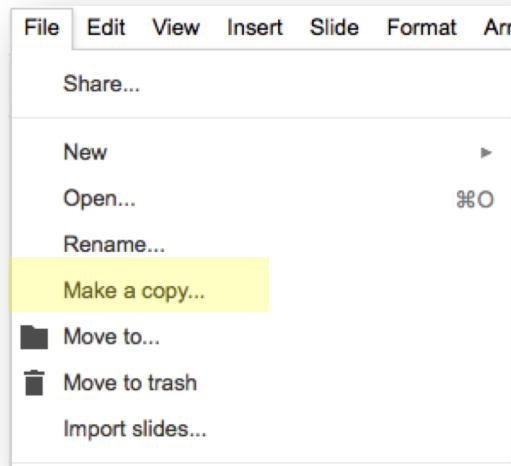


WORKSHEET REFERENCE

#1	<u>grammar</u> -Past, present & future verbs
#2	<u>grammar</u> -Subject-Verb Agreement
#3	<u>grammar</u> : Relative pronouns-who, which, whose, whom, that
#4	<u>sentence structure</u> : Complete, run-on sentences, fragmented sentences & comma splices
#5	<u>sentence structure</u> : Complete, run-on sentences, fragmented sentences & comma splices
#6	<u>sentence structure</u> : Compound Sentences
#7	<u>punctuation</u> : Using a semicolon
#8	<u>capitalization & punctuation</u> : Formatting Titles
#9	<u>word choice</u> : Prefixes & Suffixes-PRE-, RE-, FUL-, ABLE-
#10	<u>word choice</u> : Prefixes & Suffixes-MIS-, IN-, DIS-, -LESS
#11	<u>word choice</u> : Latin Roots
#12	<u>reading skills</u> -Main Idea/Topic Sentences
#13	<u>reading skills</u> -Defining & Identifying Literary & Figurative Language
#14	<u>reading skills</u> -Identifying Figurative Language in Poetry
#15	<u>reading skills</u> -Identifying & Analyzing Idioms
	DIGITAL ACCESS: http://bit.ly/7thto8thgradereview

How do I use this product digitally?

1. You must have access to the Internet and have a Google account in order to use this product in Google Slides.
2. Student will need their own Google accounts, and if you are using Google classroom, the student will need to be in "edit" mode in order to edit the documents.
3. In order to use this correctly, you will need to make a COPY of this document in your Google Drive, so the students can edit the pages. Click on "FILE", and then, "MAKE A COPY". Once you make a copy, you can edit, assign, and change anything you like.



4. Once you make the copy, you can share the link or assign the files with your students. If you only want the students to work on one worksheet at a time, make another copy, and delete anything you do not want to assign.
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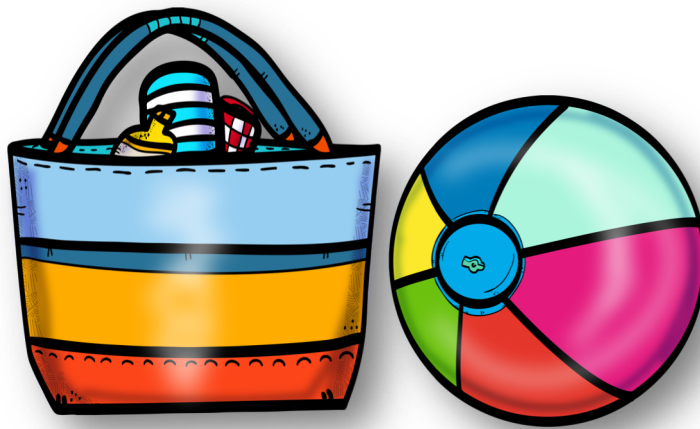


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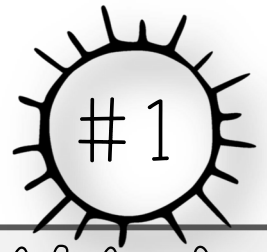
ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS REVIEW PACKET

7th grade entering 8th grade



Name: _____

teacher: _____



Past, Present & Future Tenses

grammar

Directions: Read the verb and the tense that is being asked. Complete the sentence with the correct tense.

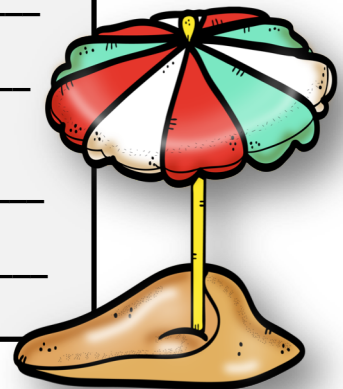
Ex. (Run; past tense) He ran to his friend's house.

- 1. (Enjoy; present tense) The Flynn family ... travelling to locations throughout the world.
2. (Tread; past tense) I ... lightly around my parents, after I received a 54 on a vocabulary quiz.
3. (Forfeit; future tense) The lacrosse team ... the next game if fewer than ten people show up for the game.
4. (Consist; present tense) Did you know the cake ... of 12 ingredients?
5. (Outline; past tense) Before the test, I ... the main points as a study skill.
6. (Recommend; past tense) John ... a book to me to read over the summer.
7. (Approach; future tense) The next time the comet ... Earth is in 2045.
8. (Go; past tense) John ... to the football game after he friends urged him to go.
9. (Like; present tense) Mark ... the time he spends with his family.
10. (Kiss; future tense) After not seeing my grandmother for a year, she ... me a hundred times.

Directions: Create your own sentence. Provide the specific tense of the verb asked, and underline it in the sentence.

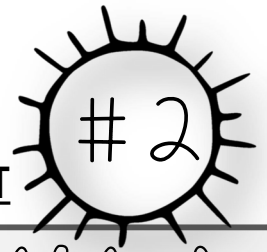
- 1. (present tense)
2. (past tense)
3. (future tense)

Create Your Own Sentences!



ela review packet

SUBJECT- VERB AGREEMENT



grammar

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT is when a verb agrees with its subject in number, and the verb (plural or singular) correlates with the number.

Ex. One egg is broken. -"IS" always refers to "ONE" or singular.

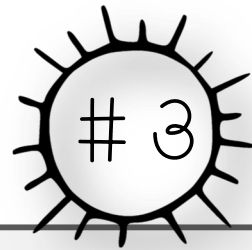
Directions: **CIRCLE** the correct verb for the sentence.

1. Your friend (talks, talk) too much.
2. The man over there (look, looks) like your brother so much!
3. The women in the pool (swims, swim) well.
4. Bill (drive, drives) a private car in Manhattan.
5. The football players (run, runs) three miles a day to stay in shape.
6. On the basket court, nothing (fazes, faze) Rachel. She knows her role.
7. Anyone in the United States can (have, has) free access to a library card.
8. We have viewed a number of new houses, but few (meet, meets) our wishes.
9. In *The Hunger Games*, everyone (live, lives) in a post-apocalyptic society.
10. Everyone (agrees, agree) Congress should spend less money on certain topics.
11. Everyone in the world (has, have) certain moral principles.
12. Whenever something (startle, startles) my cat, he runs under the bed.



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Relative Pronouns



grammar

*The common RELATIVE PRONOUNS are WHO, WHOM, WHOSE, WHICH and THAT.

• Relative pronouns can be used as a subject- The house that we built is blue.
People who are nice have friends.

*When used as a relative pronoun, "WHICH" usually comes after a comma- The science fair, which lasted all day, was so much fun.

Directions: Choose the correct relative pronoun for the sentence.

1. Mr. Jones, (who, whom, whose) built the desk in the home, is extremely talented.
2. The movie became a blockbuster hit, (that, which) came as a surprise to critics.
3. This is the man to (who, whom, whose) you wanted to speak to after you are done.
4. We raised so much money for the family (who, whom, whose) house burnt down in the fire.
5. In the drawer is the spatula (which, that) has the longer handle.
6. Aunt Pat and Uncle Joe, (who, whom, whose) love to fish, are going this weekend.
7. Dessert is all (which, that) the toddler wants. He does not want any dinner.
8. The police usually ask for every detail (which, that) will help with the case.
9. The tournament, (which, that) lasted for three days, was extremely exhausting.

Directions: Read the relative pronoun in the parentheses, and create your own sentence with the pronoun.

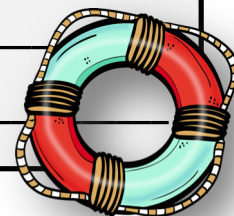
Create Your Own Sentences!

1. (WHO) _____

2. (WHICH) _____

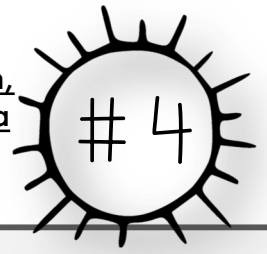
3. (WHOSE) _____

4. (THAT) _____



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Complete, Run-On,
Fragment, Comma
Splice Sentence?



sentence structure

A COMPLETE SENTENCE has a subject, verb and a complete thought.

A RUN-ON SENTENCE is a sentence that has two or more clauses and is joined without a word to connect them or a punctuation mark to separate them.

A FRAGMENTED SENTENCE is an incomplete sentence that masks as a sentence; however, the sentence does not make sense.

A COMMA SPLICE is when two sentences are connected together with only a comma and NO coordinating conjunction like for, and, nor, or, but yet, so.

Directions: Determine if the sentence is a complete sentence, fragment, comma-splice or a run-on sentence. If it is a fragment, comma splice or run-on, rewrite the sentence to make it a complete sentence.

1. Use caution while using power tools always wear protective eye wear. _____

2. To the store to buy bread and eggs. _____

3. After seeing the selection on the shelf, we decided to buy cake mix. _____

4. The grocery store was packed today they must have had a sale. _____

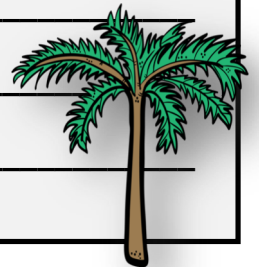
5. Paul had the better arguments and he was such a powerful speaker. _____

6. Then I attended Jefferson High School. _____

7. Every Friday, my family orders pizza, we talk about our week. _____

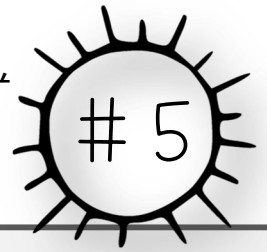
8. Homework can be very overwhelming, and this is why time management is so important.

9. Some of the students working in Mrs. Olsen's room. _____



ela review packet

Complete, Run-On,
Fragments,
Comma Splice
Sentence?



sentence structure

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Directions: Determine if the sentence is a complete sentence, fragment, comma-splice or a run-on sentence. If it is a fragment, comma splice or run-on, rewrite the sentence to make it a complete sentence.

1. Mr. Jones is teaching a lesson on zoology you might find it interesting. _____

2. Over a hundred years ago. _____

3. You should take the music elective, it looks like so much fun. _____

4. My favorite season is winter I like bundling up to go outside. _____

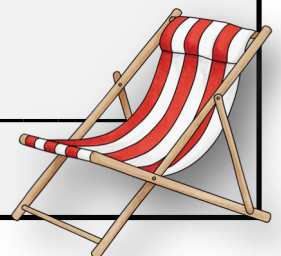
5. I absolutely love spring; It makes me so happy to see everything turn green. _____

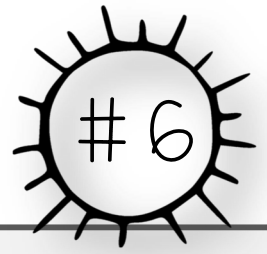
6. Came through Ellis Island. _____

7. Mr. Jones, who is an awesome teacher, is teaching an awesome science class. _____

8. I have so much homework tonight in social studies and I really need to work on my project.

9. Because it was strong and flexible. _____





A COMPOUND SENTENCE is two independent clauses (complete sentences) are connected by a COMMA + COORDINATING CONJUNCTION (FOR, AND, NOR, BUT, OR, YET, SO).

sentence structure

EX. The store was closed, so I went to a different store.

Compound Sentences

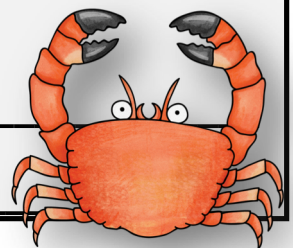
Directions: Read these sentence, and create the compound sentence (add a comma) if needed. Write "C" for compound or "NC" for no change. For the sentences that just have the coordinating conjunction in parentheses, create your own sentence.

1. Elephants are the largest mammal in the world and live in Asia and Africa. _____
2. Elephants are around 200 pounds when they are born and they weigh between 5,000 and 14,000 pounds as adults. _____
3. A baby elephant is called a calf and a male elephant is called a bull. _____
4. They use an ultrasound rumble too low for humans to hear to keep the heard together and to find mates. _____
5. Elephants are herbivores meaning they only eat plants and vegetables no meat. _____
6. (OR) _____

7. (BUT) _____

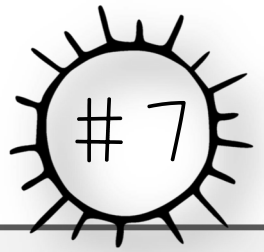
8. (SO) _____

9. (AND) _____



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Using the Semicolon



punctuation

Semicolons are most often used to connect two independent clauses (full sentences) that are related in meaning. Both the words before the semicolon and the words after it must be complete sentences that could be separated with a period. **Ex. John absolutely loves his dog; it is truly his best friend.**

In addition, semicolons can be linked by a transitional word like: consequently, however, furthermore, meanwhile, moreover, therefore, as a result, etc.

Directions: Insert any commas and semicolons needed. Where there are transitions in parentheses, write your own sentences with a semicolon and the transition.

1. Mac slept through his alarm luckily the teacher cancelled the first class.
2. I tripped over the dog therefore I dropped my coffee cup.
3. We lost our game on Saturday my coach wanted to have an extra practice.
4. You will need to turn onto Blaire Drive it is the house on the left.
5. I really wanted to watch the Yankee game however it rained.



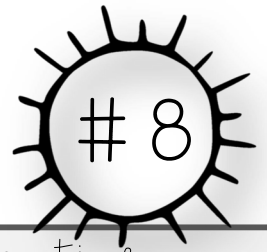
6. (; meanwhile,) _____

7. (; however,) _____

8. (;) _____

9. (; therefore,) _____

10. (;) _____



Formatting Titles-Capitalization & Punctuation

Directions: Using your CAPITALIZATION and PUNCTUATION knowledge, correctly format and punctuate the titles below. Rewrite them. REMEMBER-Books, movie and major titles are *Italicized* OR Underlined ALL OTHER TITLES are formatted in QUOTATION MARKS.

capitalization & punctuation

1. How would you correctly punctuate and format the title of this short story?

lamb to the slaughter

2. How would you correctly punctuate and format the title of this novel? the hunger games

3. How would you correctly punctuate and format the title of this poem?

the raven

4. How would you correctly punctuate and format this article title?

youtube and its dangers

5. How would you correctly punctuate and format the title of this newspaper?

the new york times

Properly Capitalizing & Punctuating Titles- REVIEW

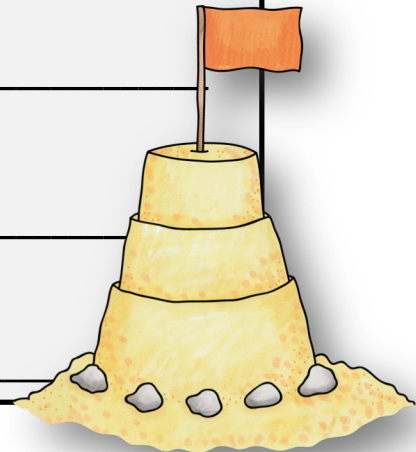
Directions: Read the sentences below, and correctly format, punctuate and capitalize the titles. Rewrite the sentence with the correct punctuation and formatting.

1. My brother, mark, promised me we would watch Lord of the rings.

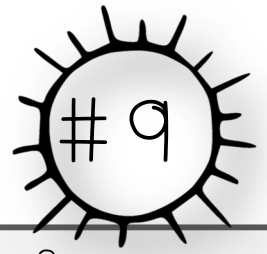
2. My favorite singer, taylor swift, played my favorite song, love story.

3. We read the poem, the red wheelbarrow in class today.

4. I really enjoy reading the magazine Vogue.



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Prefixes & Suffixes

PREFIXES are letters added to the beginning of a word to make a new word.

SUFFIXES are added to the end.

word choice

Directions: Write as many words as you know with the prefixes and suffixes given.

PRE-

Ex. Preview

RE-

Ex. Redo

-FUL

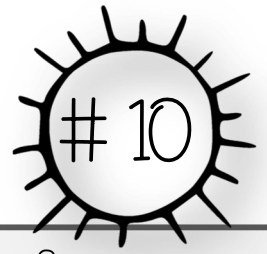
Ex. Hurtful

-ABLE

Ex. Respectable



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Prefixes & Suffixes

PREFIXES are letters added to the beginning of a word to make a new word.

SUFFIXES are added to the end.

word choice

Directions: Write as many words as you know with the prefixes and suffixes given.

MIS-

Ex. Misunderstood

IN-

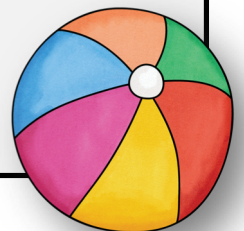
Ex. Indecisive

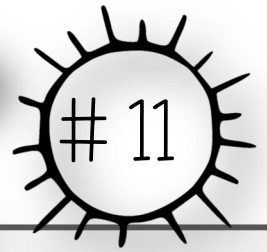
DIS-

Ex. Disagree

-LESS

Ex. Flawless





GREEK & LATIN ROOTS

Directions: Greek and Latin roots are a part of the majority of the English vocabulary. Using the root, see if you can define the word.

word choice

1. The root **mal** means *bad or evil*. Can you determine what the word **maleficent** means by using the root?

2. The root **bel** means *war*. Can you determine what the word **bellicose** means by using the root?

A. Selfish

B. Generous

C. Hostile

3. The root **dict** means *to say or declare*. Can you determine what the word **indictment** means by using the root?

4. The root **cred** means *trust or believe*. Can you determine what the word **incredulous** means by using the root?

A. Unwilling to do harm to others B. Unwilling to accept the truth C. Unwilling to give something away.

5. The root **jur** means *the law*. Can you determine what the word **perjury** means by using the root?

6. The root **chron** means *time*. Can you determine what the word **chronic** means by using the root?

A. Happening frequently

B. In a distrustful manner

C. An official speech

7. The root **junc** means *to join*. Can you determine what the word **junction** means by using the root?

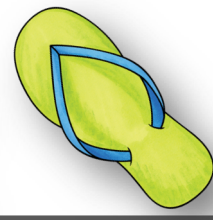
8. The root **ject** means *move or throw*. Can you determine what the word **reject** means by using the root?

A. Move forward in a quick manner

B. Send back

C. To go in a diagonal pattern

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Writing the Main Idea

THE MAIN IDEA is the main subject or topic of a passage. We often call the first sentence of a paragraph the TOPIC SENTENCE.

writing skills

Directions: Write a main sentence/topic sentence for each of the passages.

1. _____

Professional surfers in pursuit of the perfect wave will no longer have to depend on the whims of nature. Instead, they can head over to the farming town of Lemoore in Southern California, which is home to the world's first wave pool dedicated to competitive surfing. Originally named after its founder, American surfing legend, 11-time world champion Kelly Slater, it was rebranded WSL Surf Ranch after the World Surfing League acquired a majority stake in 2016.

2. _____

Ants are often known as pesky insects; however, they may surprise most people. In addition to talents like predicting earthquakes and morphing into rafts to save themselves from drowning during floods, the industrious insects go all out to protect their own, often carrying wounded comrades back to the nest to heal. Now, researchers have discovered ants who explode and sacrifice themselves to save their colonies from predators.

3. _____

The quest to discover life outside of Earth has spanned decades and a multitude of galaxies. However, while breakthroughs like the discovery of liquid water on Mars and "Earth-like" exoplanets have raised hopes about the existence of alien life, the distance has made it hard to prove. Now, scientists believe the extraterrestrial life we have been seeking for so long may be on the planet closest to us – Venus.

4. _____

Few people can resist the lure of a delicious ice cream scoop or two, especially on a hot day. The only thing that spoils the fun is that the treat is hard to savor slowly, like one would a piece of candy, without ending up with a sticky, melted mess. Now, researchers from Colombia's Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana may have found an unlikely ally to help solve this age-old problem – cellulose fiber extracted from banana plant waste.

5. _____

After successfully banning plastic bags, officials around the world are turning their attention to something we are all guilty of using for only a few minutes and disposing of without a second thought – plastic straws. According to ecostraw.org, over 500 million straws, enough to fill 127 school buses, are used just in the US, each day! Too small to recycle, they choke sea creatures, clog coral reefs, and eventually disintegrate into tiny microbeads which enter our food chain through fish. This means that every single straw ever produced in the world still exists in some form today. Now, thanks to social media campaigns such as #TheLastStraw and #TheFinalStraw, the urgency to ban plastic straws is finally gained momentum.

-Excerpts from Dogonews.com

DEFINING & IDENTIFYING FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

Directions: Write the definition for the figurative term, and write an example of the term.

reading skills

1. SIMILE: _____

Example: _____

2. METAPHOR: _____

Example: _____

3. PERSONIFICATION: _____

Example: _____

4. ONOMATOPOEIA: _____

Example: _____

5. IDIOM: _____

Example: _____

6. ALLUSION: _____

Example: _____

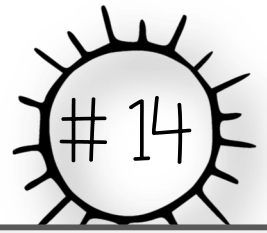
7. HYPERBOLE: _____

Example: _____

8. OXYMORON: _____

Example: _____





IDENTIFYING FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN POETRY

Directions: Read the poem, and identify the figurative language the arrows are pointing to in the poem. Explain.

YOUNG SEA **By Carl Sandburg**

- 1 THE sea is never still.**
- 2 It pounds on the shore**
- 3 Restless as a young heart,**
- 4 Hunting.**

- 5 The sea speaks**
- 6 And only the stormy hearts**
- 7 Know what it says:**
- 8 It is the face**
- 9 of a rough mother speaking.**

- 10 The sea is young.**
- 11 One storm cleans all the hoar**
- 12 And loosens the age of it.**
- 13 I hear it laughing, reckless.**

- 14 They love the sea,**
- 15 Men who ride on it**
- 16 And know they will die**
- 17 Under the salt of it**

- 18 Let only the young come,**
- 19 Says the sea.**

- 20 Let them kiss my face**
- 21 And hear me.**
- 22 I am the last word**
- 23 And I tell**
- 24 Where storms and stars come from.**

What figurative term is being used in line 3?

How do you know?

What figurative term is being used in line 4 & 5?

How do you know?

What figurative term is being used in line 8 & 9?

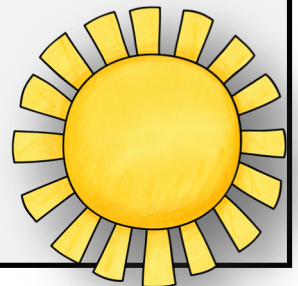
How do you know?

What figurative term is being used in line 13?

How do you know?

Who do you believe is narrating the poem?

Where do you think is the setting of this poem?



IDENTIFYING & ANALYZING IDIOMS

An **IDIOM** is a common expression understood figuratively, as the literal definition makes no sense.

Directions: Read the sentences, and determine the meaning of the idioms in **bold**.

reading skills

1. When the student was caught stealing, we all thought she was going to have a harsh punishment; however, she just got **a slap on the wrist**.

What does this idiom mean?

2. We thought we were the only family on the block who got flooded. Other families were flooded too, and we were **all in the same boat**.

What does this idiom mean?

3. If Mark thought I was going to give him my homework, he was **barking up the wrong tree**.

What does this idiom mean?

4. After looking at the clock, I realized I was **down to the wire** with how much time I had left to take the exam.

What does this idiom mean?

5. After playing the entire soccer game, Lacy was **running out of steam**.

What does this idiom mean?

6. Getting front row seats at the concert was awesome, but getting to meet the band members was **icing on the cake!**

What does this idiom mean?

