

Important Concepts . . .

Preview Review



Language Arts Grade 8 TEACHER KEY

W1 - Quiz

Important Concepts of Grade 8 Language Arts

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Materials Required

Textbooks:

1. *ResourceLines* 7/8
2. *SightLines* 8

Language Arts Grade 8

Version 5

Preview/Review W1 - Quiz TEACHER KEY

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Preview/Review Concepts for Grade Eight Language Arts

TEACHER KEY



W1 - Quiz

W1 - Quiz

Part I: Working towards Clarity in Communication

1. Rewrite the following paragraph, correcting all capitalization problems. Twenty-four words should to be capitalized.

i am so excited! on tuesday, march 9th i am going to edmonton to watch the edmonton oiliers play hockey. my dad, tom, will drive to rexall place, which is located on gretzky drive, and we will watch the oiliers play the calgary flames. after the game i will try to get an autograph from ryan smith. he is the best! if we have time, we will stop at mcdonalds for a burger before heading home to edson.

I am so excited! On Tuesday, March 9th I am going to Edmonton to watch the Edmonton Oilers play hockey. My dad, Tom, will drive to Rexall Place, which is located on Gretzky Drive, and we will watch the Oilers play the Calgary Flames. After the game, I will try to get an autograph from Ryan Smith. He is the best! If we have time, we will stop at McDonalds for a burger before heading home to Edson.

2. On the lines below each sentence, write the common nouns and the proper nouns.

- a. Robin's favourite season is spring.

Common nouns *season spring*

Proper nouns *Robin*

- b. Morgan is almost as good a player as Darcy.

Common nouns **player**

Proper nouns **Morgan, Darcy**

- c. Jan's sleeveless shirt exposed a tattoo.

Common nouns **shirt tattoo**

Proper noun **Jan**

3. On the lines below each sentence, identify the concrete and abstract nouns.

- a. You could see the sorrow in the widow's eyes.

Concrete nouns **eyes**

Abstract nouns **sorrow**

- b. The idea of travelling to the Appalachian mountains caught Jo's imagination

Concrete nouns **Appalachian mountains, Jo**

Abstract nouns **idea, imagination**

- c. Many young boys have hopes of playing professional sports.

Concrete nouns **boys, sports**

Abstract nouns **hopes**

4. For the following terms, write the missing plural or singular form.

Singular	Plural
a. lady	<u><i>ladies</i></u>
b. <u><i>wolf</i></u>	wolves
c. mouse	<u><i>mice</i></u>
d. <u><i>life</i></u>	lives
e. salmon	<u><i>salmon</i></u>

Part II: Literary Techniques

1. Match the terms on the left with the correct definition on the right.

a. simile	<u><i>d</i></u>	use of similar sounds to start words in sentence
b. onomatopoeia	<u><i>e</i></u>	a comparison that says something <i>is</i> something else
c. rhythm	<u><i>i</i></u>	an exaggeration so large that it cannot possibly be true
d. alliteration	<u><i>c</i></u>	the use of a regular pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in a poem
e. metaphor	<u><i>j</i></u>	use of words that expand the meaning of something beyond ordinary description
f. rhyme	<u><i>b</i></u>	use of words that indicate the actual sound of something
g. personification	<u><i>g</i></u>	giving an animal or object human characteristics
h. stress	<u><i>f</i></u>	the use of identical sounds in accented syllables
i. hyperbole	<u><i>a</i></u>	a comparison that says something is <i>like</i> something else
j. figurative	<u><i>h</i></u>	more emphasis placed on one syllable of a word or line

2. Follow the directions in each question.

- a. Write a sentence with a simile comparing a cat to something.

Answers will vary.

- b. Write a sentence with alliteration that describes how a cat runs.

Answers will vary.

- c. Write a sentence with onomatopoeia that describes a noise a cat makes.

Answers will vary.

3. Define each of the following types of poems. Answers will vary.

- a. sonnet ***a fourteen-line poem that usually follows a set rhyme scheme and metrical pattern***
-

- b. free verse ***modern poetry that does not follow a set rhythmic pattern***
-

c. haiku ***a three-line poem that captures a moment in nature***

d. limerick ***a five-line poem with a distinct rhyme pattern***

4. Read the poem “The Circle Game” on page 278-279 of SightLines 8. Answer the following questions.

a. What is the rhyme scheme of the first two stanzas of the poem?

a b a b c d c d

b. What is the meaning of “moved ten times around the seasons / skated over ten clear frozen streams”?

Ten years passed by.

c. To which ages in a person’s life does the song refer?

Childhood, teenage years, early adulthood, old age

d. What does the line, “Take your time, it won’t be long now till you drag your feet to slow the circles down,” predict about attitudes later in life?

Answers will vary. Adults generally would like time to pass more slowly.

- e. Is the mood of the poem predominantly sad or hopeful? Explain, using quoted words and lines to support your opinion.

Answers will vary. Most students will indicate the hopeful mood of the poem, supported by expressions such as “There’ll be new dreams, maybe better dreams and plenty” indicating that his future is still bright before him, and “painted ponies” and “carousel” recalling generally a happy childhood memory.

Part III: Literary Techniques and Advertising

1. Explain how advertisers use the following design principles to increase the appeal of their advertisements.

a. Contrast: *striking contrast between dark and light colour is easy to see*

b. Simple shapes: *easy to identify and read*

c. Photographs of people: *may make the message seem more real and believable*

d. Colour: *warm or cool colours can bring out specific emotions*

2. Turn to page 203 in *ResourceLines* 7/8 and examine the advertising on the cereal box. Then answer the following questions.

- a. Who is the target audience for this cereal? Explain.

Answers will vary. Probably older children or teens based on words such as “Awesome” “Authentic action submarine inside” “Totally cool T-shirt offer” “Wow”

- b. What “tricks” are used to get the consumer to buy this cereal?

Answers will vary. “Extra Yummy”, “Naturally Awesome” and “Power” appeal to taste, but are all vague terms. “20% Free”, “T-shirt offer”, “Authentic Action Submarine inside”, and “Deluxe Jumbo Box” suggest getting value for your money.

- c. Would **you** buy this cereal? Why or why not?

Answers will vary.

3. Advertisers often use literary techniques. Define each of the following and provide an example. (You may make up an example if you cannot think of a real product.)

- a. Rhyme ***the similarity of sounds in words***

b. Repetition *the act of repeating sounds, groups of sounds, rhythmic patterns, or entire commercials*

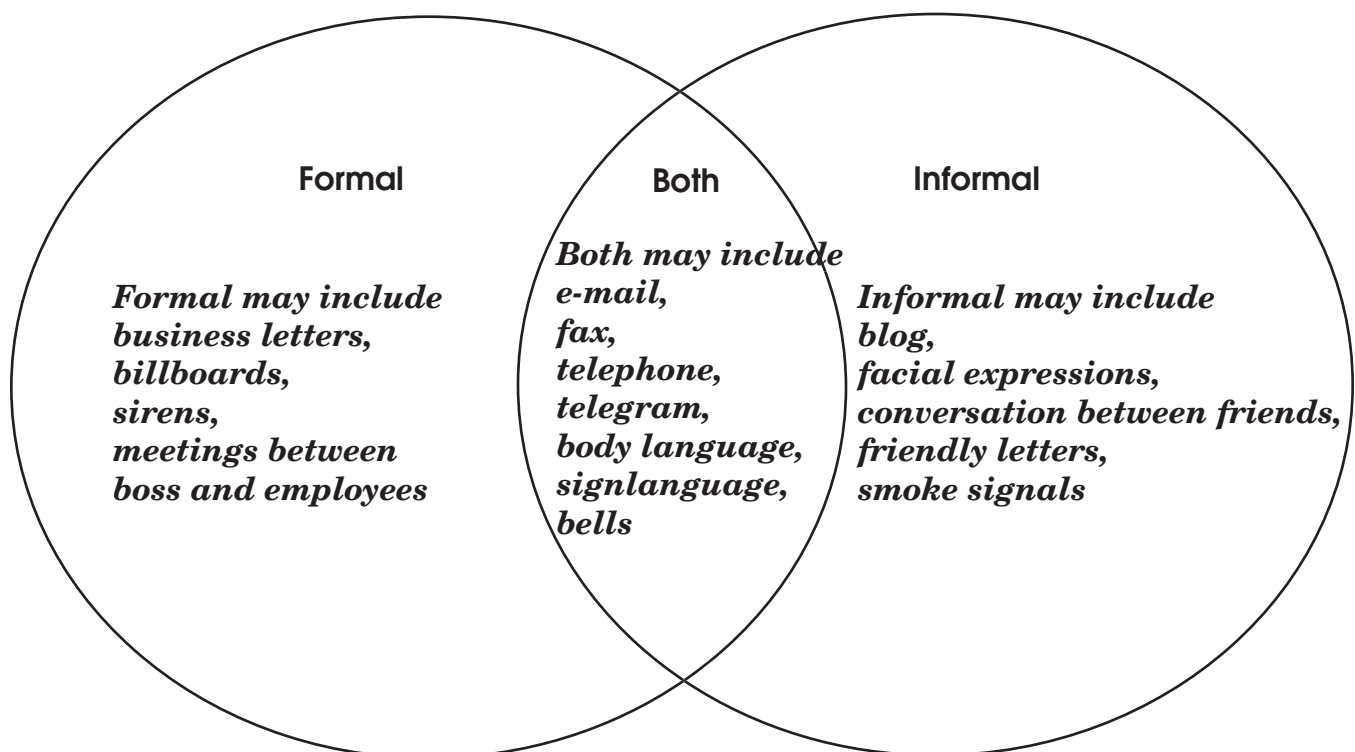
c. Alliteration *repetition of the initial sounds of words*

d. Onomatopoeia *use of words sounding like the object named*

Part IV: Media and Technology

1. Using a Venn Diagram, compare formal and informal modes of communication.

Answers will vary.



2. You have been asked to create an advertising campaign to promote the new skateboarding park downtown. Using the knowledge you gained this week about the strengths and weaknesses of various media, identify the types of media you would use, explain how you would use them, and explain why you would choose those methods. (You may refer to *ResourceLines* 7/8, pages 172 - 178, if necessary.)

Answers will vary.

Newspapers - cheap, quick local advertising; limited colour, quality of

diagrams; large number of local readers; human-interest column feature

Magazines - not local; very colourful; skateboarding magazines will be

read by a number of local skateboarders Instruction booklets - not advertising;

may encourage people to try skateboarding; not published frequently –

information could change between date the ad/article is written and the date it is published.

Park hours schedule - information at a glance; cheap; Where

would these be made available?

CD-ROMs - probably not used at this time; could be used for demonstration/

advertising in local schools, youth centers, etc.

Websites - may choose to set one up, depending on knowledge of students;

could be accessed by local and not local people; time consuming to monitor;

may choose to advertise on pre-existing sites.

Television - expensive; may choose to advertise on local channels; may attempt

to have a “breakfast crew” or other TV group attend

Movies - expensive; may choose to have commercial run in local movie

theatres before movies; may advertise in theatre lobbies, etc.

Congratulations! You have completed the first set of lessons!

