

## **ENL Upper School English Winter Break Assignment**

Hi Everyone!

I have broken down the winter break assignment into four sections: reading, writing, and grammar. The first page of the assignment is vocabulary. As you read through each lesson, there will be new vocabulary. Be sure to write down the definitions! You will be learning about adverbs and adjectives.

Below is a suggested schedule to follow, to ensure you do not fall behind in your work:

November 30th - December 4th  
Lesson 1

December 7th - December 11th  
Lesson 2

December 14th - December 18th  
Cumulative Review and Lesson 3

December 21st - January 1st  
Reading Passage 1  
(Don't work on the holidays!!)

January 4th - January 8th  
Review Work!

**DUE JANUARY 11TH**

I will be logging on every Monday from November 30th to January 4th from 8:30-9:00 a.m. to provide extra help for English. Please take advantage of this, if you need the assistance. I want you to do well on this assignment so email me whenever you need help.

I hope you have some fun this break!!!

Mrs. Fernandez

## ENL Upper School English Winter Break Assignment

### Grammar

*Define the following terms.*

1. Modifiers -

**ANSWER:**

2. Adjective -

**ANSWER:**

3. Articles -

**ANSWER:**

4. Proper adjective -

**ANSWER:**

5. Adverb -

**ANSWER:**

6. Intensifying adverbs -

**ANSWER:**

## Lesson 1 - Using Adjectives (Textbook page 558)

Imagine what writing would be like if the only parts of speech were nouns and verbs. It would be dull and lifeless! Fortunately, there are words that can change or add meaning to other words. These words are called **modifiers**. Modifiers describe other words. They add color and exactness to a sentence. One kind of modifier is an **adjective**. An adjective is a kind of modifier. It modifies a noun or a pronoun.

### Using Adjectives

An adjective answers the question *What kind? Which one? How many? or How much?* about nouns and some pronouns. In the following examples, the noun or pronoun is underlined and each adjective that does modify is **bold**.

<i>What Kind?</i>	The <b>rough</b> <u>seas</u> upset the <b>rich</b> <u>passengers</u> .
<i>Which One?</i>	<b>These</b> <u>ships</u> are better than <b>that</b> <u>one</u> .
<i>How Many?</i>	<b>Few</b> <u>people</u> liked the <b>two</b> <u>ships</u> .
<i>How Much?</i>	A <b>little</b> <u>space</u> would be a <b>great</b> <u>relief</u> .

Usually an adjective comes right before the noun or the pronoun it modifies. Sometimes, though, an adjective can follow the word it modifies or come after a linking verb.

### Different Position of Adjectives

Before a Noun	The <b>brave, adventurous</b> <u>explorer</u> led an expedition through the jungle.
After a Noun	The <u>explorer</u> , <b>brave</b> and <b>adventurous</b> , led an expedition through the jungle.
After a Linking Verb	The <u>explorer</u> was <b>brave</b> and <b>adventurous</b> .

## Practice Your Skills

*Directions: Finding Adjectives - Write each adjective except the and a. Beside each, write the word it modifies.*

(1) A channel runs through several islands off the coast of New Zealand. (2) The narrow and risky route is a shortcut for ships. (3) On a stormy morning in 1871, the Brindle approached the channel. (4) Suddenly a young porpoise jumped up in front of the ship. (5) The friendly porpoise swam near the ship. (6) It then led the ship safely through the deep waters. (7) For years the brave porpoise led ships through the channel—except for one ship, the Penguin. (8) In 1903, a passenger on the Penguin shot the defenseless porpoise. (9) The porpoise survived, but it never again guided the Penguin through the dangerous channel. (10) In 1909, the Penguin sank in the channel with many casualties.

	<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Word Modified</b>
1.	<b>several</b>	<b>islands</b>
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

	<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Word Modified</b>
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		

## Types of Adjectives

Two special types of adjectives are **articles** and **proper adjectives**.

### *Articles*

A, an, and the form a special group of adjectives called **articles**. Be careful when selecting between the articles a and an. Use a before words that begin with a *consonant sound*. Use an before words that begin with a *vowel sound*.

I picked up **a** microphone and made **an** announcement.

### *Proper Adjectives*

A **proper adjective** is a modifier based on a proper noun. France is a proper noun because it is the name of a particular place. Similarly, the adjective French is a proper adjective. Proper adjectives begin with capital letters.

Proper Nouns and Adjectives	
Proper Noun	Europe, America
Proper Adjectives	<u>European</u> explorer, <u>American</u> trade

### Practice Your Skills

Directions: Finding Proper Adjectives - *Italicise* the articles, **bold** the proper adjectives, and underline the word it modifies.

1. In 1497, John Cabot established *the* first **British** claim in North America.
2. The first permanent European settlement in the United States was in St. Augustine.
3. In the early 1600s, English and Dutch colonists began settling North America.
4. New York City was founded in 1612 when Dutch ships arrived on the Hudson River.
5. Swedish colonists settled Delaware and southern New Jersey.
6. Farms in South Carolina were in the style of Spanish plantations.
7. One of the first crops exported from the American colonies was cranberries.
8. The Spanish government expanded its holdings in North America.
9. La Salle claimed the Mississippi River valley for the French people.
10. Fur trade with Native American tribes was crucial to the Europeans.

### Adjective or Noun?

A word's part of speech *depends on how it is used in a sentence*. Street and water, for example, can be either nouns or adjectives.

Example: The narrow street was crowded.  
(noun)

Example: Street cleaners are working near our apartment building.  
(adj)

Example: Water is important to our lives.  
(noun)

Example: A water plant is near my home.  
(adj)

*Practice Your Skills*

Directions: Distinguishing Between Adjectives and Nouns - Write adj for adjective or n for noun to identify each underlined word.

(1) A water technician looks for contamination. (2) The technician collects and tests water. (3)  
**(adj)**

Water from a city well and local lakes is tested. (4) In the laboratory the well water is examined carefully.

(5) Workers may add a chemical to the water supply. (6) Technicians treat water with chemical

additives. (7) These technicians take courses in chemistry, mathematics, and biology. (8) The biology

courses cover everything from basic cells to zoology. (9) A future technician should also have mechanical

skills. (10) A technician's job in the future will include maintenance duties and repairing water pumps.

## Lesson 2: Adverbs (Textbook page 566)

An **adverb** is a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

### Using Adverbs

Just as nouns and pronouns have adjective modifiers, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs also have modifiers. These modifiers are called adverbs. Adverbs make the meaning of verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs more precise. Many adverbs end in *-ly*.

Examples: Hold the rope **tightly** as you lower the bucket **slowly**.

*The common adverbs in the following list do not end in *-ly*.*

Common Adverbs					
again	almost	already	also	always	down
even	ever	far	fast	hard	here
just	late	more	near	never	next
not	now	often	quite	rather	so
soon	still	then	there	too	very
well	yet				

### Adverbs That Modify Verbs

Most adverbs modify verbs. To find these adverbs, ask yourself Where? When? How? or To what extent? about each verb. *A word that answers one of these questions is an adverb.* When it modifies a verb, an adverb can usually be placed anywhere in the sentence. The adverb is in **bold** and the word it modifies is underlined.

<i>Where?</i>	Last spring everyone <u>gathered</u> <b>outside</b> to watch the race.
<i>When?</i>	Sometimes we race in the fall.
<i>How?</i>	She <u>ran</u> <b>quickly</b> .
<i>To what extent?</i>	The sun <b>completely</b> <u>disappeared</u> .

*More than one adverb can modify the same verb.*

Example: Ray **never** ran **fast**.

When there are helping verbs in addition to the main verb, an adverb modifies the entire verb phrase.

Example: You should accept a compliment **graciously**.

An adverb sometimes interrupts a verb phrase in a statement or a question.

Example: I have always enjoyed running.

Example: Didn't she know her competitors?

### Adverbs That Modify Adjectives and Other Adverbs

The majority of adverbs modify verbs. Occasionally an adverb, such as quite, rather, so, somewhat, or very, modifies an adjective or another adverb. Such adverbs—called **intensifying adverbs**—usually come immediately before the words they modify.

<i>Modifying an Adjective</i>	Inventors are <b>very creative</b> . <i>(Creative is an adjective. Very is an adverb that modifies creative. It tells how creative inventors are.)</i>
<i>Modifying an Adverb</i>	The inventor <u>worked</u> <b>especially fast</b> . <i>(Fast is an adverb that modifies worked. Especially is an adverb that modifies fast. It tells how fast the inventor worked.)</i>

### Practice Your Skills

Directions: Finding Adverbs - Write each adverb and the word or words it modifies.

(1) Inventors are definitely curious about the way things work. (2) They are almost always creating with their imaginations. (3) Inventors must work especially hard at solving problems. (4) Their inventions are often amazing. (5) One quite important invention was Clarence Birdseye's quick-freeze food. (6) He identified a very important need and found a surprisingly effective solution. (7) Inventors have been known to take things already useful and turn them into unusually important products. (8) Many have also found incredibly simple solutions to highly complex problems. (9) Who do you think would be overwhelmingly voted the most influential inventor of the twentieth century? (10) Technology and science have quite dramatically advanced because of new inventions.



	<b>Adverb</b>	<b>Word Modified</b>
1.	<b>definitely</b>	<b>curious</b>
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

	<b>Adverb</b>	<b>Word Modified</b>
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		

Cumulative Review

Directions: Finding Adjectives and Adverbs - Write each adverb and adjective and the word or words it modifies.

1. In 1883, a volcano on Krakatoa erupted suddenly.
2. This eruption was the most violent explosion of modern times.
3. Volcanic ash soared fifty miles into the atmosphere.
4. The ash constantly circled the earth.
5. The dark cloud of ash severely blocked the sun.
6. In fact, the normal amount of heat could not reach the earth during the whole next year.
7. Weather patterns changed throughout the world.
8. The northern states were unusually cold in 1884.
9. That year was “the year without a summer.”
10. After forty years the island of Krakatoa finally became green again.

	<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Word Modified</b>	<b>Adverb</b>	<b>Word Modified</b>
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				

6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

### Lesson 3: Writing

Directions: Write a ten sentence paragraph containing ten sentences that follow the directions below. (The sentences may come in any order.) Write about this topic or one of your own choice: *a memorable dream you have had.*

Write a sentence that . . .

1. includes two adjectives before a noun.
2. includes an adjective after a linking verb.
3. includes two adjectives after a noun.
4. includes a proper adjective.
5. includes an article.
6. includes that as an adjective.
7. includes that as a pronoun.
8. includes an adverb at the beginning of a sentence.
9. includes an adverb in the middle of a sentence.
10. includes an adverb at the end of a sentence.

**ANSWER:**

## Reading Passage 1: Castles

Palaces are known for their beauty and splendor, but they offer little protection against attacks. It is easy to defend a fortress, but fortresses are not designed with the comfort of a king or queen in mind. When it comes to structures that are both majestic and well-fortified, the classic European castle is the pinnacle of design. Across the ages castles changed, developed, and eventually fell out of use, but they still command the fascination of our culture.

Castles were originally built in England by Norman invaders in 1066. As William the Conqueror advanced through England, he fortified key positions to secure the land he had taken. The castles he built allowed the Norman lords to retreat to safety when threatened by English rebellion. Castles also served as bases of operation for offensive attacks. Troops were summoned to, organized around, and deployed from castles. In this way castles served both offensive and defensive roles in military operations.

Not limited to military purposes, castles also served as offices from which the lord would administer control over his fiefdom. That is to say, the lord of the land would hold court in his castle. Those that were socially beneath the lord would come to report the affairs of the lands that they governed and pay tribute to the lord. They would address disputes, handle business, feast, and enjoy festivities. In this way castles served as important social centers in medieval England. Castles also served as symbols of power. Built on prominent sites overlooking the surrounding areas, castles constantly loomed in the background of many peasants' lives and served as a daily reminder of the lord's strength.

The first castles constructed in England were made from earth and timber. Those who constructed them took advantage of natural features, such as hills and rivers, to increase defenses. Since these castles were constructed from wood, they were highly susceptible to attacks by fire. Wooden castles were gradually replaced by stone, which greatly increased the strength of these fortifications; however, being made from stone did not make these castles entirely fireproof. Attackers could hurl flaming objects into the castle through the windows or ignite the wooden doors. This led to moving the windows and entrances off of the ground floor and up to the first floor to make them more difficult to access.



Castles served many purposes during the Middle Ages.

As the nobility accumulated wealth, England became increasingly attractive to those who sought to plunder. Raids by Vikings and other marauders increased in regularity. In response to these attacks, castle defenses were updated and improved. Arrow-slits were added. These were small holes in the castle, large enough for an arrow to fit through, which allowed defenders to fire from nearly invulnerable positions. Towers were built from which defenders could provide flanking fire. These towers were connected to the castle by wooden bridges, so that if one tower fell, the rest of the castle was still easy to defend. Multiple rings of castle walls were constructed, so that even if attackers made it past one wall, they would be caught on a killing ground between inner and outer walls. Advances such as these greatly increased the defense of castles.

The demise of castles can ultimately be attributed to gunpowder. Gunpowder was first introduced to Europe during the 14th century, but the first gunpowder weapons were unreliable, inaccurate, and weak by later standards. During the 15th century, artillery became powerful enough to break through stone walls. This greatly undermined the military role of castles. Castles were then replaced by artillery forts that had no role in civil administration, and country houses that were indefensible. Though castles no longer serve their original purposes, remaining castles receive millions of visitors each year from those who wish to experience these majestic vestiges of a time long passed.

## Questions

1. Which of the following is not a function of castles as expressed in the text?
  - a. Castles served both offensive and defensive purposes militarily.
  - b. Castles served as symbols of power.
  - c. Castles were important social centers in medieval England.
  - d. Castles were places where knights would keep their best horses.
  
2. Which of the following best describes the main idea in paragraph 2?
  - a. It describes how and why William the Conqueror took control of England.
  - b. It explains why castles were first built in England and the military purposes they served.
  - c. It shows how Norman lords were often scared and frequently retreated.
  - d. It details all of the purposes that English castles served.
  
3. Which best explains why the original castles were first made from earth and timber?
  - a. It takes a lot more time and energy to build a stone castle.
  - b. It did not occur to people to build castles out of stone.
  - c. People did not realize how weak wooden castles would be against fire.
  - d. Wooden castles were prettier than dirty stone castles.
  
4. Which of the following is not a true statement according to the text?
  - a. Palaces are designed for luxury, not fortification.
  - b. Fortresses are designed for fortification, not luxury.
  - c. Castles are designed for luxury and fortification.
  - d. Palaces are designed for luxury and fortification.
  
5. Why were wooden castles converted to stone castles? (Answer using A.C.E.)

**ANSWER:**