**Terms to Know for the 8th Grade English Final:**

* Setting
* Characterization
* Foreshadowing
* Summary
* Claim
* Counter-argument
* Logical/emotional
* Theme
* Point of view:

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| --- |
| 1. first person: the narrator is a person in the story 2. third person limited: the narrator tells what only one character thinks, feels, and observes 3. third person omniscient: all-knowing point of view, the narrator sees into the minds of all the characters |
|  |

* Conflict
* Tone
* Hyperbole
* Symbolism
* Simile
* Metaphor
* Personification
* Idiom
* Imagery
* Alliteration

Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8th Grade English Final Practice Test

Read “Should the Driving Age Be Raised to 18?” and answer the following questions.

Should the Driving Age Be Raised to 18?

By: Alex Koroknay-Palicz

If your neighbor robs a bank, should you go to jail? No. If your classmate gets in an accident, should your driver’s license be taken away? Of course not. Neither situation is fair. Raising the driving age will punish all young drivers for the mistakes of a few of their peers.

In this country we live by the principle of innocent until proven guilty. Those who want to raise the driving age have labeled teens guilty before they’ve gotten in an accident or before they’ve even stepped into a car. They believe that just because of your birth date, you are dangerous and must be punished by having your ability to drive taken from you.

Those who favor raising the driving age say that statistics show teenagers are more likely to get into accidents than adults. What they don’t say is that statistics also show that men of all ages are 77 percent more likely to kill someone while driving than women. If people want to save lives by raising the driving age, then how about saving lives by allowing only women to drive.

Except raising the driving age won’t save lives. Studies show that it is inexperience, not age, that causes accidents. Raising the driving age will just create inexperienced, accident-prone drivers at 18 instead of 16. Teens need the ability to drive just as much as anyone else—to get to school, to get to work, to get to sports or band practice, or just to go out with their friends. Cars are necessary for mobility in this country. Taking that away is a large disruption to the lives of teenagers—for no good reason.

1. The author’s main purpose is to

A. inform C. entertain

B. express feelings D. persuade

2. The author’s claim is that

A. Men should not be allowed to drive C. The driving age should NOT be raised

B. The driving age should be raised D. Teenagers need to drive

3. In the first paragraph, the author compares raising the driving age to…

A. Getting in an accident B. Going to jail because your neighbor robbed a bank

C. Saving lives C. Being innocent until proven guilty

4. Go back to the passage and underline the counter-argument.

5. The idea that teens need the ability to drive just as much as anyone else is…

A. a fact because it can be proven

B. an opinion because it has no source

C. a fact because it results from observation

D. an opinion because it expresses a belief

6. To which emotion does the line “They believe that just because of your birth date, you are dangerous and must be punished by having your ability to drive taken from you” appeal?

A. anger C. pity

B. guilt D. fear

7. Which of the following is NOT an example of a logical appeal?

A. “Raising the driving age will just create inexperienced, accident-prone drivers at 18 instead of 16.”

B. “Statistics show that men of all ages are 77 percent more likely to kill someone while driving than women.”

C. “Teens need the ability to drive just as much as anyone else…taking that away is a large disruption to the lives of teenagers—for no good reason.”

D. “Cars are necessary for mobility in this country.”

Read the poem “The Tree” and answer the questions that follow.

The Tree

In spring

your leaves start to come back

and the forest grows with color.

In summer

your leaves turn a brilliant shade of green

and your branches reach for the sky

In fall

your leaves turn beautiful

shades of orange and red,

filling the air with color.

And then they begin to fall

slowly downwards

making the ground

crunch beneath my feet.

In winter

all your leaves are gone.

Just skeletons live in this age.

The seasons—

they are all different to a tree,

but all of them are beautiful.

1. The line, “and your branches reach for the sky” is an example of what type of figurative language?
2. Personification B. Metaphor
3. Simile D. Onomatopoeia
4. The poet uses a metaphor, “Just skeletons live in this age” to compare skeletons to…
5. Bushes B. Winter

C. Leaves D. Trees

3. Which word best describes the author’s tone in lines 15-18?

A. Cheerful B. Admiring

C. Playful D. Sympathetic

4. The tree might be a symbol of:

A. An old man B. The cycle of life

C. Happiness D. People being reborn

4. Write an example of alliteration: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. Write an example of an idiom here: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Literary Terms Review:

1. The following is an example of which type of point of view? “The last two people on the face of the Earth stood together and watched in horror as the planet slowly crumbled. The first person thought that it wasn’t so bad to see it all end. It was, in fact, foreshadowed that the world would end when the aliens first came. But, nevertheless, the first person still felt a sense of unease at the end of it all. The second person just stared ahead into the nothingness.”
   1. 1st person
   2. 2nd person
   3. 3rd person limited
   4. 3rd person omniscient
2. The following is an example of which type of point of view? “The strangers sat down on a bench together. Dellie looked at the man and wondered why he sat next to her. There was a perfectly good seat across from her. It made her uncomfortable to have someone so close; she preferred to be alone rather than with others. Carl saw the way Dellie looked at him and took it as flirtation. He smiled and sat down next to her. He felt at ease with Dellie and hoped that his next move, asking her out on a date, would have a positive ending.”
   1. 1st person
   2. 2nd person
   3. 3rd person limited
   4. 3rd person omniscient

**Read the short story “Eleven” by Sandra Cisneros and answer the following questions.**

1. In paragraph 11, the author characterizes Mrs. Price by…
   1. Making direct comments about her
   2. Showing Mrs. Pierce’s actions
   3. Quoting her directly
   4. Telling what others think about her
2. The imagery in the following line appeals to your sense of…

“…It’s an ugly sweater with red plastic buttons and a collar and sleeves all stretched out like you could use it for a jump rope…”

* 1. Touch
  2. Hearing
  3. Smell
  4. Sight

1. Paragraph 5 is an example of…
   1. Irony
   2. Foreshadowing
   3. Symbolism
2. What is the tone of paragraph 3?
   1. Aggressive
   2. Light hearted
   3. Reflective
   4. Silly
3. What is the tone of the **narrator** in paragraph 11?
   1. Sarcastic
   2. Bland
   3. Snobbish
   4. Confident
4. What is a theme of the story “Eleven”?
   1. All teachers are mean; learn to deal with it.
   2. The many situations and experiences you have while growing up make you who you are.
   3. You shouldn’t cry when you are in an embarrassing situation because you will regret it later.
   4. Don’t let the bullies get you down.
5. The sweater could be a symbol of…
   1. Ugliness
   2. Discrimination in society
   3. Uncomfortable clothing
   4. Challenges in life
6. What point of view is the story “Eleven” told through?
   1. First person
   2. Second person
   3. 3rd person limited
   4. 3rd person omniscient