

Chap. 7
"The Fiddler's Bill"
Vocabulary Quiz

Prodigiously	grenadier	oblivious	ogress
Rowel	quintals	gesticulating	shies
Impudent	sedition	rendezvous	belligerently
Filching	paroxysm	inundated	

- _____ pilfering; stealing
- _____ stirring up rebellion against the government
- _____ unaware (of)
- _____ a meeting by appointment
- _____ a bad-tempered or stern person
- _____ shrinking from
- _____ shamelessly bold; insolent
- _____ a little spiked wheel on a spur
- _____ fit of passion
- _____ to cover as with a flood; to deluge
- _____ a hundredweight; 100 kilograms
- _____ in a way ready to fight or quarrel
- _____ to make various gestures, especially when speaking
- _____ extraordinarily; astonishingly
- _____ a member of a special regiment of guards in the British army

Use five of your vocabulary words in well-constructed sentences. An additional four may be written for extra credit.

Chap. 7
"The Fiddler's Bill"
quiz

1. What was the Fiddler's Bill and how did it unite all the colonies around Boston?
 2. What led up to Rab being hit on the head by a British sword?
 3. Give an example that shows Johnny's job as a carrier of messages for British officers was "paying off" for the Observer's Club?
 4. Who was Colonel Smith's new horse boy? Why was Johnny supposed to try to maintain a close friendship with this boy?
 5. How did Johnny keep Goblin from being commandeered by Colonel Smith?
 6. What was Isannah doing that caused Johnny to smack her, not for himself, but for her grandpa?
 7. According to Miss Bessie, what was going to happen to Mr. Lyte and Miss Lavinia when they left for their summer home in Milton?
- E.C. What did Johnny find out about Miss Bessie that came as a big surprise to him?

Chap. 8
"A World to Come"
Vocabulary Quiz

secretive
illumine

molestation
fripperies

canny
placate

lucid

yokel.

sortie
loitering

bayonet
turbulent

piqued
turmoil

defaced

1. _____ to make bright
2. _____ to soothe or satisfy the anger of; pacify
3. _____ a blade for piercing or stabbing
4. _____ sane; rational
5. _____ to spoil the appearance of
6. _____ a country fellow(s)
7. _____ a state of agitation or commotion
8. _____ not frank and open; hidden
9. _____ given to or causing disturbance or commotion
10. _____ shrewd; cautious
11. _____ to cause a feeling of anger in; to arouse; stir up
12. _____ a meddling; injuring
13. _____ to waste time; linger idly
14. _____ a showy article of dress; very ornamental
15. _____ group of soldiers moved out of a defensive position

Chap. 8
"A World To Come"

According to these men, what was the reason that the colonies would "fight for"?

Sam Adams-

Rab-

James Otis-

According to James Otis, "We give all that we have, lives, property, safety, skills...for a simple thing." What is that thing?

What does James Otis mean by this?

In what year was Johnny Tremain first published?

What important event was taking place in the world at that time?

The author, in writing James Otis's last speech to the Observers Club, was not writing only about the American Revolution. What else was she thinking about? That is, to those who read Johnny Tremain when it first came out, what did Otis's speech mean?

Where today are people trying "to stand up"?

Vocabulary Workshop Level C
Unit 15, pages 167-168

A. Completing the Sentences: Use the words in Unit 11. Write the word that best completes each of the sentences.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 12. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 13. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 14. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 15. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 16. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 17. _____ |
| 8. _____ | 18. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 19. _____ |
| 10. _____ | 20. _____ |

B. Synonyms: Write the word that is the same or most nearly the same in meaning as the boldfaced word.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 10. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 12. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 13. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 14. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 15. _____ |
| 7. _____ | |
| 8. _____ | |
| 9. _____ | |

C. Antonyms: Write the word that is the same or most nearly opposite in meaning to the boldfaced word.

16. _____

17. _____

18. _____

19. _____

20. _____

Name _____ Date _____

Vocabulary Workshop Level C
Unit 15, pages 169-170

A. Choosing the Right Word: Write the word that more satisfactorily completes each of the following sentences.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

B. Vocabulary in Context: Write the word that is the same or almost the same in meaning as the boldfaced type word.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 2. _____ | |
| 3. _____ | |
| 4. _____ | |

Name _____ Date _____

Linking Verbs

Linking verbs link or join the subject of a sentence with a word or words in the predicate.

Linking verbs do not show action. They **link** two parts in the sentence. They will do one of the following:

- link the subject with a noun or pronoun
- link the subject with an adjective

Any word in the *Be* family can be either a helping verb or a linking verb.

Be, Being, Been, Am, Are, Was, Were, Is

This will not be confusing as long as you remember the following tip. **Linking verbs are “Lonely”**, meaning unlike helping verbs, a linking verb will not have an action verb with it.

Example

She was a teacher.

In this sentence, the word was is the verb. It is a linking verb because there is no action word with it. It is linking the subject (she) to a noun (teacher).

Example

She **was teaching** math in middle school.

In this sentence, the word was is a helping verb because there is an action verb with it – *teaching*.

In addition to the *Be* family, a few other words are often linking verbs: become, remain, *appear, turn, seem, grown, feel, look, smell, sound, and taste* are some of the most common.

Examples

The soup **smells** good.

Soup does not have a nose. It isn't actually smelling something.

I **smell** soup.

In this sentence, the word *smell* is an action verb.

Linking verbs will be from one of these “families”. There may be more in the common linking verb house, but these are some of the most frequently used linking verbs.

Be Family

Be
Being
Been
Am
Are
Was
Were
Is

These verbs can be helping or linking.

Other Common Linking Verbs

Look	Become
Smell	Remain
Feel	Appear
Taste	Turn
Sound	Seem
	Grown

These verbs can be action or linking.

Getting It All Straight...

May	Be	Do	Should	Have	Will
Might Must	Being Been Am Are Was Were Is	Does Did	Could Would	Has Had	Can Shall
Always helping	Helping Or Linking Verbs	Helping Or action <i>He did play.</i> <i>He did his homework.</i>	Always helping	Helping or action. <i>I have eaten that before.</i> <i>I have my keys.</i>	Always helping

Can you have a helping verb with a linking verb? Yes.

Example:

She might be nice.

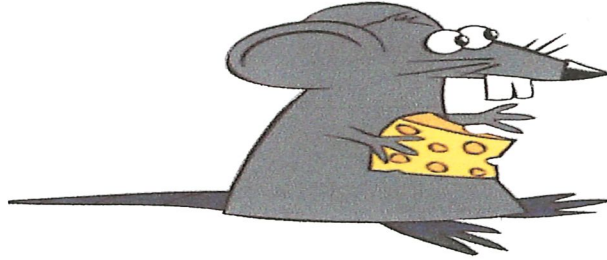
In this sentence, *might* is a helping verb and *be* is a linking verb. It is linking the subject (she) to an adjective (nice). Notice, however, there is NO ACTION verb in the sentence.

She might be singing tonight.

Can you explain why the verbs might be are now both helping verbs in this sentence?

Linking or Action?

To think about the difference between a linking verb and an action verb, let's use a rat!



Action verbs tell what someone or something **does**.
Linking verbs only tell what someone or something **“is”**.

Action

The rat smelled the cheese.

The rat is smelling something. It's an action! The verb tells what the rat did.

The rat appeared in the living room.

The rat is actually appearing- showing up in the living room. This is an action.

Linking

The rat smelled like sewage.

The rat is not smelling anything. The verb smelled is just telling what he rat smelled like. It is telling what the rat is – smelly like sewage.

The rat appeared hungry.

The rat is not appearing. There is no action. The verb appeared is just telling us how the rat “is”- hungry.

Unit 3

Linking Verbs

- ❑ Linking verbs can be tricky. By using the following tricks, your students should be able to identify them.
- ❑ Linking verbs are made up from three categories. Take a look at the chart below.

<p>The words in the “be” family can be helping verbs.</p> <p>*These words can either be helping verbs or linking verbs. If an action word <u>is</u> with one of these, then the verb is helping. If it’s all alone, it’s linking. (Think linking, lonely. They both start with the letter L.)</p>	<p>Words that describe our five senses can be linking verbs.</p> <p>*These words can either be action verbs or linking verbs. If it is an action the subject is doing, it’s an action verb. Ex. <i>She looked outside.</i> If it’s not something the subject is doing, it is linking. Ex. <i>She looks angry.</i></p>	<p>These words can be linking verbs (We use the acronym <i>BRATS grow or BRATS think they’re grown</i> to help students remember them.)</p> <p>*Some of these words can be action or linking depending on how they are used. The words <i>seem</i> and <i>become</i> are always linking verbs.</p>
<p>Be Being Been Am Are Was Were Is</p>	<p>Looks Smells Feels Tastes Sounds</p>	<p>Become Remain Appear Turn Seem Grow</p>

Helpful Trick:

If you can substitute the words *am, is, are* in place of the verb, it’s most likely a linking verb.

Unit 3 Practice 2

Subjects and Linking Verbs

Directions: Look at the underlined verb in each sentence and decide if it is linking or action. There may be more than one verb in a sentence.

1. The ghost appeared sad when it glided into the room.

Linking or Action? _____

2. He turned his back to the crowd.

Linking or Action? _____

3. In the middle of the night, she smelled smoke.

Linking or Action? _____

4. After four years on the market, the house remains unsold.

Linking or Action? _____

5. She was tired last night.

Linking or Action? _____

6. I can't remember when she became my best friend.

Linking or Action? _____

7. The guacamole tasted very fresh.

Linking or Action? _____

Unit 3 Practice 3

Subjects and Linking Verbs

Directions: Look at the underlined verb in each sentence. Determine whether the underlined verb is action, linking, or helping and action.

1. I am trying to do better in school this year.

Type of verb _____

2. DeMarco was so surprised yesterday.

Type of verb _____

3. The astonished bird had burst out of its nest.

Type of verb _____

4. I felt the soft material before buying the shirt.

Type of verb _____

5. She suddenly appeared.

Type of verb _____

6. Write a sentence using the verb *smelled* as a linking verb.

7. Write a sentence using the verb *were* as a linking verb.

Unit 3 Practice 5

Subjects and Linking Verbs

Directions: Identify the verb and then tell if it is action, linking, or helping and action.

1. The cake smelled like heaven.

Verb _____ Type of verb _____

2. My little brother is my little super star.

Verb _____ Type of verb _____

3. There was not one unwounded.

Verb _____ Type of verb _____

4. She remained there until he returned.

Verb _____ Type of verb _____

5. He remained calm during the horrendous storm.

Verb _____ Type of verb _____

6. Write a sentence using the verb *tasted* as a linking verb.

7. Write a sentence using the verb *was* as a linking verb.

Unit 3 Practice 6

Linking Verbs and Subjects

Put parenthesis around any prepositional phrases. Then, complete the chart for each of the following mentor sentences.

It was a bright cold day in April, and the clocks were striking thirteen.

- George Orwell 1984

Subject(s)	Linking Verb(s)	Action verbs or verb phrase	Noun that renames subject/adj. that describes subject

Afterward, the weekend seemed enchanted.

- Florence Crannell Means *The Moved-Outers*

Subject(s)	Linking Verb(s)	Action verbs or verb phrase	Noun that renames subject/adj. that describes subject

Some words feel so grown up when you say them.

- Sherri Winston *The Sweetest Sounds*

Subject(s)	Linking Verb(s)	Action verbs or verb phrase	Noun that renames subject/adj. that describes subject

Explosions are a fact of life.

-Jaqueline Davies *Nothing but Trouble*

Subject(s)	Linking Verb(s)	Action verbs or verb phrase	Noun that renames subject/adj. that describes subject

Mimic the Mentor: Practice writing sentences with linking verbs. Use the following words as linking verbs in a sentence: *was, smell, became*