Name: _____

Date: _____ Grade: _____

English: Writing Skills

CHAPTER 5 TEST

Congratulations on completing this chapter! ***Answer the following questions to test your understanding of the material. When you finish, hand in your test to your teacher for a final grade. Each answer is worth 2 points.***

FROM THE VIGNETTES

Matching: Choose the correct answers.

1. _____ Nettie Fowler McCormick
2. _____ Russell H. Conwell
3. _____ Colonel Joshua Chamberlain
4. _____ Frederick Douglass
5. _____ Marian Anderson
6. _____ John Wanamaker

(a) demonstrated positive management of finances and resources
(b) bettered himself and the nation despite the challenging circumstances of slavery
(c) demonstrated decisiveness on the battlefield
(d) taught that people should find and utilize opportunities where they are
(e) ascended into fame despite obstacles of poverty and prejudice
(f) demonstrated honest and creative business practices

WORD POWER!

Fill in the blank: Complete the sentences with vocabulary words from the Word Bank.

WORD BANK

stewardship ***treason*** ***resolution*** ***stalwart*** ***wanton***

7-8. The patriot's _____ was to root out all _____ traitors.

9-10. He was a _____ mayor whose _____ benefitted the economy of the city.

11. The spy was hanged for _____.

ENGLISH WRITING SKILLS

Circle the errors (2), and rewrite the sentence correctly.

12-13. *The audience was prejudiced against the farmer because the people wanted so badly to believe in the mountebank, weather or not he was wright.*

_____

_____

_____

_____

Ask your teacher for a book, a periodical, and a website. Complete a source card for each. Numbers in parentheses indicate the number of entries required.

14-18. Book: (5)



19-25. Periodical: (7)



26-31. Website: (6)



Multiple Choice: Choose the best answer.

32. (antonym) synchronized: _____
    (a) together (b) team (c) discord (d) diphtheria

33. (synonym) benign : _____
    (a) malignant (b) dangerous (c) faithful (d) harmless

34. (most nearly the same or most nearly the opposite) deficient : _____
    (a) fallacy (b) lack (c) summary (d) supervise

35. Pediatric is to childhood as geriatric is to: _____
    (a) oceanic (b) retirement (c) age (d) convenience

36. The doctor called the patient to tell her that the cells found in the tissue were _____ and that she would need therapy.
    (a) benign (b) malignant (c) virtual (d) fauan (e) connected

37. Philadelphia, at one time in history, had a _____ law which prohibited homeless persons from living on the street.
    (a) robbery (b) littering (c) employment (d) vagrancy

Read the passage, then answer the questions.

One evening, many years ago, some young men in Ireland gathered for a party. As the evening wore on, the boys became boisterous and reckless. That which started in harmless fun soon turned to foolishness. Before events became too rowdy, one young man slipped from the room unobserved and went to sleep. When the others discovered that one was missing, they formed a "search party" to find the deserter. When they found him sleeping, they became angry and decided to give him a rude awakening. One of the more reckless rioters grabbed a pistol that was lying by the bed and shot at the head of the young man. He required no second call, nor was he slow to rise and shine. Had the shooter's aim been straighter, Arthur Wellesley would have missed the pages of history that are so brilliantly adorned with his name.

Arthur Wellesley was born the son of Garrett Wellesley, son of the first Earl of Mornington, a distinguished musician whose compositions are still enjoyed. The youngest son became well known as Arthur, the first Duke of Wellington and the "Iron Duke."

After a preparatory course at a school in Chelsea, he attended Eton, and from Eton he went to a military academy in France. Arthur moved up the ranks of the military and became lieutenant colonel. He won the praise of his superiors with his skill and steadiness. In India, he became famous. He landed at Calcutta on February 17, 1797. During this time, the French were plotting with the Indians to rid India of English control. Tippoo, the Sultan of Mysore, was the leader of the conspiracy. War was eventually declared, and General Harris led the English forces to storm the town of Seringapatam on May 3, 1799. Colonel Wellesley was in charge of the reserves, and on the following day, he entered the town with the purpose of restoring order. He maintained tight control over his troops and won the confidence of the natives. Tippoo was found dead and received an honorable burial, while his palace was preserved from plunder. General Harris, recognizing that he had delegated authority to one who was equal to the responsibility, quickly made Wellesley commandant of Seringapatam.

During 1801 and 1802, Colonel Wellesley administered the province of Mysore. He reformed the military and improved civil rights for the citizens. He broke up gangs of thieves, cleared jungles, and made roads.

***Read the passage, then answer the questions,** continued*

In February 1805, he set sail for England, where he spent two years in parliament. During this time, he married Lady Catherine. By 1809, he had attained the title "Sir" and was busy with the Peninsular Wars. One story is told of the French crossing the Douro River by a bridge of boats, which they immediately removed, blocking the British army, which was on foot, from following. While Sir Arthur pondered the best course of action, he placed twenty guns in commanding positions and allowed his men to rest. Suddenly, the tall reeds along the river began to shake, and to the surprise of everyone, including Sir Arthur, a small rowboat with six men aboard emerged, towing a French barge. Captain Waters, one of Sir Arthur's staff, had slipped away and discovered the rowboat hidden from view in the mud. With the assistance of some peasants, he moved the boat into the water and headed for three French barges located not far from the British army's position. The barges were untied and silently towed into the King's service. With those ships, the soldiers were transported across the river.

Sir Arthur had made his arrangements for the next battle, which included placing ten thousand Spaniards in the woods that surrounded a beautiful château. Anticipating the advance of the enemy and eager to observe their march, he proceeded to the château, accompanied by his officers and a few orderlies. At the château, the officers ascended to the roof. From this position, they soon saw the French advancing in a magnificent display. The officers felt no danger because the woods were full of the Spanish allies. However, the Spaniards had been demoralized by previous defeats, and they fled at the first sight of the enemy. Sir Arthur watched in dismay and astonishment as French soldiers surrounded the château. The Battle of Talavera followed and was, of course, won by Sir Arthur and his men, even though they had been deserted by their allies. Several other battles followed, beginning with Busaco, where Sir Arthur was applauded for holding his position against all the forces of the enemy. The year 1812 was celebrated for the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo and the equally famous assault of Badajos; 1813 added Vittoria to the list of his hundred fights and gave him the honored title of field marshal; 1814 gave him Orthez and Toulouse; and on April 17 a treaty of peace brought a close to the Peninsular War.

In June of 1814, Sir Arthur returned to England where he was received with honors of victory. He was made the Duke of Wellington, and Parliament awarded him 500,000 pounds. The following year was a great year in the history of Europe. Any other battle ever fought did not produce such an impression on the common people as the Battle of Waterloo. After his great victory over Napoleon, the Duke was reported to have said, "Believe me, nothing is more terrible than a battle won, except a battle lost."

A story was told, that once when out walking, the Duke desired to cross a field not open to the public. He was stopped by a young man and told he had orders to guard the gate, the Duke respected the boy's duty and went the longer way around. Imagine what the boy must have thought when he was told the name of the gentleman he had stopped. Such was the character of Arthur Wellesley: soldier, colonel, sir, and duke. The great leader followed the rules, as well as made them. Perhaps the beginning of his greatness was on the evening when he decided to leave the party before it got out of control. Perhaps the strength that lifted him above the foolishness of his friends was the power that led him to defeat the unstoppable Napoleon.

After Waterloo, the Duke of Wellington held many offices of public importance and, in 1828, became Prime Minister of England. He died at Walmer Castle on September 14, 1852, and was buried beneath the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral.

(J. Daniel Howard; Adapt. adapted from *Brave Deeds by Brave Men* by Alfred Miles and C. S. Jones, modified with permission)

Multiple Choice: Choose the best answer.

38. The best title for the passage is: _____.
    (a) He Was a Great Man (c) The Man Who Defeated Napoleon
    (b) The Hero of France (d) "The Iron Duke" of Britain

39. The sentence that best summarizes the passage is: _____
    _____
    _____.
    (a) "The life of Arthur Wellesley revolved around making a name for himself."
    (b) "The people of France and India adored 'The Duke.'"
    (c) "Sir Wellesley's courage and stamina made him undefeatable."
    (d) "Sir Wellesley's changes in India still benefit citizens to this day."

40. During the Peninsular Wars, Arthur Wellesley was on the side of the: _____.
    (a) Indians (b) Americans (c) British (d) French (e) Penguins

41. Arthur Wellesley's national heritage was: _____.
    (a) American (b) Indian (c) British (d) French (e) Irish

42. From the story, you can conclude that: _____
    _____.
    (a) Sir Arthur's goal in life was to party and have fun
    (b) Sir Arthur was successful because he had the ability to make good decisions
    (c) France would never have been freed from Napoleon without Sir Arthur
    (d) India and France were the two super powers during the Peninsular Wars

43. When the author wrote "The great leader followed the rules, as well as made them." He meant: _____
    _____.
    (a) Sir Arthur was arrogant and demanded that people recognize him for his great deeds
    (b) Sir Arthur respected authority, even if he was above that authority
    (c) Sir Arthur wrote the laws of England, and then used those laws to create a position for himself in parliament
    (d) Napoleon surrendered to the Duke because the emperor of France recognized that Arthur was a better warrior

44. The tone of the passage is: _____.
    (a) critical (b) pessimistic (c) boastful (d) matter of fact

Correct the sentence or phrase.

After Waterloo, the Duke of Wellington (A) held many offices of public importance and, (B) in 1828, became Prime Minister of england. (C) He died at Walmer Castle on September 14 1852 (D) and was buried beneath the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. (E)

46-47. Which sentence(s) or phrase(s) contain errors? Write the correct phrase(s) or sentence(s):
_____
_____

LIFE PRINCIPLES

Multiple Choice: Choose the best explanation for each Life Principle.

48. *"The first essential to progress in any department of human experiences is to have something worth living for and to have something of value to give to the world."* _____
    (a) Progress is defined by how essential you are to the world.
    (b) Progress is defined by whether or not you have something good to live for and to offer the world.
    (c) Progress is defined by human growth in every department of life.

49. *"Unto an evil counselor close heart and ear and eye."* _____
    (a) Do not give your time in any way to a person who tempts you to do wrong.
    (b) Unsuccessful people tend to listen to bad advise.
    (c) You may determine if your life is tempted by the kind of advise you heed.

50. *"Man's greatness consists in his ability to do things needed to be done."* _____
    (a) A great person does not have to do anything because others will do it for him.
    (b) A great person will see things that need to be done and delegate them.
    (c) A great person sees things that need to be done and does them.