

Name: _____

Date: _____

▶ Match each definition in the left column to the correct vocabulary word in the right column. Then, write the corresponding letter in the space provided.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. ___ style | a. banished |
| 2. ___ dropped straight downward | b. impatient |
| 3. ___ sent into exile | c. deception |
| 4. ___ a type of maze | d. complex |
| 5. ___ not simple | e. confines |
| 6. ___ not paying enough attention | f. fret |
| 7. ___ showing annoyance, when delayed, for example | g. labyrinth |
| 8. ___ to ask or plead with someone to do something | h. fashion |
| 9. ___ boundaries or borders | i. channeled |
| 10. ___ the act of causing someone to believe something untrue | j. plummeted |
| 11. ___ a pursuit of adventure | k. stowaways |
| 12. ___ people who hide on a vehicle to get free passage | l. fastened |
| 13. ___ attached or connected | m. quest |
| 14. ___ become worried or irritated | n. careless |
| 15. ___ caught, as for a wind current | o. urge |

Name: _____

Date: _____



Pronouns replace nouns, and they prevent repetition. **Subjective pronouns** replace subjects. **Objective pronouns** replace objects. Pronouns must reflect the gender and number of the nouns they replace.

Example: *Mary gave the book to Oscar. She gave the book to him.*

▶ Choose the correct words from the box to fill in the blanks.

gender

objective

repetition

singular

number

plural

replaces

subjective

1. The object of a sentence can be replaced by a(n) _____ pronoun.
2. A noun's _____ can be masculine, feminine, or neutral.
3. If a noun refers to one person, place, thing, or idea, it is _____.
4. The subject of a sentence can be replaced by a(n) _____ pronoun.
5. The use of pronouns can help avoid the _____ of nouns.
6. A pronoun _____ a noun.
7. If a noun refers to more than one person, place, thing, or idea, it is _____.
8. A noun's _____ refers to whether it is singular or plural.

Name: _____

Date: _____



A **possessive form** shows that a person, place, thing, or trait belongs to someone or something. The possessive form of most words is formed with an apostrophe.

Example: *Are we studying at Ron's house or Ross's house?*

▶ Fill in each blank with the correct vocabulary word. Then, find those words in the puzzle below.

1. Something that belongs to a boy can be described with the pronoun _____.
2. I show that something belongs to me by using the pronoun _____.
3. The type of word used to show that something belongs to someone is a(n) _____ pronoun.
4. To express that something belongs to all of us, we use the pronoun _____.
5. A book that belongs to a girl could be described as _____ book.
6. The homeland of a group could be described as _____ homeland.
7. Use _____ to express that something belongs to an object.
8. A pencil that belongs to you could be described as _____ pencil.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R | T | N | E | I | C | C | H | N | O | L | O | G |
| R | A | F | O | A | T | R | T | N | E | S | E | R |
| G | N | I | S | U | P | S | A | Y | U | N | D | A |
| O | A | A | R | T | I | S | E | T | P | O | U | R |
| M | Y | T | O | H | E | F | G | B | A | M | I | S |
| F | P | O | S | S | E | S | S | I | V | E | O | L |
| Y | T | K | U | F | M | J | K | Q | H | G | E | S |
| O | L | O | N | R | Z | D | V | T | T | E | O | I |
| E | S | E | O | G | P | V | L | S | S | O | R | K |

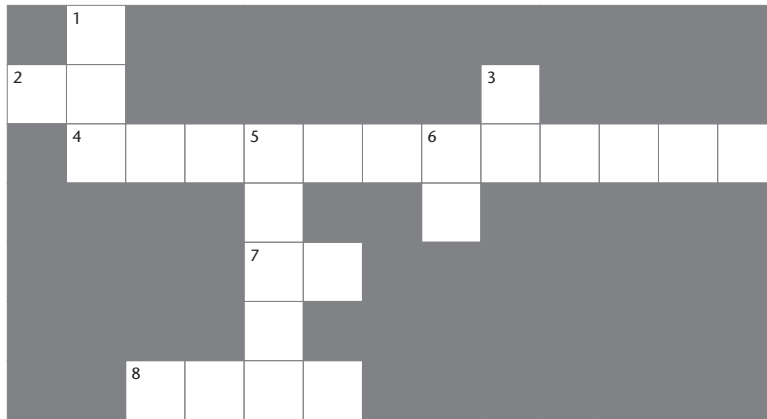
Name: _____

Date: _____

Prepositions help explain relationships among words and ideas in a sentence.

Example: *My mother put the cake in the oven to bake.*

▶ For each clue, fill in the corresponding boxes with the correct vocabulary word.



ACROSS

- 2. preposition used with infinitive verbs
- 4. the connection between two or more things
- 7. preposition that indicates a position over or along
- 8. preposition that describes accompaniment

DOWN

- 1. preposition that introduces something's purpose
- 3. preposition used to show enclosing or including
- 5. preposition used to mean "relating to"
- 6. preposition that indicates a possessive relationship

Name: _____

Date: _____

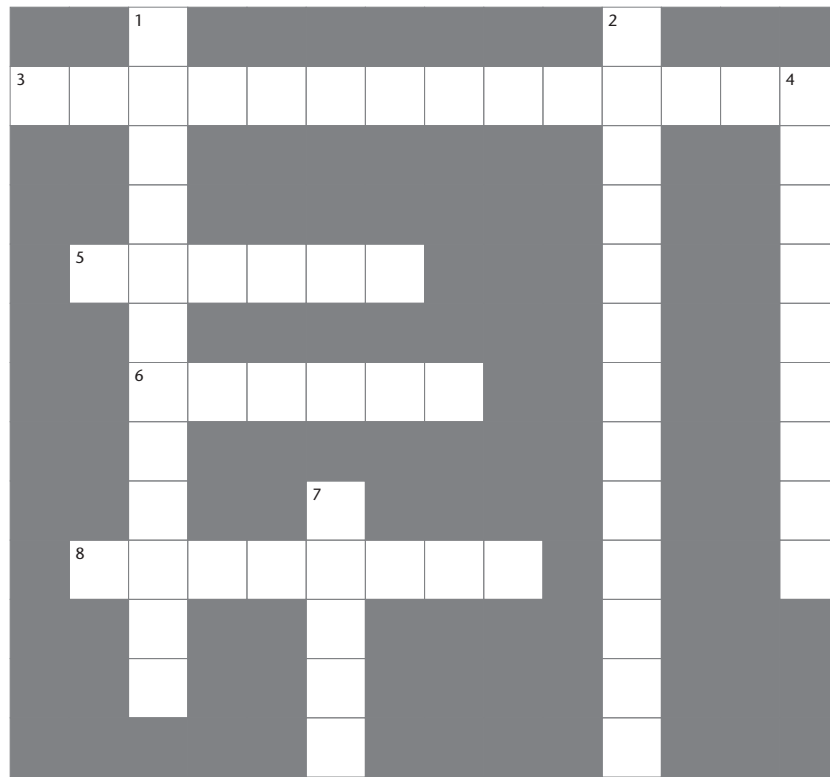
▶ Match each definition in the left column to the correct vocabulary word in the right column. Then, write the corresponding letter in the space provided.

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. ___ people reading or watching a play | a. dialogue |
| 2. ___ dark, heavy type | b. cast |
| 3. ___ what makes up the majority of a play's text | c. scenes |
| 4. ___ a person who writes plays | d. playwright |
| 5. ___ details about certain things actors should do during the play | e. parentheses |
| 6. ___ major parts or divisions of a play | f. acts |
| 7. ___ the things an actor says in a play | g. stage directions |
| 8. ___ the stage representation of a story | h. play |
| 9. ___ the sections into which acts are divided | i. boldface |
| 10. ___ the group of actors who have roles in a play | j. audience |
| 11. ___ to say a line out loud | k. italicized |
| 12. ___ punctuation that signals stage directions | l. lines |
| 13. ___ printed in lighter, slanted type | m. deliver |

Name: _____

Date: _____

▶ For each clue, fill in the corresponding boxes with the correct vocabulary word.



ACROSS

- 3. punctuation placed around words that are being spoken
- 5. a punctuation mark that ends a declarative sentence
- 6. said aloud
- 8. a conversation between two or more characters in a written story

DOWN

- 1. when people talk to each other
- 2. the beginning of the first word in quoted text
- 4. a word or phrase that identifies the speaker in written dialogue
- 7. the punctuation mark that indicates a pause or separation of elements in a sentence

Name: _____

Date: _____

▶ Fill in each blank with the correct vocabulary word. Then, find those words in the puzzle below.

1. A four-sided polygon whose angles add up to 360° is called a(n) _____.
2. Two things that meet at right angles are described as _____.
3. A line that has two endpoints is a(n) _____.
4. The units used to measure angles are called _____.
5. The branch of math that deals with points, angles, and shapes is called _____.
6. A shape with more than four sides and angles is called a(n) _____.
7. The point where the two sides of an angle meet is called a(n) _____.
8. Line segments form the _____ of a polygon.
9. Two line segments that share one endpoint form a(n) _____.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U | E | B | Q | B | L | W | E | S | B | P | U | P |
| T | K | W | S | U | N | G | F | A | D | E | V | O |
| Q | U | A | D | R | I | L | A | T | E | R | A | L |
| E | I | L | M | A | Q | U | A | N | J | P | Q | Y |
| Q | S | O | D | E | S | P | N | E | G | E | H | G |
| U | L | I | N | E | S | E | G | M | E | N | T | O |
| M | V | K | D | M | G | F | L | I | N | D | S | N |
| Y | J | E | M | E | T | R | E | O | P | I | J | E |
| U | A | O | R | W | S | P | E | J | T | C | D | H |
| E | T | I | R | T | S | Y | R | E | S | U | S | S |
| P | A | S | M | J | E | Z | R | B | S | L | B | U |
| T | Y | I | S | V | C | X | B | G | F | A | M | W |
| Z | L | E | V | G | E | O | M | E | T | R | Y | F |

Name: _____

Date: _____

▶ Choose the correct words from the box to fill in the blanks.

| | | | |
|-------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| alliance | democracy | empire | oligarchies |
| aristocrats | dictators | government | treasury |
| city-states | elected | monarchies | tyrants |

1. Barack Obama was _____ president in November 2008.
2. Rulers with absolute power and authority are called _____.
3. Governments ruled by a few rich men are called _____.
4. A government's money is kept in the _____.
5. An agreement or association made for a common purpose is a(n) _____.
6. The territories under the power of an emperor or empress are known as a(n) _____.
7. A system of ruling and administering a nation is a(n) _____.
8. Members of the upper class are called _____.
9. Governments ruled by only one person are _____.
10. _____ were made up of independent cities.
11. A government in which the people hold the ruling power is a(n) _____.
12. Cruel absolute rulers are called _____.

Name: _____

Date: _____



An **analogy** is a comparison of two pairs of words that have the same relationship between them. Analogies are typically expressed with colons.

Example: *wave : flutter as relocate : move*

This is read, *Wave is to flutter as relocate is to move.*

▶ Determine the relationship between the two words in each pair. Then, fill in the missing word to complete the analogy and write an explanation of the relationship on the lines beneath.

1. close : casual as friend : _____

2. land : country as courageous : _____

3. whiner : whine as braggart : _____

4. banner : flag as symbol : _____

5. sad : cry as proud : _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

▶ For each clue, unscramble the correct vocabulary word and write it in the spaces provided. Then, write each circled letter in its corresponding numbered space at the bottom of the page to answer the question.

1. a famous Greek temple in Athens, Greece

N R O E H A N T P _____ ● _____
10

2. Greek columns with very elaborate tops

I O N N T A R I H C _____ ● _____
1

3. a thin, elegant style of Greek column

N C O I I _____ ● _____
5

4. the top of a column

P L C A I A T _____ ● _____
6

5. Greek columns with sturdy but simple capitals

R I D C O _____ ● _____ ● _____
7 4

6. places of worship dedicated to the gods

S E E T P M L _____ ● _____ ● _____
12 9

7. a scroll-like ornament on the capital of an Ionic column

U E V L T O _____ ● _____ ● _____
11 3

8. type of leaves decorating the capitals of Corinthian columns

N U A C S A H T _____ ● _____ ● _____
2 8

Which ancient Roman stadium contains examples of all three kinds of Greek columns?

_____ 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____ 7 _____ 8 _____ 9 _____ 10 _____ 11 _____ 12 _____

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A Fill in each blank with the correct vocabulary word to complete the passage.

| | | |
|------------|------------|-----------|
| audience | dictators | overthrow |
| characters | empire | play |
| citizens | government | scenery |
| democracy | hazard | scenes |
| dialogue | myth | theater |

I joined the drama club at school this year. For our annual project, we decided to write and perform a(n) _____ about the origins of different forms of _____. We included several _____ that showed different periods of history. We plan to perform our play in our school and at the community _____ for a(n) _____ of young children.

We decided that we would include a(n) _____ about brave _____ on a quest for more power to influence the leaders of their _____. Many of the leaders of the time were tyrants and _____, so we designed a natural _____, like an earthquake or a tornado, which would distract the leaders and allow the citizens to _____ his army.

The most enjoyable part of this project for me was the writing of the _____ and stage directions that help the audience learn about the _____ in the play. I also enjoyed helping to make the decorations that would serve as the _____ for the play. Through writing this play, my friends and I gained a much greater appreciation for the fairness of a(n) _____, like the one we have here in the United States. I think it might be the best form of government in the world.

Name: _____

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B Circle the letter of the best answer to each question.

1. Which detail suggests that Icarus did NOT listen to his father's advice?
 - A. He was thrown into the labyrinth.
 - B. He enjoyed flying.
 - C. He flew too close to the Sun.
 - D. He gathered feathers for his wings.

2. What is a Minotaur?
 - A. a temple
 - B. a maze
 - C. a craftsman
 - D. a monster

3. Which of the following is NOT true about Greek theater?
 - A. Comedies were never performed.
 - B. Actors used masks to play multiple roles.
 - C. Many theaters were constructed of marble.
 - D. Tragedies were usually mythological stories.

4. Which of the following is the best definition of *myth*?
 - A. a story with a chorus including dancers
 - B. a traditional story that explains beliefs or natural phenomena
 - C. a contemporary story about everyday figures and conflicts
 - D. a story providing comic relief

5. Which of the following statements is NOT true about stage directions in a play?
 - A. They appear in boldface type.
 - B. They tell actors what to do onstage.
 - C. They are written in parentheses.
 - D. They contain suggestions for actors.

6. How is an angle formed?
 - A. when a line is curved
 - B. when a line is broken
 - C. when two lines are drawn next to each other
 - D. when two line segments share an endpoint

