Communication Arts

Power Standard 8:6

Summative Test

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**DIRECTIONS: Read the following passage and answer questions number 1 and 2.**

Cyberspace is the world’s greatest library. If you want information on any topic, chances are good that it’s out there somewhere. It doesn’t matter whether you want chili recipes, quotations from Benjamin Franklin, pictures of the *Smallville* cast, or statistics from the 1979 World Series - someone somewhere has probably posted it on the internet.   
 For most people, searches begin with a search engine, an internet site that scans and lists web pages. Some of the most popular search engines are Google, Yahoo!, and Ask. Once you log on to one of these sites, you simply type in your search terms. This can be the name of what you are searching for or a few words that describe it. Within a few seconds, the search engine brings back a list of websites that have something to do with your search terms. Sometimes the list might contain thousands or hundreds of thousands of sites.

- from “The Cyber-Spiders” by James A. Bartlett

1. The term **search engine** in the passage is an example of:
2. jargon
3. dialect
4. slang
5. imagery
6. The first sentence of the passage is an example of:
7. simile
8. metaphor
9. alliteration
10. personification

**DIRECTIONS: Read the following paragraph and answer question 3.**

De wind is a woman, and de water is a woman too. They useter talk together a whole heap. Mrs. Wind useter go set down by de ocean and talk and patch and crochet.   
They was jus’ like all lady people. They love to talk about their chillun, and brag on ‘em.   
 Mrs. Water useter say, “Look at *my* chillum! I got de biggest and de littlest in de world.”   
“All kinds of chillun, every color in de world, and every shape!”

1. The correct translation of the underlined dialect word in the passage is:
2. usually
3. used to
4. usher
5. used

**DIRECTIONS: Read the following passage and answer questions 4 and 5.**

*As I slouched in my comfy movie theater seat, I realized the movie I was watching Space Heroes, should have been called Space Zeroes. It is a dull, predictable movie with bad special effects that made my eyelids droop with boredom. The main character is a blank-faced child named Freddie, who turns out to be an alien. For some reason, Freddie’s “hot” brother named Zendar needs a 15-year-old kid with no experience to help him defend the planet Altair from some unconvincing, poorly costumed bad guys. And because every lousy science fiction movie needs a romantic subplot, there’s a beautiful, blonde girl named Mella who looks cute and gets rescued a lot. Unfortunately, no one saved her from being in this movie.*

1. Which of the following lines from the passage is an example of imagery?
2. “…Mella who looks cute and gets rescued a lot.”
3. “*Space Heroes*, which should have been called *Space Zeroes*…”
4. “It is a dull, predictable movie with bad special effects…”
5. “…made my eyelids droop with boredom.”
6. Which of the following sentences contains slang?
7. “The main character is a blank-faced-child…”
8. “…beautiful, blonde girl named Mella…”
9. “…Freddie’s ‘hot’ brother named Zendar…”
10. “And because every lousy science fiction movie…”

**DIRECTIONS:** Read the following passage, “Pompeii” by Anne Elliot and answer questions 6 and 7.

Pompeii was an ancient Roman city on the coast of Italy. In A.D. 79, it was completely buried by ash from a volcanic blast. The blast took many lives, but interestingly, it didn’t destroy the city. In a way, it did the opposite; it made the city timeless.   
 For centuries, Pompeii was buried, undisturbed, under dozens of feet of hardened ash. It lived on only in stories told by peasants who lived near the area. One man had seen the eruption and watched the clouds of ash descend on the thriving city. He saw the city disappear. His stories and those of the peasants were all anyone knew of the vanished city for hundreds of years.  
 Then, in the 1500s, a team of engineers was digging a tunnel near where Pompeii once stood. They uncovered some of an old amphitheater and a temple. But at the time, no one was very interested in doing the long, arduous work of excavating an ancient city. And Pompeii remained a secret until the 1700s.   
 In the 18th century, people took a new interest in the buried city. Explorations began that uncovered much more of Pompeii. They discovered a day in the life of this ancient city. Because on that day, over a thousand years earlier, life had stopped suddenly and without warning. The food that people were eating and the pans they cooked in, the location of the watchdog and the treasure chest, the books being read and written - all of this and more was preserved by the ash. Bodies, too, were frozen in their last moments, kept as they were by the shells of ash that had formed around them.   
 Unfortunately, most of these early digs were done by people hoping to find treasure, not history. As a result, the people were not very careful or complete in their excavations. In the 1800s, however, attitudes changed. Intensive explorations began. Scientists began carefully uncovering the city in an attempt to keep its remains whole and undamaged. Today, Pompeii is an important archaeological site. Its value lies in what it can tell us, in great detail, about the ancient past.

1. In this passage, which word is an example of jargon?
2. ancient
3. digs
4. scientists
5. watchdog
6. In the graphic organizer below, create three examples of figurative language **ABOUT A VOLCANIC ERUPTION.**

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| --- |
| Alliteration: |
| Imagery: |
| Hyperbole: |