	smell	look
become	taste	sound

A. Identifying Linking Verbs

Underline all linking verbs in the sentences below.

1. She said that she feels confident about the success of the plan.
2. Thai food often tastes exotic to those who have never tried it.
3. That is the year Maria was born.
4. Herbs grow well if the soil is sandy and the drainage is adequate.
5. The President looked tired and frustrated.
6. The world's tallest trees are California redwoods.
7. All the actors were proud of their performances.
8. The food smelled delicious from two blocks away.
9. I am tired because I did not sleep well last night.
10. A stubborn person, he remains certain that he is right.

B. Using Linking Verbs

Write five sentences about your family and friends, using at least one linking verb in each sentence. Underline each linking verb.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

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