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**Common Core Standards Test Bank**

Grade 6 English Language Arts

Language

First Edition

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Grade 6 English Language Arts

Language Test Bank

“The Common Core State Standards provide a consistent, clear understanding of what students are expected to learn, so teachers and parents know what they need to do to help them. The standards are designed to be robust and relevant to the real world, reflecting the knowledge and skills that our young people need for success in college and careers. With American students fully prepared for the future, our communities will be best positioned to compete successfully in the global economy.”

-www.corestandards.org

As more and more states adopt the common core standards, teachers need materials to help them understand what’s changing for their grade and subject. Teachers also need quick ways to expose their students to the standards.

This test bank includes 25 questions per standard released for the grade. In the immediately following pages, you will find the actual standards as the table of contents. Please find the test bank questions organized by standard beginning on Page 1. By purchasing this product, you have purchased full rights to copy and paste from this document into any other document for student examination or testing. Also, please feel free to print and/or copy this information as needed for your classrooms.

***Don’t be stressed*** about the upcoming transition to the common core standards. These test bank questions will clarify your specific standards and provide an opportunity for your students to be exposed to them throughout the year.

Grade 6 English Language Arts:

Language Standards

*Conventions of Standard English*

* L.6.1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
  + L.6.1a. Ensure that pronouns are in the proper case (subjective, objective, and possessive).
  + L.6.1b. Use intensive pronouns (e.g., myself, ourselves).
  + L.6.1c. Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in pronoun number and person.
  + L.6.1d. Recognize and correct vague pronouns (i.e., ones with unclear or ambiguous antecedents).
  + L.6.1e. Recognize variations from Standard English in their own and others' writing and speaking, and identify and use strategies to improve expression in conventional language.
* L.6.2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
  + L.6.2a. Use punctuation (commas, parentheses, dashes) to set off \ nonrestrictive/parenthetical elements.
  + L.6.2b. Spell correctly.

*Knowledge of Language*

* L.6.3. Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.
  + L.6.3a. Vary sentence patterns for meaning, reader/listener interest, and style.
  + L.6.3b. Maintain consistency in style and tone.

*Vocabulary Acquisition and Use*

* L.6.4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 6 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.
  + L.6.4a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word’s position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
  + L.6.4b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., audience, auditory, audible).
  + L.6.4c. Consult reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning or its part of speech.
  + L.6.4d. Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).
* L.6.5. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.
  + L.6.5a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., personification) in context.
  + L.6.5b. Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., cause/effect, part/whole, item/category) to better understand each of the words.
  + L.6.5c. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., stingy, scrimping, economical, unwasteful, thrifty).
* L.6.6. Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.

6th Grade Language: L.6.1

CCSS L.6.1a:

Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

* Ensure that pronouns are in the proper case (subjective, objective, possessive).

Problem: Select the correct pronoun to complete the sentence.

John is going to the lake. He wants to use \_\_\_ fishing pole.

1. his
2. its
3. her
4. my

Answer: a

Answer:

a. his or her

**Question Bank:**

***Instructions: Select the correct pronouns to complete the sentences below.***

1. The man loves race cars; \_\_\_\_\_\_ always attends the Indianapolis 500 Mile Race.

a. She

1. He
2. It
3. His

Answer: b

1. The boys hid behind the barn. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ didn’t want the girls to join \_\_\_\_ game.

a. They; their

1. He; ones
2. She; they’re
3. They; its

Answer: a

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ likes berries. Her favorites are blueberries, and \_\_\_\_\_\_ always buys \_\_\_\_\_.
2. He, he, one
3. She, she, them
4. She, she, it
5. She, her, them

Answer: b

1. Mary loves her teddy bear. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ named \_\_\_\_ after \_\_\_\_\_ favorite aunt.

a. She, it, it

1. She, them, her
2. He, her, her
3. She, it, her

Answer: d

1. We are in a real bind; who can help \_\_\_\_ now?

a. us

1. we
2. themselves
3. them

Answer: a

1. He drove to the store and bought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a new pair of shoes.
2. herself
3. himself
4. ourselves
5. oneself

Answer: b

1. The mother loves \_\_\_\_ baby girl and wants to make sure that \_\_\_\_\_\_ is safe from harm.

a. She, she

1. Her, it
2. Her, she
3. She, her

Answer: c

1. The student loves to do homework. \_\_\_\_ can’t wait to do \_\_\_\_.

a. He, it

1. It, it
2. She, them
3. Her, it

Answer: a

1. They drove past the apple orchard, but \_\_\_\_\_ did not see any fruit on the trees.
2. she
3. he
4. they
5. it

Answer: c

1. The lion loves meat. \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_ favorite type of food.

a. It, his

1. He, his
2. It, it
3. It, her

Answer: a

1. Please help John with \_\_\_\_ homework.
2. us
3. our
4. his
5. her

Answer: c

1. Picasso likes to paint. \_\_\_\_\_ perfected \_\_\_\_ paintings through many years of discipline.
2. He, it
3. He, his
4. He, their
5. He, them

Answer: b

1. Dentists have found that eating too much candy can cause \_\_\_\_ to have a toothache.

a. one

1. him
2. it
3. her

Answer: a

1. The teacher called on the student, but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wasn’t ready to answer the question.
2. we
3. he
4. they
5. one

Answer: b

1. Billy walked home from school today because \_\_\_\_ didn’t want to bring \_\_\_ new backpack on the bus.
2. she, it
3. he, one
4. he, his
5. she, his

Answer: c

1. My father loves to eat vegetables. \_\_\_ don’t understand why anyone would like to eat \_\_\_\_.

a. He, these

1. I, those
2. He, them
3. I, them

Answer: d

1. Flowers smell beautiful; \_\_\_\_ always brighten \_\_\_\_ day.
2. They, my
3. It, my
4. He, it
5. It, his

Answer: a

1. Janice is playing volleyball at the beach with \_\_\_\_ friends. \_\_\_\_\_ always go \_\_\_\_\_ on Saturday.
2. her, We, it
3. her, They, there
4. his, They, them
5. herself, They, there

Answer: b

1. \_\_\_ can’t wait to go to the movies. It is \_\_\_\_ favorite pastime.

a. We, our

1. They, her
2. She, he
3. We, they’re

Answer: a

1. When \_\_\_ ring the doorbell, please make sure \_\_\_\_\_ answers the door.
2. he, you
3. we, she
4. you, they
5. she, you

Answer: b

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ did not go to school today because \_\_\_ mother wanted \_\_\_\_\_ to rest.
2. She, her, her
3. She, her, she
4. He, his, him
5. He, his, her

Answer: a

1. The women went to tea together because \_\_\_\_ love to spend time talking.
2. they
3. she
4. he
5. we

Answer: a

1. The city was so large. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ didn’t have enough time to explore \_\_\_.
2. She, them
3. He, it
4. You, her
5. We, him

Answer: b

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ wanted to buy headphones for \_\_\_ iPhone.
2. She, it
3. He, one’s
4. They, there
5. He, his

Answer: d

1. Sally only wants to cook for \_\_\_\_ family. \_\_\_\_ doesn’t like to invite guests over.

a. her, She

1. his, He
2. our, He
3. my, They

Answer: a

6th Grade Language: L.6.1

CCSS L.6.1b:

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

* Use intensive pronouns (e.g., myself, ourselves).

Problem: Select the correct pronoun to complete the sentence.

Janice gave \_\_\_\_\_ a sweater.

1. myself
2. me
3. I
4. she

Answer: b

Answer:

a. his or her

**Question Bank:**

***Instructions: Select the correct pronoun to complete the sentences below.***

1. We need to help \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out of this pit.
2. themself
3. themselves
4. herself
5. ourselves

Answer: d

1. I washed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after I played in the pig pen.
2. myself
3. me
4. themselves
5. ourselves

Answer: a

1. They should split the check among \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. them
3. ourselves
4. themselves
5. her

Answer: c

1. They should watch out for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when they are walking in dangerous areas.
2. themself
3. themselves
4. ourselves
5. myself

Answer: b

1. I looked at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the mirror.
2. myself
3. me
4. themselves
5. herself

Answer: a

1. They split the candy among \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. them
3. ourselves
4. himself
5. themselves

Answer: d

1. They must learn to protect \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ against wild animals.
2. themself
3. themselves
4. ourselves
5. herself

Answer: b

1. We washed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the pool of clean water.
2. myself
3. us
4. ourselves
5. themselves

Answer: c

1. They should divide the spoil amongst \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. them
3. ourselves
4. themselves
5. myself

Answer: c

1. We helped \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the free lunch.
2. themself
3. themselves
4. himself
5. ourselves

Answer: d.

1. I gave the money to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after we split the bill.
2. him
3. me
4. myself
5. themselves

Answer: a

1. They watch \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ around strangers.
2. himself
3. ourselves
4. themselves
5. herself

Answer: c

1. You can help \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to cookies.
2. yourself
3. themselves
4. ourselves
5. myself

Answer: a

1. I raised \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ off the bed.
2. myself
3. me
4. themselves
5. ourselves

Answer: a

1. You can split the cake among \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. her
3. yourselves
4. ourselves
5. themselves

Answer: b

1. You should be able to dress \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. themself
3. themselves
4. yourself
5. ourselves

Answer: c

1. I gave \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a bath after they played in the mud.
2. myself
3. them
4. me
5. themselves

Answer: b

1. You must never give up on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
2. herself
3. ourselves
4. yourself
5. themselves

Answer: c

1. They should help \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ finish their homework.
2. themselves
3. them
4. themselves
5. ourselves

Answer: b

1. I bought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a cookie as a reward.
2. myself
3. me
4. themselves
5. himself

Answer: a

1. They should walk \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ home.
2. himself
3. you
4. yourself
5. themselves

Answer: b

1. We always wash \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before we go to bed.
2. themself
3. themselves
4. ourselves
5. himself

Answer: c

1. I will give \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a piece of chocolate.
2. him
3. me
4. herself
5. themselves

Answer: a

1. He should take along a book for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. myself
3. himself
4. ourselves
5. themselves

Answer: b

1. She always looks at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the mirror.
2. themself
3. themselves
4. ourselves
5. herself

Answer: d

6th Grade Language: L.6.1

CCSS L.6.1c:

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

* Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in pronoun number and person.

Problem: Underline the inappropriate shift in pronouns; select the correct answer to replace the underlined word(s).

Most kids play different instruments throughout his or her high school year.

1. their, years
2. their, year
3. kid’s, years

Answer: a.

Answer:

a. his or her

**Question Bank:**

***Instructions: Select the correct answer to replace the underlined word(s).***

1. A teacher should work on our own computer.

a. ones

1. one’s
2. his/her
3. their

Answer: c

1. A friend should be available when my friends were in need.
2. one’s, is
3. his/her, are
4. his/her, is
5. their, are

Answer: b

1. Mothers are always caring for her children’s needs rather than for one’s own.
2. one’s, their
3. their, their
4. their, her
5. their, ones

Answer: b

1. Janet and Joan must complete his project before next week.

a. her

1. our
2. their
3. one’s

Answer: c

1. One can always look up its friends on Facebook.
2. their
3. one’s
4. they’re
5. ones

Answer: b

1. My father loves to golf. We never gets tired of swinging my club.
2. He, his
3. He, its
4. He, her
5. One, his

Answer: a

1. Runners should always be mindful of traffic because she are vulnerable to drivers who can’t see one.

a. she, her.

b. he, him

c. they, them

d. they, him

Answer: c

1. Even though we can’t dance, Polly still wants to go to prom with their friends.
2. she, her
3. he, him
4. they, them
5. we, our

Answer: a

1. My brother and his fiancé were getting married next month, and she’s very excited.
2. are, their
3. is, they’re
4. is, their
5. are, they’re

Answer: d

1. Cooks are great at smelling different aromas because it have trained one’s noses.

a. they, their

1. they, they’re
2. he, his
3. their, they

Answer: a

1. Sally came over and had dinner with her parents and us.
2. my, I
3. my, me
4. their, me
5. our, I

Answer: b

1. Dan doesn’t watch television because we hurts its eyes.
2. they, my
3. it, their
4. it, his
5. we, her

Answer: c

1. Children should always wear one’s seatbelt.

a. their

1. her
2. his
3. our

Answer: a

1. Dancing without our shoes caused foot problems for Laura.
2. one’s
3. her
4. my
5. their

Answer: b

1. My older sister and him had lunch together.
2. me
3. I
4. her
5. myself

Answer: b

1. Listening to John talk about my friend, made one upset.

a. their, her

1. his, she
2. her, me
3. their, she

Answer: a

1. Janet gave we a key to his house.
2. me, her
3. I, our
4. us, him
5. her, me

Answer: a

1. Johnny went straight home after one’s basketball game.
2. our
3. they’re
4. he
5. we

Answer: a

1. Drinking water should be a priority if they wants to lose weight.

a. ones

1. one
2. their
3. him

Answer: b

1. Licking lollipops can be fun if it do it the right way.
2. one
3. their
4. you
5. ones

Answer: c

1. Holly wears colorful socks because it can’t find his white ones.
2. she, her
3. we, she
4. she, his
5. we, our

Answer: a

1. Riding on the school bus is not easy for Tom, one gets carsick very easily.

a. we

1. he
2. they
3. she

Answer: b

1. The store will open tomorrow because us didn’t have keys to the front door.
2. we
3. our
4. their
5. ones

Answer: a

1. Pam didn’t bring our homework because she dog ate it.
2. ones, your
3. my, we
4. her, he
5. her, her

Answer: d

1. A baby bird fell out of it’s nest, but Mary picked him up and put her back.

a. its, it, it

b. it’s, it, it

1. it’s, it, him

d. its, it, her

Answer: a

6th Grade Language: L.6.1

CCSS L.6.1d:

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

* Recognize and correct vague pronouns (i.e., ones with unclear or ambiguous antecedents).

Problem: Select the correct pronoun to replace the underlined word in the sentence.

Every child should have its coat on.

1. his or her
2. they’re
3. their
4. our

Answer: a

Answer:

a. his or her

**Question Bank:**

***Instructions: Select the correct answer to replace the underlined word(s).***

1. I always go to that mechanic because they provides good service.
2. I
3. It
4. he
5. there

Answer: c

1. Lillies are my mom’s favorite; it smell so nice.

a. mom

b. she

1. flower
2. they

Answer: d

1. The man was in the kitchen, but now it is gone.
2. he
3. she
4. the kitchen
5. they

Answer: a

1. I always eat pizza because they is my favorite.
2. I
3. it
4. there
5. they’re

Answer: b

1. Ice cream at that parlor is my favorite because she add a secret ingredient.

a. it

b. he

1. they
2. we

Answer: c

1. The bike was locked at the fence, but now they is gone.
2. the fence
3. she
4. it
5. we

Answer: c

1. I always sing that song because she is so easy to remember.
2. we
3. it
4. he
5. they

Answer: b

1. Every horse in this stable has their own saddle.

a. its

b. one’s

1. our
2. they’re

Answer: a

1. The city was the largest in the area. She also has the best parks.
2. The area
3. It
4. They
5. Parks

Answer: b

1. I went to the store to buy oranges because ones mother was not feeling well.
2. one’s
3. she
4. there
5. my

Answer: d

1. Children say the funniest things and he don’t even realize it.

a. children

b. they

1. she
2. things

Answer: b

1. Every lake used to be full of fish, but now they’re are empty.
2. one
3. each
4. their
5. they

Answer: d

1. Only one-half of parents said they follow one’s child’s doctor’s advice.
2. their
3. our
4. his
5. its

Answer: a

1. Everyone should fall in love with our soul mate.

a. my

b. their

1. It
2. one’s

Answer: b

1. A dog always responds to their owner.
2. my
3. it’s
4. its
5. dog’s

Answer: c

1. Laundry is so burdensome; she is so time-consuming.
2. we
3. they
4. it’s
5. it

Answer: d

1. Darren can’t stop eating potato chips because their so tasty.

a. they’re

b. we’re

1. the
2. he

Answer: a

1. Tim likes to play basketball at the gym because there is cleaner than the park.
2. the basketball
3. it
4. the park
5. he

Answer: b

1. Jessica called her friend to ask if she wanted to go shopping at the mall with I.
2. we
3. her friend
4. our
5. her

Answer: d

1. Jell-O tastes best when you store her in the refrigerator.

a. it

b. us

1. one
2. them

Answer: a

1. When we were on our way to the store, the rain came pouring down on its heads.
2. his
3. her
4. my
5. our

Answer: d

1. Red stripes on an orange are a good indicator that we is rotten.
2. she
3. it
4. they
5. he

Answer: b

1. Sally loves candles because he add both color and aroma to a room.

a. she

b. it

1. they
2. we

Answer: c

1. Jackals and hyenas are always found in the desert, but she can also be found in the mountains.
2. ones
3. they
4. it
5. we

Answer: b

1. Larry ate chicken for dinner because one mother prepared one.
2. his, it
3. she, it
4. Larry, chicken
5. she, him

Answer: a

6th Grade Language: L.6.1

CCSS L.6.1e:

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

* Recognize variations from standard English in their own and others; writing and speaking, and identify and use strategies to improve expression in conventional language.

Problem: Select the sentence that provides the best expression in conventional language.

*Mary was happy to see her friend.*

1. Awesome – I am so happy we can meet up.
2. Yay, I get to see you!
3. I am so glad to see you again.

Answer: c

Answer:

a. his or her

**Question Bank:**

***Instructions: For the sentences below, select the sentence that provides the best expression in conventional language.***

1. Peter introduces his professor to his friend.
2. This is Professor Smith; he is really cool.
3. This is Professor Smith; he rocks.
4. This is Professor Smith; he is my favorite professor.
5. This is Professor Smith; you’re gonna love him.

Answer: c

1. Jen describes the purse she wants to purchase.
2. The purse is super cute.
3. The purse is exactly what I am looking for.
4. The purse is totally going to match all my outfits.
5. The purse is seriously the bomb.

Answer: b

1. Laura is telling the school nurse she is sick.
2. I am not feeling well today.
3. I feel pretty yucky right now.
4. I think I am going to barf.
5. I don’t feel good.

Answer: a

1. Joan is going to help her friend with a project.
2. No worries, I can help you with your project.
3. Yes, I can definitely help you with your project.
4. Sure, I can help you.
5. Count me in; I can help you.

Answer: c

1. Tim describes his practice run for the marathon.
2. It was an exhilarating practice run.
3. I had a totally amazing good run.
4. The run was awesome; it shredded me.
5. It was a killer run; I nailed it.

Answer: a

1. Sally asks for more cake.
2. Can I have some more cake?
3. May I have another piece of cake?
4. Can you give me another slice of cake?
5. More cake, please.

Answer: b

1. Henry asks for a pencil from his teacher.
2. May I borrow a pencil?
3. Please lend me a pencil.
4. Can I have a pencil?
5. Do you have a pencil for me?

Answer: a

1. Megan is trying to make a doctor’s appointment.
2. I demand to see my doctor as soon as possible.
3. When can I see my doctor?
4. I would like to schedule an appointment with my doctor.
5. Please let me see the doctor as soon as he is available.

Answer: c

1. Paul introduces his mother to his teacher.
2. This is my mommy.
3. This is my mother.
4. Teacher, this is my mommy.
5. Here’s my mother.

Answer: b

1. The girl describes her favorite dress.
2. My favorite dress is the bestest dress ever.
3. My favorite dress is very flattering and fits perfectly.
4. My favorite dress is better than any dress out there.
5. My favorite dress always blows away all the other dresses.

Answer: b

1. Jim volunteers to help with the project.
2. I would like to help with the project.
3. I can help with that project
4. I am the man for the job.
5. I can do that project with my eyes closed.

Answer: a

1. Diane describes the fresh baked cookies.
2. They were so fresh and yummy.
3. The cookies were delicious.
4. They rocked.
5. I loved the cookies.

Answer: b

1. David invites his friend to dinner.
2. How about dinner tonight?
3. You and I can have dinner tonight.
4. Would you like to have dinner tonight?
5. Let’s go out and grab a bite together tonight?

Answer: c

1. Joe describes his headache to the doctor.
2. My head really hurts.
3. I am experiencing throbbing pain.
4. The pain is awful.
5. It is throbbing like crazy.

Answer: b

1. Helen describes the conference to her colleague.
2. The conference was very informative.
3. The conference was very heady.
4. The conference was the worst ever.
5. The conference was very pathetic.

Answer: a

1. Jackie describes her dog.
2. Scruffy is a brown doggie with a long tail.
3. Scruffy, my baby, is brown with a long tail.
4. Scruffy is a brown cutie with a long tail.
5. Scruffy is a terrier with brown fur and a long tail.

Answer: d

1. Oscar asks his roommate to clean the house.
2. Can you clean up all your mess?
3. Please clean the house sometime today.
4. Please pick up this pig sty today.
5. Our place looks gross; can you clean today?

Answer: b

1. Molly describes her assignment.
2. We have to read the book and write a short essay about our opinion of the book.
3. We have to read this thing and write a short essay about how we feel about it.
4. We gotta read and write about how we think about this book that our teacher gave us.
5. We must read this and write about how we think about it.

Answer: a

1. Jan explains how to turn on the television.
2. You pick up this thing and press this red button.
3. You take this device and you press this button.
4. You pick up the remote control and then press the “on” button.
5. You pick up the remote control and press this thing.

Answer: c

1. Paul describes his car.
2. It is the grey mini van parked in front of the school.
3. It is the grey beauty parked over there.
4. It is the grey thing parked in front of the school.
5. It is the grey putt-putt parked in front over there.

Answer: a

1. Mary wants to buy a bird.
2. I would like to buy a nice birdie.
3. I would like to buy that cute thing.
4. I would like to buy that yellow bird.
5. I would like to buy that sweet tweetie.

Answer: c

1. Andrea describes her cookies.
2. They are chocolate chip cookies sprinkled with almonds.
3. They are cookies with chocolate things and covered with almonds.
4. They are cookies with brown stuff and almond nuts on top.
5. They are cookies covered with brown chips and almonds on top.

Answer: a

1. Jack describes his leaky faucet to the plumber.
2. Water keeps dripping from this thing.
3. Water is gushing out of this tube.
4. Water is leaking from this part of the pipe.
5. Water is coming out of this metal thing.

Answer: c

1. Joan describes the weather.
2. It is sunny and hot outside.
3. It is burning up out there.
4. It is a scorcher outside.
5. It is hotter than the sun outside.

Answer: a

1. Brianna describes her new haircut.
2. I have long parts and short parts in the front.
3. It looks like a mop with layers and short bangs in the front.
4. I have layered pieces throughout and short stuff in the front.
5. I have long layers with bangs in the front.

Answer: d

6th Grade Language: L.6.2

CCSS L.6.2a:

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

* Use punctuation (commas, parentheses, dashes) to set off nonrestrictive/parenthetical elements.

Problem: Correct all punctuation errors in the following sentence.

*The girl delivered pizza which was very hot to the woman next door.*

Answer:

*The girl delivered pizza, which was very hot, to the woman next door.*

**Question Bank:**

***Instructions: For the sentences below, select the best answer that addresses all punctuation errors.***

1. The pig is pink it is also very large.
2. The pig is pink, it is also very large.
3. The pig is pink; it is also very large.
4. The pig is pink, it is also, very large.
5. The pig—is pink it is also very large.

Answer: b

1. I like dogs however I hate giving them a bath.
2. I like dogs; however, I hate giving them a bath.
3. I like dogs, however, I hate giving them a bath.
4. I like dogs, however I hate giving them a bath.
5. I like dogs; however I hate giving them a bath.

Answer: a

1. Some people use pencils and pens but others use a computer.
2. Some people use pencils and pens; but others use a computer.
3. Some people use pencils and pens, but others, use a computer.
4. Some people use pencils and pens, but others use a computer.
5. Some people use pencils and pens; but others, use a computer.

Answer: d

1. Jerry like strawberries cherries and blackberries while Sarah prefers blueberries.
2. Jerry like strawberries, cherries, and blackberries; while Sarah prefers blueberries.
3. Jerry like strawberries, cherries; and blackberries; while Sarah prefers blueberries.
4. Jerry like strawberries, cherries, and blackberries, while Sarah prefers blueberries.
5. Jerry like strawberries; cherries; and blackberries; while Sarah prefers blueberries.

Answer: a

1. I am allergic to cats because of their dander.
2. I am allergic to cats because, of their dander.
3. I am allergic to cats, because of their dander.
4. I am allergic to cats because of their dander.
5. I am allergic to cats; because of their dander.

Answer: c

1. Because my kids like to play on the swing they love going to the park.
2. Because, my kids like to play on the swing, they love going to the park.
3. Because my kids like to play on the swing they love going to the park.
4. Because my kids like to play on the swing; they love going to the park.
5. Because my kids like to play on the swing, they love going to the park.

Answer: d

1. The mailman delivered a package which was very large to the woman.
2. The mailman delivered a package, which was very large, to the woman.
3. The mailman delivered a package; which was very large, to the woman.
4. The mailman delivered a package, which was very large; to the woman.
5. The mailman delivered a package, which was very large to the woman.

Answer: a

1. The boy ran so fast in fact he won the race.
2. The boy ran so fast, in fact, he won the race.
3. The boy ran so fast; in fact; he won the race.
4. The boy ran so fast, in fact, he won the race.
5. The boy ran so fast; in fact, he won the race.

Answer: d

1. Mary baked cookies cupcakes and pies.
2. Mary baked cookies; cupcakes; and pies.
3. Mary baked—cookies, cupcakes, and pies.
4. Mary baked cookies, cupcakes, and pies.
5. Mary baked: cookies cupcakes, and pies.

Answer: c

1. Tom does not like vegetables he doesn’t eat any.
2. Tom does not like, vegetables—he doesn’t eat any.
3. Tom does not like vegetables; he doesn’t eat any.
4. Tom does not like vegetables—he doesn’t eat any.
5. Tom does not like, vegetables, he doesn’t eat any.

Answer: b

1. Please read the chart Attachment A.
2. Please read the chart; Attachment A.
3. Please read the chart, Attachment A).
4. Please read the chart Attachment A.
5. Please read the chart (Attachment A).

Answer: d

1. The mother went to the store which was in the city to buy groceries.
2. The mother went to the store; which was in the city, to buy groceries.
3. The mother went to the store, which was in the city, to buy groceries.
4. The mother went to the store -- which was in the city, to buy groceries.
5. The mother went to the store, which was in the city to buy groceries.

Answer: b

1. The shoes cost two hundred dollars $200.
2. The shoes cost two hundred dollars, $200.
3. The shoes cost two hundred dollars; $200.
4. The shoes cost two hundred dollars ($200).
5. The shoes cost two hundred dollars, ($200).

Answer: c

1. The tree looked like a statue tall chiseled and large.
2. The tree looked like a statue—tall, chiseled, and large.
3. The tree looked like a statue; tall, chiseled, and large.
4. The tree looked like a statue, tall, chiseled, and large.
5. The tree looked like a statue tall, chiseled, and large.

Answer: a

1. Among the most famous Presidents were Abraham Lincoln Thomas Jefferson and George Washington our very first president.
2. Among the most famous Presidents were: Abraham Lincoln Thomas Jefferson and George Washington (our very first president).
3. Among the most famous Presidents were Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Jefferson and George Washington; our very first president.
4. Among the most famous Presidents were Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Jefferson and George Washington, our very first president.
5. Among the most famous Presidents were Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Jefferson and George Washington (our very first president).

Answer: d

1. Please buy the following items milk bread butter and ham.
2. Please buy the following items; milk, bread, butter, and ham.
3. Please buy the following items: milk, bread, butter, and ham.
4. Please buy the following items, milk, bread, butter, and ham.
5. Please buy the following items milk, bread, butter, and ham.

Answer: b

1. Molly loves to eat however she is very picky.
2. Molly loves to eat however, she is very picky.
3. Molly loves to eat, however she is very picky.
4. Molly loves to eat; however, she is very picky.
5. Molly loves to eat however; she is very picky.

Answer: c

1. The 20th anniversary of her wedding day January 31, 1993 brought back sweet memories of her husband.
2. The 20th anniversary of her wedding day; January 31, 1993 brought back sweet memories of her husband.
3. The 20th anniversary of her wedding day, January 31, 1993 brought back sweet memories of her husband.
4. The 20th anniversary of her (wedding day January 31, 1993) brought back sweet memories of her husband.
5. The 20th anniversary of her wedding day (January 31, 1993) brought back sweet memories of her husband.

Answer: d.

1. There was only one thing missing from the cookie jar cookies.
2. There was only one thing missing from the cookie jar—cookies.
3. There was only one thing missing from the cookie jar; cookies.
4. There was only one thing missing from the cookie jar, cookies.
5. There was only one thing missing from the cookie jar (cookies.)

Answer: a

1. Pearls which can be very expensive are not sold at many stores.
2. Pearls: which can be very expensive, are not sold at many stores.
3. Pearls, which can be very expensive, are not sold at many stores.
4. Pearls, which can be very expensive; are not sold at many stores.
5. Pearls which can be very expensive, are not sold at many stores.

Answer: b

1. Running is a great way to exercise however it can also cause knee joint problems.
2. Running is a great way to exercise, however, it can also cause knee joint problems.
3. Running is a great way to exercise: however, it can also cause knee joint problems.
4. Running is a great way to exercise however, it can also cause knee joint problems.
5. Running is a great way to exercise; however, it can also cause knee joint problems.

Answer: d

1. My sister wants to make her own bracelets rings and necklaces.
2. My sister wants to make her own bracelets, rings, and necklaces.
3. My sister wants to make her own bracelets; rings; and necklaces.
4. My sister wants to make her own: bracelets, rings, and necklaces.
5. My sister wants to make her own—bracelets rings, and necklaces.

Answer: a

1. Sleeping through the night is ideal but very difficult to do.
2. Sleeping through the night is ideal; but very difficult to do.
3. Sleeping through the night is ideal: but very difficult to do.
4. Sleeping through the night is ideal, but very difficult to do.
5. Sleeping through the night is ideal, but, very difficult to do.

Answer: c

1. Janice’s wish list includes the following a toaster a blender and a food processor.
2. Janice’s wish list includes the following; a toaster, a blender, and a food processor.
3. Janice’s wish list includes the following: a toaster, a blender, and a food processor.
4. Janice’s wish list includes the following — a toaster, a blender, and a food processor.
5. Janice’s wish list includes the following, a toaster, a blender, and a food processor.

Answer: b

1. Because owls sleep during the day they are usually up all night.
2. Because owls sleep during the day: they are usually up all night.
3. Because owls sleep during the day; they are usually up all night.
4. Because owls sleep during the day they are usually up all night.
5. Because owls sleep during the day, they are usually up all night.

Answer: d

6th Grade Language: L.6.2

Problem: Select the correct spelling for the definition given below.

Something that inevitably follows an antecedent (as a cause or agent)

1. Effect
2. Affect
3. Efect

Answer: a

CCSS L.6.2b:

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

* Spell correctly. Recognize variations from standard English in their own and others' writing and speaking, and identify and use strategies to improve expression in conventional language.

**Question Bank:**

***Instructions: Select the correct spelling for each definition below.***

1. An odor from a substance that affects the sense smell.
2. Scent
3. Sent
4. Cent
5. Skent

Answer: a

1. Of ordinary or inferior quality or value
2. Corse
3. Coarse
4. Course
5. Cource

Answer: b

1. A shoulder gun carried by infantry.
2. Muscat
3. Masqat
4. Musket
5. Musquette

Answer: c

1. The bed where a natural stream of water runs or a band of frequencies of sufficient width for a single radio or television communication.
2. Canal
3. Channel
4. Chanel
5. Cannal

Answer: b

1. One who is equal in rank, power, or character.
2. Fallow
3. Follow
4. Fellow
5. Falow

Answer: c

1. Cultivated land that is allowed to lie idle during the growing season.
2. Fallow
3. Follow
4. Fellow
5. Falow

Answer: a

1. A piece of sawed lumber of little thickness and a length greatly exceeding its width
2. Bored
3. Boored
4. Boarrd
5. Board

Answer: d

1. A slice of meat cut from a fleshy part of beef carcass
2. Steak
3. Stake
4. Staek
5. Steack

Answer: a

1. Menu; bill of fare
2. Cartte
3. Cart
4. Carte
5. Kart

Answer: c

1. Cake, pie, fruit, etc., served as the final course of a meal.
2. Desert
3. Dessert
4. Deserte
5. Desserte

Answer: b

1. A period of time equal to 60 minutes.
2. Our
3. Hour
4. Or
5. Are

Answer: b

1. To trace a form (characters, letters, words, etc.) on the surface of some material, as with a pen, pencil, or other instrument or means; inscribe.
2. Right
3. Writ
4. Rite
5. Write

Answer: d

1. A number of animals kept, feeding, or traveling together; drove.
2. Herd
3. Heard
4. Hard
5. Herrd

Answer: a

1. The state of the atmosphere with respect to wind, temperature, cloudiness, moisture, pressure, etc.
2. Whether
3. Wether
4. Weather
5. Wheather

Answer: c

1. A malt beverage, darker, heavier, and more bitter than beer.
2. Ale
3. Ail
4. Ael
5. Eel

Answer: a

1. A sharp pointed tool.
2. All
3. Owl
4. Awl
5. Al

Answer: c

1. With the normal tone and volume of the speaking voice.
2. Alowed
3. Allowed
4. Aloud
5. Alowd

Answer: c

1. An elevated place or structure, as a mound or platform, at which religious rites are performed or on which sacrifices are offered to gods, ancestors, etc.
2. Alter
3. Eltar
4. Elter
5. Altar

Answer: d

1. A smooth rounded mass of rock that has a diameter greater than 25cm and that has been shaped by erosion and transported by ice or water from its original position.
2. Bolder
3. Boulder
4. Boalder
5. Bowlder

Answer: b

1. A combination of usually three or more musical tones sounded simultaneously.
2. Chord
3. Cord
4. Kord
5. Corrd

Answer: a

1. Clear or distinct to the eye or ear.
2. Plane
3. Plain
4. Plaen
5. Planne

Answer: b

1. Fluid appearing in or flowing from the eye as the result of emotion, especially grief.
2. Taur
3. Tare
4. Tear
5. Tar

Answer: c

1. An animal hunted or seized for food, especially by a carnivore.
2. Pray
3. Prae
4. Prey
5. Praye

Answer: c

1. The amount or quantity of heaviness or mass.
2. Weight
3. Wait
4. Wate
5. Waet

Answer: a

1. A straight stalk of any of various tall grasses, especially growing in marshy places.
2. Read
3. Reed
4. Red
5. Rede

Answer: b

6TH Grade Bellringers: L.6.3

Problem: Which of the following ideas are important when writing or speaking about a specific project?

1. Maintaining consistent style.
2. Maintaining similar sentence patterns.
3. Varying tone.
4. Varying style.

Answer: a

CCSS L.6.3a and L.6.3b:

Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.

* Vary sentence patterns for meaning, reader/listener interest, and style.
* Maintain consistency in style and tone.

**Question Bank:**

***Instructions: Answer the following questions. There could be more than one correct answer.***

1. Which sentence or sentences could be a good fit to the end of this informational paragraph?

*The cello is a bowed string instrument with four strings. It is considered part of the violin family and is therefore included in the string section of orchestras. Playing this instrument is done while seated with the cello resting on the floor.*

* 1. It can be plucked or played using bows.
  2. In earlier times, women played the cello in a side saddle position.
  3. The cello can be played as a solo instrument or as part of a chamber music ensemble.
  4. A person who plays this instrument is called a cellist.

Answer: a, d

1. Which sentence or sentences could be a good fit to the end of this informational paragraph?

*Mascara is a beauty cosmetic used by women to enhance their eyes. It is a product that darkens, thickens, and/or lengthens the eyelashes. Most mascara contains the same basic ingredients of pigments, oils, waxes and preservatives. Their prices can range from affordable drug store brands to expensive high end brands.*

* 1. People using mascara have a slight risk of eye infection.
  2. Recently, there has been some concern about the ingredients found in mascara.
  3. Mascaras should be disposed of after four to six months of usage.
  4. Many women purchase and use this product on a daily basis.

Answer: d

1. Which sentence or sentences could be a good fit to the end of this informational paragraph?

*Boxing is a sport that mixes martial arts and combat sports. Two participants engage in a contest of strength, endurance, and reflexes. Each boxer throws punches at his opponent with a gloved hand over a series of one to three minute intervals called rounds.*

* 1. Boxing as a sport was accepted as early as 688 BC.
  2. The winner is determined when a referee decides that an opponent is deemed incapable of continuing.
  3. Amateur boxing as an Olympic sport is not very common in most international competitions.
  4. Boxing was ranked by ESPN as the most difficult sport in the world.

Answer: b

1. Which sentence or sentences could be a good fit to the end of this informational paragraph?

*Batman is a fictional comic book superhero. He is a character who appears in comic books published by DC comics. Bob Kane and Bill Finger created Batman. His first appearance was in Detective Comics #27 (May 1939). Batman is also referred to as “the Caped Crusader,” “the Dark Knight,” and “the World’s Greatest Detective.”*

* 1. Kane and Finger drew upon the 1930s pop culture for Batman’s personality.
  2. The first Batman story was originally written in the style of the pulps.
  3. His secret identity is Bruce Wayne, a rich American playboy.
  4. In the late 1960s Batman had his own television series.

Answer: c

1. Which sentence or sentences could be a good fit to the end of this informational paragraph?

*Orange trees grow in tropical and subtropical climates. The tree produces a fruit of the citrus species in the family of Rutaceae. This fruit (a sweet orange) probably originated in Southeast Asia. Oranges were already found in China as far back as 2500 BC.*

* 1. The Spanish introduced this fruit to the Americas in the mid-1500s.
  2. This fruit is possibly a mix between a pomelo and a mandarin.
  3. The term orange is most likely the Sanskrit word for “orange tree.”
  4. All citrus trees belong to the genus Citrus.

Answer: a

1. Which sentence or sentences could be a good fit to the end of this informational paragraph?

*San Francisco is the leading financial and cultural center of Northern California. The city is about 46.9 square miles and the fourth most populous city in California after Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Jose.*

* 1. The city is one of the top tourist destinations in the world.
  2. The city was founded by colonist from Spain in 1776.
  3. San Francisco is Spanish for “Saint Francis.”
  4. It is also ranks as the 12th most populous city in the United States.

Answer: d

1. Which sentence or sentences could be a good fit to the end of this informational paragraph?

*Badminton is a sport played by two (singles) or four (doubles) opposing players. Like tennis, it as a racquet sport played on a rectangular court that is divided by a net. Unlike tennis, points are scored by striking a shuttlecock (shuttle or birdie) instead of a ball.*

* 1. The shuttle is a feathered or plastic projectile with a unique aerodynamic construction that causes it to fly differently than balls.
  2. Since 1992, badminton has been included in the Olympics.
  3. Badminton is a sport that requires agility, stamina, strength and precision.
  4. Most badminton players are in excellent health and fitness with great motor coordination.

Answer: a

1. Which sentence or sentences could be a good fit to the end of this informational paragraph?

*Burger King (BK) is an international fast food restaurant chain. Its headquarters is in the unincorporated Miami-Dade County of Florida. The company began in 1953 as Insta-Burger King and shortly thereafter had financial difficulties in 1954.*

* 1. Burger King aggressively targets the demographic which includes 18-34 year old males.
  2. Two franchisees, David Edgerton and James McLamore, purchased the financially strained company and renamed it Burger King.
  3. Today, Burger King has almost 12,700 outlets in 73 countries.
  4. The menu at Burger King has grown from offering only basic burgers, French fries, and soda to a larger, more diverse, menu of items.

Answer: b

1. Which sentence or sentences could be a good fit to the end of this informational paragraph?

*Barbie is a fashion doll manufactured by the toy corporation, Mattel, Inc. This product was launched in 1959. Ruth Handler, an American businesswoman, is considered the creator of the Barbie doll.*

* 1. Barbie has been an important part of the toy fashion doll industry for over fifty years.
  2. Ruth observed her daughter, Barbara, playing with paper dolls and noticed that she often gave them adult roles.
  3. Ruth came across a German toy doll named Bild Lilli.
  4. Mattel acquired the rights to Bild Lilli in 1964 and ceased the production of this doll.

Answer: a, b.

1. Which sentence or sentences could be a good fit to the end of this informational paragraph?

*Ice cream is a frozen dessert usually made from dairy products. Most varieties of this dessert contain sugar or other sweeteners. Fruit or other ingredients are also added to enhance the flavor of this sweet delight. The mixture of ingredients is stirred slowly while cooling.*

* 1. Today, the most popular flavors of ice cream are vanilla and chocolate.
  2. The first recipe in France for flavored ices was in 1674.
  3. In ancient times, people would pour grape juice concentrate over snow.
  4. A woman in Philadelphia, Nancy Johnson, was the first to be issued a U.S. patent for a small-scaled hand cranked ice cream freezer.

Answer: a

1. Which sentence or sentences could be a good fit to the end of this informational paragraph?

*Disneyland Park is located in Anaheim, California. It is owned and operated by the Walt Disney Company. On July 17, 1955 the theme park was dedicated under the name Disneyland. It is the only theme park designed and built under the direct supervision of Walt Disney.*

* 1. Disneyland has a larger cumulative attendance than any other amusement park in the world.
  2. It wasn’t until 1998 that the park was re-named Disneyland Park.
  3. Walt Disney came up with the concept for this park when he visited various amusement parks in the 1930-40s.
  4. Over 650 million people have visited Disneyland since it opened.

Answer: a, c, or d

1. Which sentence or sentences could be a good fit to the end of this informational paragraph?

*Orthodontic braces are a device used by orthodontists to straighten teeth. Braces help to position a person’s bite and works to improve dental health. They are used to correct under-bites, overbites, cross bites, open bites, and crooked teeth.*

* 1. Although teeth straightening and pulling has been practiced since early times, orthodontics as a science did not exist until the mid-19th century.
  2. Most historians believe braces date back to around 400-300 BC.
  3. Braces move the teeth as a result of force and pressure placed on the teeth.
  4. Adults may also need to wear braces as well as headgear.

Answer: c

1. Which sentence or sentences could be a good fit to the end of this informational paragraph?

*A water filter removes impurities from water via a physical barrier, a chemical process or a biological process. Unlike a sieve or screen, a filter can remove smaller particles found in water. There are several types of water filters: screen filters, disk filters, slow sand filter beds, rapid sand filters and cloth filters.*

* 1. Filters for use in homes also include granular activated carbon filters.
  2. The United States has three organizations that are accredited to certify home water treatments.
  3. The National Standards Institute offers a certification program for product testing.
  4. Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., is an independent accredited testing organization.

Answer: a

1. Which sentence or sentences could be a good fit to the end of this informational paragraph?

*Mushrooms are fleshy, spore-bearing bodies of fungi. They are typically produced above ground on soil or on its food source. The name “mushroom” refers to fungi that have a stem, a cap, and gills or pores on the underside of the cap.*

* 1. The mushroom seems to appear overnight.
  2. Today, mushroom identification is quickly becoming molecular.
  3. In order to identify mushrooms, one must have a basic understanding of their macroscopic structure.
  4. This term can also be used to describe a variety of gilled fungi which may or may not have a stem.

Answer: d

1. Which sentence or sentences could be a good fit to the end of this informational paragraph?

*Popcorn or popping corn is a type of corn that expands from the kernel when heated. The corn is able to pop because its kernels have a hard, moisture-sealed hull and a dense interior. Pressure builds inside the kernel until an explosive “pop” occurs. There are many ways to pop popcorn.*

* 1. Popcorn varieties are broadly categorized by the shape of the kernels, its color, or the shape of the popped corn.
  2. Popcorn is considered by some to be a health food.
  3. Commercial companies use large-scale popcorn machines, while small quantities can be popped in a stove top kettle or pot at home.
  4. The large-scale popcorn machines were invented by Charles Cretors.

Answer: c

1. Which sentence or sentences could be a good fit to the end of this informational paragraph?

*Darts is a game in which players throw darts at a circular target or dartboard, which is fixed to a wall. Although darts is usually considered a traditional pub game, it is also a professional competitive sport.*

* 1. The World Darts Federation (WDF), which was found in 1976, includes professional dart organizations from over 60 countries.
  2. Dartball is a darts game based on baseball and is played on a diamond shaped board.
  3. There are regional variations on the standard rules and scoring of the game.
  4. The highest possible score in dart game with three darts is 180.

Answer: a

1. Which sentence or sentences could be a good fit to the end of this informational paragraph?

*Antarctica is the southernmost continent of the earth. It is where you would find the South Pole. Antarctica is surrounded by the Southern Ocean and is the fifth largest continent in area. It is almost twice the size of Australia. Over 98% of the continent is coved by ice that is at least 1 mile in thickness.*

* 1. The first discovery of the continent was in 1820 by a group of Russian explorers.
  2. It is also, on average, the coldest and windiest continent.
  3. The continent was mainly neglected in the 19th century because of its remote nature.
  4. The Antarctic Treaty was signed in 1959 by 12 countries.

Answer: b

1. Which sentence or sentences could be a good fit to the end of this informational paragraph?

*Jell-O is a brand name that Kraft Foods created for a number of gelatin desserts. The popularity of this brand caused it to be used as a generic term for all gelatin desserts in the U.S. and Canada. Jell-O is sold in a powder form and can be found in many different colors and flavors.*

* 1. The powder contains gelatin and flavoring.
  2. Gelatin is a protein produced from collagen extracted from boiled bones, tissues and intestines of animals.
  3. Fruit or whipped cream can be added to Jell-O to make it an elaborate dessert.
  4. Jell-O can also be used to make pie fillings.

Answer: a

1. Which sentence or sentences could be a good fit to the end of this informational paragraph?

*The braid is a structure or pattern formed by intertwining three or more strands of material together. A braid is usually long and narrow with each strand zigzagging and overlapping the other strands. The simplest braid is a flat three-stranded pattern. In some countries this is called a plait. Braids are commonly used to make rope, artwork, decorations, or elaborate hairstyles.*

* 1. Braids of copper wires are also used for electrical connections.
  2. Braided ropes are preferred by rock climbers.
  3. Braids are also used on horses to prepare them for showing.
  4. Electronic cables consist of tubular sheath made of braided strands of metal.

Answer: c

1. Which sentence or sentences could be a good fit to the end of this informational paragraph?

*The tomato is an edible fruit. It originated in America and spread worldwide after the Spanish colonization of the Americas. Tomatoes can be consumed raw, cooked, or in drinks. Although it is botanically a fruit, tomatoes are considered by most as a vegetable. Today there are around 7500 tomato varieties.*

* 1. The largest producer of tomatoes was China in 2009.
  2. Of these, heirloom tomatoes are becoming very popular among home and organic gardeners.
  3. Israeli scientists developed the first long shelf life commercial tomatoes.
  4. About 150 million tons of tomatoes were produced in the world in 2009.

Answer: b

1. Which sentence or sentences could be a good fit to the end of this informational paragraph?

*Coconut oil is the oil extracted from the kernel or meat of coconuts. This oil was used throughout the tropical world as a source of fat. Coconut oil is commonly used in cooking, however in recent years it has become popular in natural food circles. It has also been touted as an excellent skin moisturizer.*

* 1. The content in coconut oil helps to soften dry skin and promote a youthful appearance.
  2. Coconut oil is an important ingredient for manufacturing soap.
  3. Acids found in coconut oil can be used as herbicides.
  4. Coconut oil has also been used to make a repellent for sand fleas.

Answer: a

1. Which sentence or sentences could be a good fit to the end of this informational paragraph?

*A pillow is a large cushion used to support the head as well as other parts of the body. It is usually used while sleeping or while sitting on a couch or a chair. Pillows are comprised of filler, often made of feathers, synthetic plastic fibers, or foam.*

* 1. Neck pillows support the neck and provide a deep area for the head to rest.
  2. The first known use of the word for pillow was before the 12th century.
  3. Traditionally, straw was used as filler, but this was very uncomfortable.
  4. The word pillow comes from the Middle English word *pilwe*.

Answer: c

1. Which sentence or sentences could be a good fit to the end of this informational paragraph?

*The flute is a musical instrument that is categorized as an edge blown aerophone or a reedless wind instrument. Although it is considered part of the woodwind family, it does not have a reed.*

* 1. Its sound is produced from the flow of air across an opening.
  2. The oldest flute discovered was fashioned from the femur of a cave bear.
  3. The person who plays the flute is usually referred to as a flautist.
  4. Flutes are the earliest known musical instruments.

Answer: a

1. Which sentence or sentences could be a good fit to the end of this informational paragraph?

*Chewing gum is made of a natural latex product or synthetic rubber known as polyisobutylene. This type of gum has existed in various forms for at least 5,000 years. Neolithic chewing gum with tooth imprints made of bark tar has been found in Kierikki, Yli-li, Finland.*

* 1. One of the best known chewing gum manufacturers is Wrigley.
  2. The Greeks chewed mastic gum, which was made of resin from the mastic tree.
  3. The bark tar, which the gums were made from, is believed to have medicinal properties.
  4. Ancient Aztecs used chewing gum as a mouth freshener.

Answer: c

1. Which sentence or sentences could be a good fit to the end of this informational paragraph?

*The Galápagos tortoise is the largest living species of tortoise in the world. It is the 10th heaviest living reptile. This tortoise can reach over 880 pounds and grow over 1.8 meters in length. The life span of this species of tortoise can span well over 100 years.*

* 1. It is one of the longest-lived vertebrates, with some living over 170 years.
  2. The Galápagos tortoise is native to seven of the Galápagos islands.
  3. The shell size and shape of this reptile varies between populations.
  4. Tortoise numbers declined from over 250,000 in the 16th century to only around 3,000 in the 1970s.

Answer: a

6TH Grade Bellringers: L.6.4

CCSS L.6.4a:

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 6 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

* Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word’s position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.

Problem: What is the meaning of the underlined word?

*Your demands are too difficult. Why do you have to be so stringent with your rules?*

1. *Rigorously binding; strict*
2. *Carefree; unconstrained*
3. *Different; unique*

Answer: a

***Instructions: Use the context of the sentence to***

**Question Bank:**

***Instructions: Use the context of the sentence to select the meaning of each underlined word.***

1. The man’s servants were conniving with his enemies.
   1. To convince, persuade
   2. To antagonize; to be hostile
   3. To disagree with
   4. To cooperate secretly; conspire

Answer: d

1. She was intrigued by his interesting idea.
   1. Aroused by curiosity or interest in something unusual or new
   2. Repelled by something new or foreign.
   3. Unaffected by the environment.
   4. Angered to the point of frustration by someone else’s opinion.

Answer: a

1. That phrase is so obsolete; no one says it anymore.
   1. Funny, hilarious
   2. Ridiculous, nonsensical
   3. Lacking originality.
   4. No longer in use.

Answer: d

1. Byzantine art is so skillfully intricate in its details.
   1. Colorful, decorative.
   2. Simple; not having a lot of details.
   3. Complex; having many interrelated parts or facets.
   4. Ugly, hideous.

Answer: c

1. The skilled hunter was intrepid before the lion.
   1. Anxious, nervous
   2. Uncaring, unaffected
   3. Frightened, fearful
   4. Brave, courageous

Answer: d

1. He paid an inordinate amount for that small item.
   1. Insignificant
   2. Proportionate
   3. Excessive
   4. Average

Answer: c

1. The thief deserves all the ignominy that has befallen him.
   1. Praise, acclaim
   2. Disgrace, dishonor
   3. Honor, credit
   4. Trials, woes

Answer: b

1. The teacher extolled her star student.
   1. Corrected
   2. Praised
   3. Defended
   4. Laughed at

Answer: b

1. The lecture was very cerebral because it focused mainly on facts.
   1. Involving intelligence rather than emotions or instinct.
   2. Highly emotional and affective.
   3. Very persuasive and convincing.
   4. Involving the crowd and very collaborative.

Answer: a

1. Her criticism was trenchant and quite observant.
   1. Opposing or hostile
   2. Friendly or amicable
   3. Keen or incisive
   4. General or vague.

Answer: c

1. The potent drug was efficacious in relieving the pain.
   1. Neutral
   2. Helpful
   3. Incapable of having the desired result.
   4. Capable of having the desired result.

Answer: d

1. Please rectify your mistakes.
   1. Correct
   2. Erase
   3. Mark over
   4. Highlight

Answer: a

1. The family was displaced after the city tore down their house.
   1. Compelled to stay
   2. Angry and agitated
   3. Very excited
   4. Compelled to leave home

Answer: d

1. He was relegated to second place after he lost the competition.
   1. Promoted to a higher position
   2. Commemorated in a certain position
   3. Consigned to an inferior position
   4. Stagnant; to remain in the same position.

Answer: c

1. The manager berated his employee after she made a huge mistake.
   1. Praised; recognized
   2. Scolded; rebuked
   3. Understood; empathized
   4. Forgave; pardoned

Answer: b

1. Sandra imbibed large quantities of diet soda.
   1. Consume by drinking.
   2. Consume through the nose.
   3. Consume through a feeding tube.
   4. Consume by eating.

Answer: a

1. The weather in the Caribbean can get quite torrid.
   1. Humid
   2. Scorching
   3. Frigid
   4. Cool

Answer: b

1. The woman was beautiful and svelte in figure.
   1. Bland
   2. Boyish
   3. Fat
   4. Slender

Answer: d

1. Ardent health food lovers will only eat organic vegetables.
   1. Passive
   2. Occasional
   3. Zealous
   4. Indifferent

Answer: c

1. The angry customer wrangled with the clerk.
   1. To argue or dispute in an angry manner.
   2. To evade or avoid eye contact with.
   3. To be vague or general in your comments about.
   4. To be timid and frightened.

Answer: a

1. The sailors had to jettison their cargo in order to lighten their vessel.
   1. Rip up, break in pieces
   2. Hoard, store away
   3. Throw off, discard
   4. Expand, make bigger

Answer: c

1. The teacher did not condone cheating in his classroom.
   1. Love
   2. Fight against
   3. Approve of
   4. Get angry at

Answer: c

1. The supercilious duke spoke disdain to his servant.
   1. uncaring
   2. angry
   3. humble
   4. arrogant

Answer: d

1. She gave a brusque welcome to her opponent.
   1. Angry
   2. Loud
   3. Soft
   4. Abrupt

Answer: d

1. The angry bear was atrocious when he mauled the campers.
   1. Friendly, amicable
   2. Cruel, brutal
   3. Generous, giving
   4. Indifferent, uncaring

Answer: b

6TH Grade Bellringers: L.6.4

CCSS L.6.4b:

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 6 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

* Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., audience, auditory, audible).

Problem: What is the root of the word and what is its meaning?

*Monosemy*

1. *Semy– A body*
2. *Semy– A sign*
3. *Semy- Love*

Answer: b

**Question Bank:**

***Instructions: For each word below, select the root of the word and its meaning.***

1. Polymorphous
2. Poly – different
3. Poly – similar
4. Poly – many
5. Poly - one

Answer: c

1. Cartography
   1. Carta – Pertaining to the heart
   2. Graph – Study/science of
   3. Graph – Growth
   4. Carta – Pertaining to cards

Answer: d

1. Ideogeny
   1. Geny – Origin
   2. Geny – End
   3. Geny – Copy
   4. Geny – Magic

Answer: a

1. Antecedent
2. Ante – under
3. Ante – after
4. Ante – before
5. Ante – over

Answer: c

1. Antibiotic
   1. Anti – Against
   2. Anti – Complete
   3. Anti – Jointly
   4. Anti – Away

Answer: a

1. Combat
   1. Com – One
   2. Com – With
   3. Com – Force
   4. Com – Opposite

Answer: b

1. Enrage
2. En – Bring into the condition of
3. En – Cause to dissolve
4. En – Throw into confusion
5. En – Bring into the background

Answer: a

1. Postpone
   1. Post – Over
   2. Post – Under
   3. Post – Before
   4. Post – After

Answer: d

1. Semicircle
   1. Semi – Complete
   2. Semi – Partly
   3. Semi – Outline
   4. Semi – Area

Answer: b

1. Transatlantic
2. Trans– Extreme
3. Trans– Before
4. Trans– Across
5. Trans– Under

Answer: c

1. Ultrasonic
   1. Sonic – Sound
   2. Sonic – Laughter
   3. Sonic – Vision
   4. Sonic – Loud

Answer: a

1. Outperform
   1. Out– Surpassing
   2. Out– Lacking
   3. Out– Long
   4. Out– Short

Answer: a

1. Intravenous
2. Venous – Pertaining to Vanes
3. Venous – Pertaining to Veins
4. Venous – Pertaining to Villains
5. Venous – Pertaining to Venom

Answer: b

1. Overcast
   1. Cast– Pump
   2. Cast– Draw
   3. Cast– Push
   4. Cast– Throw

Answer: d

1. Propulsion
   1. Propel – Act of driving backward
   2. Propel – Act of driving forward
   3. Propel – Act of driving sideways
   4. Propel – Act of driving slowly

Answer: b

1. Pro-African
2. Pro – caring for
3. Pro – hating
4. Pro – favoring
5. Pro – drawing

Answer: c

1. Perimeter
   1. Peri – Round, about
   2. Peri – Square, sides
   3. Peri – Triangular, sides
   4. Peri – Oval, about

Answer: a

1. Submarine
   1. Marine – Pertaining to land
   2. Marine – Pertaining to the sea
   3. Marine – Pertaining to boats
   4. Marine – Pertaining to birds

Answer: b

1. Symmetry
2. Meter – Under
3. Meter – Meddle
4. Meter – Measure
5. Meter – Visual

Answer: c

1. Infrared
   1. Infra – Above
   2. Infra – Below
   3. Infra – After
   4. Infra – Before

Answer: b

1. Intramural
   1. Intra – Abundance
   2. Intra – Lacking
   3. Intra – Outside, without
   4. Intra – Inside, within

Answer: d

1. Hyperactive
2. Hyper – Between
3. Hyper – Below
4. Hyper – Beyond
5. Hyper – Less

Answer: c

1. Hemisphere
   1. Hemi– Half
   2. Hemi– Partial
   3. Hemi– Whole
   4. Hemi– Quarter

Answer: a

1. Expand
   1. Pand – To bend
   2. Pand – To stretch
   3. Pand – To break
   4. Pand – To shrink

Answer: b

1. Prologue
2. Log– Soft
3. Log– Loud
4. Log– Song or ballad
5. Log– Speech or discourse

Answer: d

6TH Grade Bellringers: L.6.4

Problem: Select the meaning of the word. Then confirm the meaning by checking the sentence’s context.

Engender

1. To produce; cause
2. To change genders

Sentence: We hope to engender enthusiasm for this event.

Answer: a

CCSS L.6.4c and L.6.4.d:

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 6 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

* Consult reference materials, both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning or its part of speech.
* Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).

**Question Bank:**

***Instructions: Select the meaning of the word first. Then confirm your answer by checking the inferred meaning in context by reviewing the sentence.***

1. Artisan
   1. A loud noise caused by hammering
   2. A person skilled in an applied art
   3. A kind of vegetable
   4. A ornate piece of clothing worn my royalty.

Answer: b

Sentence: Artisans were commissioned by the Duke to create a mosaic.

1. Parlance
   1. To engage in combat.
   2. A narrow pathway
   3. To be a mediator
   4. A way or manner of speech

Answer: d

Sentence: The judge used legal parlance.

1. Insolent
   1. boldly rude, disrespectful
   2. excited, agitated
   3. overly elated, happy
   4. kind, good-hearted

Answer: a

Sentence: Despite her respectable upbringing, she constantly displayed insolent behavior.

1. Brandish
   1. To shake uncontrollably
   2. To measure with a spoon
   3. To wave as a weapon
   4. To wash repeatedly

Answer: c

Sentence: He brandished his sword as he rode into battle.

1. Conglomeration
   1. Consisting of parts clustered together
   2. Breaking apart piece by piece
   3. To work with ones hands
   4. To add intricate detail to a work of art

Answer: a

Sentence: The image shows a conglomeration of light and dark colors.

1. Truncate
   1. To lengthen by adding another part
   2. To shorten by cutting off a part
   3. To put into the trunk of a car
   4. To wear like an elephant trunk

Answer: b

Sentence: Due to the lack of time, the professor had to truncate his lecture.

1. Jollity
   1. Persuasion through argument
   2. Gloomy mood or condition
   3. Merry mood or condition
   4. Understanding through sight

Answer: c

Sentence: The party was filled with jollity and laughter.

1. Irresolute
   1. Firm
   2. Unsure
   3. Crass
   4. New

Answer: b

Sentence: He was irresolute in his decision and wanted more time to decide.

1. Malaise
   1. Lethargy, discomfort
   2. Strength, vigor
   3. Instantaneous
   4. Gradual

Answer: a

Sentence: The woman could not concentrate because she was in a state of malaise and confusion.

1. Rancor
   1. Kindness; goodness
   2. Focused
   3. Spontaneous; unexpected
   4. Ill will; hatred

Answer: d

Sentence: The rancor between the opponents was obvious.

1. Ardent
   1. To become agitated from
   2. Characterized by intense passion or feeling
   3. Characterized by laziness or apathy
   4. To become depressed by

Answer: b

Sentence: His ardent love for his wife caused him to buy her flowers.

1. Desiderated
   1. To be generous or extravagant
   2. To obtain or acquire
   3. To wish or long for
   4. To be understanding

Answer: c

Sentence: The boy desiderated for more of his favorite cookies.

1. Pariah
   1. An outcast
   2. An artist
   3. A cook
   4. A fisherman

Answer: a

Sentence: Because he squandered his wealth and lived in shame, he was treated as a pariah.

1. Vail
   1. To turn bitter
   2. To bring up
   3. To allow or cause to sink
   4. To reduce to shreds

Answer: c

Sentence: He was helpless in the storm and had to let the ship vail.

1. Darn
   1. To mend with rows of stitches
   2. To rip apart with scissors
   3. To overlook
   4. To reap at harvest time

Answer: a

Sentence: Her mother had to darn her dress because they couldn’t afford a new one.

1. Reprobate
   1. A generous and kind person
   2. A wild ferocious animal
   3. A morally depraved wicked person
   4. A studious and thoughtful person

Answer: c

Sentence: The jury decided to convict the reprobate.

1. Pertinacious
   1. Spontaneous
   2. Artsy
   3. Lazy
   4. Stubborn

Answer: d

Sentence: She was pertinacious in her pursuit for justice.

1. Ballasted
   1. To keep steady
   2. To make unstable
   3. To cause turmoil
   4. To bring joy

Answer: a

Sentence: The lack of current ballasted the ship on its course.

1. Carnose
   1. Pertaining to books
   2. Pertaining to flesh
   3. Pertaining to spirit
   4. Pertaining to nature

Answer: b

Sentence: His carnose nature caused him to lash out.

1. Banter
   1. Gentleness
   2. Hurtful remarks
   3. Playful teasing remarks
   4. Anger

Answer: c

Sentence: The banter between the sisters was quite amusing.

1. Derision
   1. To decide
   2. Ridicule
   3. To give into
   4. Remainder

Answer: b

Sentence: She was subjected to the derision of her peers.

1. Genuflection
   1. Act of reaching upward
   2. Act of bending the knee
   3. Unexpected
   4. Common

Answer: b

Sentence: Genuflection is necessary when meeting the Pope.

1. Propagate
   1. To shrink
   2. To dig out
   3. To reproduce
   4. To eat

Answer: c

Sentence: The plant needs the proper conditions to propagate.

1. Languished
   1. To grow strong
   2. To lose vitality
   3. To appear
   4. To hear

Answer: b

Sentence: The plant languished due to lack of water and sunlight.

1. Morose
   1. Excited
   2. Happy
   3. Colorful
   4. Gloomy

Answer: d

Sentence: The mood of the party turned morose when the birthday girl cried.

6TH Grade Bellringers: L.6.5

Problem: Interpret the sentence below, which includes some figurative language.

Mom is upset; don’t add fuel to the fire.

1. Mom is upset; don’t do anything that will contribute to her agitation.
2. Mom is upset that there is too much fuel in the fire.

Answer: a.

CCSS L.6.5a:

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

* Interpret figures of speech (e.g., personification) in context.

**Question Bank:**

***Instructions: Interpret the sentences below, which include some type of figurative language.***

1. You need to show him you can do it because actions speak louder than words.
   1. The louder you speak the more you will be heard.
   2. The action of speaking louder is better than words.
   3. It is better to do something instead of just talking about it.
   4. Words should be spoken loudly before you implement them.

Answer: c

1. Your jokes are so funny; they keep cracking me up.
2. Your jokes keep making me laugh.
3. Your jokes are causing me to crack in my voice.
4. Your jokes are dried and cracked.
5. Your jokes are so funny and now I want to eat crackers.

Answer: a

1. My mom cooks fish once in a blue moon.
   1. My mom cooked fish on the moon one time.
   2. My mom rarely cooks fish.
   3. My mom cooks fish only when the moon is blue.
   4. My mom cooked fish, once, with blue cheese.

Answer: b

1. Don’t give me a long story; just cut to the chase.
   1. I don’t want to hear long stories about chasing people.
   2. I like short stories that deal with chasing people.
   3. I don’t want all the unnecessary details; just get to the point.
   4. I hate long stories; I just want to hear about the chase.

Answer: c

1. Jerry doesn’t like to buy used cars because he thinks he will buy a lemon.
2. Jerry doesn’t want to buy used cars because used car dealers only have yellow cars.
3. Jerry doesn’t want to risk buying a used car that will constantly have problems or even stop running.
4. Jerry doesn’t want to risk buying from used car dealers because he thinks they will only sell him citrus lemons.
5. Jerry doesn’t want to risk buying used cars because he thinks they smell like lemons.

Answer: b

1. Our company is facing hardship, but at least we are all in the same boat.
   1. Our company is facing hardship because we are on a boat.
   2. Our company is facing hardship, but we can travel to work together.
   3. Our company is facing hardship, but we are all in it together.
   4. Our company is facing hardship, but at least we can still buy boats together.

Answer: c

1. Fixing the sink should be a piece of cake.
   1. Fixing the sink is like baking a piece of cake.
   2. I need to fix the sink because there is cake in there.
   3. Fixing the sink should be done after eating cake.
   4. Fixing the sink will be an easy task.

Answer: d

1. We are having trouble finishing the project because we keep having to go back to square one.
2. We are having trouble finishing the project because we keep having to start all over again.
3. We are having trouble finishing the project because we keep having to go to the town square.
4. We are having trouble finishing the project because it is dealing with too many squares.
5. We are having trouble finishing the project because this is the only one with squares.

Answer: a

1. Cinderella is a fairy tale about moving from rags to riches.
   1. Cinderella is a fairy tale about wealthy rags.
   2. Cinderella is a fairy tale about a girl who cleans with expensive towels.
   3. Cinderella is a fairy tale about moving rags to expensive homes.
   4. Cinderella is a fairy tale about someone who is very poor becoming very wealthy.

Answer: d

1. Take your time because haste makes waste.
   1. Taking your time to do something is better than hurrying and doing a bad job.
   2. Taking your time to do something is important because it slows down the production of garbage.
   3. Taking your time is better because it ensures that you are not wasting your time.
   4. Taking your time is better because wasting time is very easy to do.

Answer: a

1. I need to hit the books because I have a big exam tomorrow.
2. I love hitting books before exams because I can buy new books when I finish the exam.
3. I need to hit the books because this helps to loosen the binding.
4. I love hitting books because it relieves my stress before big exams.
5. I need to study because I have a big exam.

Answer: d

1. Andy is a hard worker because he always goes the extra mile.
   1. Andy is a hard worker who likes to run to work.
   2. Andy is a hard worker because he goes above and beyond what is required.
   3. Andy is a hard worker because he likes running more than he should.
   4. Andy is a hard worker because he works like an Olympian.

Answer: b

1. It was down to the wire, but we were able to make our flight.
   1. We had to use wire to help us make our flight.
   2. We were waiting in line and we were able to make our flight.
   3. We made our flight at the very last minute.
   4. Wires helped us get down so that we could make our flight.

Answer: c

1. It wasn’t a surprise party because Ken let the cat out of the bag.
2. It wasn’t a surprise party because Ken invited all his cats.
3. It wasn’t a surprise party because Ken released all his cats in the room at the wrong time.
4. It wasn’t a surprise party because Ken should have kept all the cats in the bag until the right time.
5. It wasn’t a surprise party because Ken shared the secret about the surprise when he wasn’t supposed to.

Answer: d

1. Sally was on the fence about going to the concert.
   1. Sally had to fence someone in order to go to the concert.
   2. Sally had to climb a fence in order to go to the concert.
   3. Sally was undecided about going to the concert.
   4. Sally was sitting on a fence when she decided to go to the concert.

Answer: c

1. My father had a nice nest egg for his retirement.
   1. My father saves eggs for his retirement.
   2. My father has savings set aside for his retirement.
   3. My father has a nest full of eggs that he will eat during retirement.
   4. My father saves eggs so that he will be able to hatch them during retirement.

Answer: b

1. Tommy always gets into trouble; you need to keep an eye on him.
2. You need to carefully watch Tommy because he gets into trouble.
3. You need to draw eyes on Tommy so that he doesn’t get into trouble.
4. You need to make Tommy draw eyes so that he doesn’t get into trouble.
5. You need to keep one eye on Tommy and use your other eye to look at other things.

Answer: a

1. Please lend me your ears for this important announcement.
   1. Please give me your full attention.
   2. I don’t have ears and I need to borrow yours.
   3. I need ears to make this important announcement.
   4. I need to borrow your hearing aid for this important announcement.

Answer: a

1. Amy always passes the buck and doesn’t take responsibility.
   1. Amy never takes money for herself.
   2. Amy is always irresponsible with money.
   3. Amy always gives the responsibility to someone else.
   4. Amy passes money to others because she doesn’t want to be responsible.

Answer: c

1. Luke didn’t go to school because he was feeling under the weather.
2. Luke didn’t go to school because the weather was making him sad.
3. Luke didn’t go to school because he didn’t have the appropriate clothes for the weather.
4. Luke didn’t like the weather so he didn’t go to school.
5. Luke was feeling sick so he didn’t go to school.

Answer: d

1. My brother finally tied the knot with his fiancé.
   1. My brother’s fiancé had to show him how to tie knots.
   2. My brother and his fiancé like to tie ropes.
   3. My brother finally got married to his fiancé.
   4. My brother’s fiancé doesn’t know how to tie knots.

Answer: c

1. I tend to pig out when I am very hungry.
   1. I eat a lot and eat it quickly when I am hungry.
   2. I like to eat pork when I am very hungry
   3. I like to eat outside with pigs when I am very hungry.
   4. Ham is my favorite food.

Answer: a

1. Your guess is as good as mine.
2. We are both good at guessing.
3. Guessing is our strength.
4. I have no idea.
5. We always guess the same outcome.

Answer: c

1. The teacher can’t help you; you are barking up the wrong tree.
   1. Dogs shouldn’t be barking at trees when teachers are around.
   2. Teachers can’t help you climb trees.
   3. You are asking the wrong person for help.
   4. Teachers can’t help even if you are barking.

Answer: c

1. The coach chewed Peter out.
   1. The coach likes to eat before Peter’s games.
   2. The coach likes to eat with Peter.
   3. The coach likes to chew on Peter’s gum.
   4. The coach verbally scolded Peter.

Answer: d

6TH Grade Bellringers: L.6.5

Problem: Select the best word to satisfy the word relationship exercise.

Essay is to thesis: Article is to \_\_\_\_\_.

1. author
2. book
3. story
4. topic

Answer: d

CCSS L.6.5b:

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

* Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., cause/effect, part/whole, item/category) to better understand each of the words.

**Question Bank:**

***Instructions: Select the best word to satisfy the word relationship exercises.***

1. Eye is to head: Finger is to \_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. torso
   2. hand
   3. foot
   4. nail

Answer: b

1. Free is to ensnared: \_\_\_\_ is to enslaved
   1. Argue
   2. Entice
   3. Liberate
   4. Persuade

Answer: c

1. Red is to roses: \_\_\_\_\_\_ is to sun
   1. Black
   2. Blue
   3. Purple
   4. Yellow

Answer: d

1. Engine is to car: Heart is to \_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. body
   2. vein
   3. head
   4. blood

Answer: a

1. Laughter is to joke: \_\_\_\_ is to tragedy
   1. Surprise
   2. Questioning
   3. Crying
   4. Shouting

Answer: c

1. Light bulb is to lamp: Flame is to \_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. Wood
   2. Camp
   3. Computer
   4. Candle

Answer: d

1. Cat is to meow: Dog is to \_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. tail
   2. bark
   3. bite
   4. bone

Answer: b

1. Laces are to shoes: \_\_\_\_ are to coat
   1. Buttons
   2. Collar
   3. Scarf
   4. Broach

Answer: a

1. Water is to glass: Food is to \_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. Container
   2. Plate
   3. Fork
   4. Cup

Answer: b

1. Apple is to tree: Grape to \_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. Vine
   2. Leaf
   3. Plant
   4. Root

Answer: a

1. Green is to leprechaun: \_\_\_\_ is to Santa
   1. Pink
   2. Red
   3. Black
   4. Orange

Answer: b

1. Ring is to finger: Bracelet to \_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. Ear
   2. Neck
   3. Wrist
   4. Foot

Answer: c

1. Chalk is to chalkboard: Pen is to \_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. Envelope
   2. Paper
   3. Computer
   4. Graphs

Answer: b

1. Goal is to soccer: Hole is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. Hockey
   2. Tennis
   3. Golf
   4. Baseball

Answer: c

1. CD is to music: DVD is to \_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. Movie
   2. Paper
   3. Mp3
   4. Program

Answer: a

1. Lion is to roar: Frog is to \_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. Tweet
   2. Bark
   3. Humming
   4. Croak

Answer: d

1. Dressing is to salad : \_\_\_\_ is to pasta
   1. Serum
   2. Syrup
   3. Sauce
   4. Meat

Answer: c

1. Lip is to mouth: \_\_\_\_\_\_ are to eyes.
   1. Eye lids
   2. Retina
   3. Eye lashes
   4. Pupil

Answer: a

1. Shoes are to feet: Hat is to \_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. Neck
   2. Head
   3. Hair
   4. Ears

Answer: b

1. Pink is to girl : \_\_\_\_ is to boy
   1. White
   2. Yellow
   3. Green
   4. Blue

Answer: d

1. Sting is to bee: \_\_\_\_ is to dog.
   1. Bite
   2. Scratch
   3. Bark
   4. Wound

Answer: a

1. Gloss is to lips: \_\_\_\_\_\_ is to face.
   1. Eye shadow
   2. Sun screen
   3. Mascara
   4. Lotion

Answer: d

1. Car is to road: \_\_\_\_ is to lake.
   1. Boat
   2. Fish
   3. Sail
   4. Frog

Answer: a

1. Guitar is to band: Violin is to \_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. Disco
   2. Play
   3. Orchestra
   4. Concert

Answer: c

1. Dishwasher is to plates: Washer is to \_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. Shoes
   2. Shirts
   3. Belts
   4. Ties

Answer: b

6TH Grade Bellringers: L.6.5

Problem: Which word has a more negative connotation than the other? Do they have the same denotative meaning?

1. irate
2. angry

Answer: a

Yes, they both mean the same thing.

CCSS L.6.5c:

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

* Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., stingy, scrimping, economical, unwasteful, thrifty).

**Question Bank:**

***Instructions: Read each list of words. Each word has a different connotation but has the same general denotation. (1) Select the general denotative word for each group, then (2) select the most negative connotative word for each group.***

* 1. Unrelenting
  2. Ruthless
  3. Determined

Answer:

Denotative – c; Negative – b

* 1. Harmful
  2. Deadly
  3. Dangerous

Answer:

Denotative – c; Negative – b

* 1. Annihilate
  2. Destroy
  3. Demolish

Answer:

Denotative – b; Negative – a

* 1. Discipline
  2. Punish
  3. Abuse

Answer:

Denotative – a; Negative – c

* 1. Exile
  2. Expel
  3. Banish

Answer:

Denotative – c; Negative – a

* 1. Disqualify
  2. Bar
  3. Nix

Answer:

Denotative – a; Negative – c

* 1. Pound
  2. Pummel
  3. Punch

Answer:

Denotative – c; Negative – b

* 1. Disfigure
  2. Hurt
  3. Damage

Answer:

Denotative – b; Negative – a

* 1. Mutilate
  2. Amputate
  3. Sever

Answer:

Denotative – c; Negative – a

* 1. Cripple
  2. Disable
  3. Injure

Answer:

Denotative – b; Negative – a

* 1. Plunder
  2. Pillage
  3. Ransack

Answer:

Denotative – c; Negative – b

* 1. Separate
  2. Detach
  3. Isolate

Answer:

Denotative – a; Negative – c

* 1. Hold
  2. Squeeze
  3. Clutch

Answer:

Denotative – a; Negative – b

* 1. Bully
  2. Coerce
  3. Force

Answer:

Denotative – c; Negative – a

* 1. Control
  2. Oppress
  3. Dominate

Answer:

Denotative – a; Negative – b

* 1. Rule
  2. Dictatorship
  3. Authoritarianism

Answer:

Denotative – a; Negative – b

* 1. Indict
  2. Accuse
  3. Blame

Answer:

Denotative – c; Negative – a

* 1. Complain
  2. Gripe
  3. Bemoan

Answer:

Denotative – a; Negative – b

* 1. Devastate
  2. Wreck
  3. Damage

Answer:

Denotative – c; Negative – a

* 1. Stain
  2. Sully
  3. Soil

Answer:

Denotative – a; Negative – c

* 1. Pollute
  2. Poison
  3. Contaminate

Answer:

Denotative – c; Negative – b

* 1. Irritate
  2. Aggravate
  3. Pester

Answer:

Denotative – a; Negative – b

* 1. Ruin
  2. Blemish
  3. Desecrate

Answer:

Denotative – a; Negative – c

* 1. Bad
  2. Sinister
  3. Corrupt

Answer:

Denotative – a; Negative – b

* 1. Stigmatize
  2. Shame
  3. Disgrace

Answer:

Denotative – c; Negative – a

6TH Grade Bellringers: L.6.6

Problem: Of the words below, which would you not use in a text about car?

1. Basting
2. Carburetor
3. Engine
4. Brakes

Answer: a

CCSS L.6.6:

Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.

**Question Bank:**

***Instructions: Answer the questions below.***

1. The story line was “convoluted” and confusing.

What does “convoluted” mean in this sentence?

* 1. Simple
  2. Complicated
  3. Childish
  4. Pleasant

Answer: b

1. The castle was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with its steel doors and deep moat.

What word makes the most sense in the blank?

* 1. Scary
  2. Gracious
  3. Defenseless
  4. Impenetrable

Answer: d

1. The mind of the genius was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

What word makes the most sense in the blank?

1. Sluggish
2. Angry
3. Inscrutable
4. Simple

Answer: c

1. Sally’s “inclination” was to believe her teacher because he always told them the truth.

What does “inclination” mean in this sentence?

* 1. Negativity towards something
  2. State of mind regarding something
  3. Distinguishing between two options
  4. Support for something

Answer: b

1. The mailman dropped off a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for Bob.

What word makes the most sense in the blank?

* 1. Parcel
  2. Partial
  3. Paragon
  4. Property

Answer: a

1. This is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a solar car.

What word makes the most sense in the blank?

1. Color
2. Object
3. Prototype
4. Theme

Answer: c

1. Boys usually have a “predilection” for cars.

What does “predilection” mean in this sentence?

* 1. Fear of
  2. Dislike
  3. Preference
  4. Neutral feeling

Answer: c

1. Jan \_\_\_\_ herself for her class picture.

What word makes the most sense in the blank?

* 1. Graced
  2. Primped
  3. Located
  4. Primed

Answer: b

1. The servants were fearful of their master’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

What word makes the most sense in the blank?

1. Joy
2. Manner
3. Musings
4. Choler

Answer: d

1. After playing outside, Tom’s shirt became “dingy”.

What does “dingy “mean in this sentence?

* 1. Bright
  2. Dull
  3. Starched
  4. Pressed

Answer: b

1. The surprise party, much to their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , already took place.

What word makes the most sense in the blank?

* 1. Chagrin
  2. Surprise
  3. Liking
  4. Rejection

Answer: a

1. The man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his opponent’s miscalculation.

What word makes the most sense in the blank?

1. Praised
2. Derided
3. Exalted
4. Diminished

Answer: b

1. The professor “censures” other opposing views.

What does “censures” mean in this sentence?

* 1. Assumes their relevance
  2. Deems unimportant
  3. Praises with high regard
  4. Criticizes in a harsh manner

Answer: d

1. The baker had to \_\_\_\_ lemons for the recipe.

What word makes the most sense in the blank?

* 1. Undo
  2. Make
  3. Zest
  4. Sand

Answer: c

1. The judge gave \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the final ruling.

What word makes the most sense in the blank?

1. Approbation
2. Scrutiny
3. Conclusion
4. Suspense

Answer: a

1. The boy needed his mother to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for him because the principal was very upset.

What word makes the most sense in the blank?

* 1. Laud
  2. Sing
  3. Intercede
  4. Interject

Answer: c

1. Playing chess can be a fun \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from homework.

What word makes the most sense in the blank?

* 1. Addition
  2. Diversion
  3. Division
  4. Game

Answer: b

1. Jenny needed further \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the specific tasks required for the assignment.

What word makes the most sense in the blank?

1. Genesis
2. Discipline
3. Reenactment
4. Clarification

Answer: d

1. Paul was in such a hurry and did not realize that his shirt was “everted”.

What does “everted” mean in this sentence?

* 1. Brightly colored
  2. Falling off
  3. Turned inside out
  4. Dirty

Answer: c

1. John \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on his promise to give his brother a cookie.

What word makes the most sense in the blank?

* 1. Graced
  2. Reneged
  3. Reminded
  4. Remembered

Answer: b

1. When my mom was on a diet, she exercised great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

What word makes the most sense in the blank?

1. Restraint
2. Connection
3. Deprivation
4. Conservation

Answer: a

1. The speaker spoke “bombastically” when he was excited.

What does “bombastically” mean in this sentence?

* 1. With simple language
  2. With inflated language
  3. With confusing language
  4. With monotone language

Answer: b

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ youth did not know how to reply.

What word makes the most sense in the blank?

* 1. Prudent
  2. Intelligent
  3. Callow
  4. Cautious

Answer: c

1. He is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of goodness and kindness.

What word makes the most sense in the blank?

1. Reminder
2. Replica
3. Nadir
4. Epitome

Answer: d

1. Salesmen must “ingratiate” themselves with new customers.

What does “ingratiate” mean in this sentence?

* 1. To remind oneself of truth
  2. To show oneself knowledgeable of information
  3. To establish oneself in the favor of others
  4. To disregard the opinions of others.

Answer: c