

***3L Optional English
Supplement***

Parnassus Preparatory School 2020

Transitions

Transitions

Transitions are words or phrases that show relationships between ideas. Transitions, sometimes called signal words, give the reader a clue about what comes next in a passage. Using transitions in your own writing will make your ideas flow from one to another.

Learn about the many different types of transitions.

Signal Time or Sequence



Words such as: first, second, finally, last, next, afterward, after, earlier, during, while, before, then, previously, now, until, etc.

- **Example:** *Previously*, I studied Spanish, but *now* I'm taking French.

Signal Additional Information



Words and phrases such as: in addition, furthermore, moreover, and, also, another, etc.

- **Example:** My teacher Mrs. Jenkins is doing an excellent job. *Furthermore*, she deserves to get a raise.

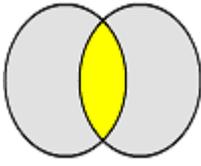
Signal Examples or Illustrations



Words such as: for example, for instance, to illustrate, such as, including, etc.

- **Example:** There are many kinds of snacks to eat that are healthy for you. *For example*, an orange would be a healthy snack because it has vitamins and fiber.

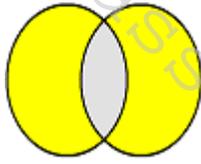
Signal Comparison



Words and phrases such as: likewise, similarly, in the same manner, just as, as well, etc.

- **Example:** Jerry plays the electric guitar in his friend's band. *Similarly*, his sister Gina plays the keyboard in her friend's band.

Signal Contrast



Words and phrases such as: however, although, but, yet, nevertheless, whereas, in contrast, on the contrary, on the other hand, instead, etc.

- **Example:** Our town had severe weather this week, including thunderstorms and tornado watches. *However*, we have clear sunny skies in our forecast for next week.

Signal Cause and Effect



Words and phrases such as: as a result, consequently, thus, therefore, because, accordingly, since, so, etc.

- **Example:** Mrs. Kelly was bitten by a dog when she was a little girl. *Therefore*, as an adult, she's afraid of dogs.

Signal Endings or Closings



Words and phrases such as: in conclusion, all in all, in brief, in summary, as indicated above, etc.

- **Example:** *In conclusion*, every student in our school could greatly benefit from our new arts program.

Sample Questions

1. What would be the **best** transition word or phrase to connect the ideas in this sentence?

I have an English paper that is due next week; _____, I need to do some research at the library.

- A. whereas
- B. therefore
- C. for example
- D. previously

Explanation: The **best** answer choice is "therefore" because it is a transition word that signals cause and effect. In this example, the speaker needs to go to the library to research (**effect**) because he or she has an English paper due soon (**cause**).

2. In the following sentence, what does the transition phrase "in the same manner" signal?

Katrina studied hard in college and later became a lawyer; in the same manner, her cousin Martin made excellent grades in school and became a doctor.

- A. closing
- B. illustration
- C. comparison
- D. time

Explanation: In this example, the phrase "in the same manner" signals comparison. The speaker is comparing Martin's college experiences and career with Katrina's.

Go with the Flow

Knowing when to use a transition and which one to use is important. If using a transition makes your paper sound too choppy, you're probably using the wrong one. Try different transitions until the sentences flow together smoothly.



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Transitions

Question 1 .

Razors of all types have been around since prehistoric times in forms such as sharpened clam shells and flint. They have been used to remove hair from the face and other parts of the body. There are three distinct kinds of razors. _____, they can come in straight, safety, or electric forms.

The straight razor with a handle was created in England during in the 18th and 19th centuries. It was the popular way to shave a beard. To shave, most often people went to the barbershop. The razor required a little bit more skill. The straight razor's popularity waned after the introduction of the safety razor. In the early 1900s, King Gillette put a razor blade in a handle so only the sharp area was exposed. This made shaving safer and easier, and the razor was cheap and disposable. The electric razor was introduced by Colonel Jacob Schick. The electric razor allowed for a closer shave than that of the safety razor. Furthermore, it just needs to be plugged in to an electrical outlet or to have batteries.

Read the following sentences from the passage.

There are three distinct kinds of razors. _____, they can come in straight, safety, or electric forms.

Which linking word or phrase **best** fits in the blank?

- A. Previously
- B. For instance
- C. To conclude
- D. Next

Question 2 .

Razors of all types have been around since prehistoric times in forms such as sharpened clam shells and flint. They have been used to remove hair from the face and other parts of the body. There are three distinct kinds of razors. _____, they can come in straight, safety, or electric forms.

The straight razor with a handle was created in England during in the 18th and 19th centuries. It was the popular way to shave a beard. To shave, most often people went to the barbershop. The razor required a little bit more skill. The straight razor's popularity waned after the introduction of the safety razor. In the early 1900s, King Gillette put a razor blade in a handle so only the sharp area was exposed. This made shaving safer and easier, and the razor was cheap and disposable. The electric razor was introduced by Colonel Jacob Schick. The electric razor allowed for a closer shave than that of the safety razor. Furthermore, it just needs to be plugged in to an electrical outlet or to have batteries.

Read the following sentences from the passage.

To shave, most often people went to the barbershop. The razor required a little bit more skill.

Choose the sentence that **best** combines these two sentences.

- A. To shave, most often people went to the barbershop. Finally, the razor required a little bit more skill.
- B. To shave, most often people went to the barbershop because the razor required a little bit more skill.
- C. To shave, most often people went to the barbershop. Therefore, the razor required a little bit more skill.
- D. To shave, most often people went to the barbershop; however, the razor required a little bit more skill.

Question 3 .

Directions: Select the correct answer from each drop-down menu.

Which transitions show the correct relationships?

Watch What You Say

The First Amendment guarantees freedom of speech. The founders made this law to prohibit the government from banning speech because it does not agree with the message. people who disagree with the government should be allowed to express their opinions without fear of being punished.

This right should not, , be interpreted to mean that people can say anything they want. The United States Supreme Court agrees. In the past, the Court has imposed limitations on the freedom of speech. they have done so for good reason.

Making threats or provoking people to commit lawless acts should never be tolerated. There is no room for violent or hateful speech in a civilized society.

Question 4 .

(1) For the recital, the 8th graders decided to put on a classic play. **(2)** They were going to do a production of *West Side Story*. **(3)** The 7th graders were creating a variety show. **(4)** It was going to have singing and dancing. **(5)** Plus, in the recital, there were going to be also short funny plays.

What linking word or phrase **best** connects sentences 2 and 3?

- A. Following this,
- B. Without a doubt,
- C. On the other hand,
- D. Furthermore,

Question 5 .

Directions: Select the correct answer from each drop-down menu.

Which transitions show the correct relationships?

The Force of Nature

The forces of nature are at work all around you. All things move and change because there are forces acting upon them. Gravity is one of the primary forces. Gravity pulls you down and keeps you in your seat. Gravity keeps the Earth and all the planets in an orbit around the Sun.

In the late 1600s, Sir Isaac Newton developed the law of universal gravitation. The theory states that every particle with mass exerts a gravitational force on every other particle with mass. every object draws every other object toward it. Objects with a larger mass will exert more force than objects with a smaller mass.

To illustrate, think about an apple that falls from the tree. The Earth's gravity is what pulls the apple down to the ground. what we don't see is the force of the apple pulling back on the Earth. The apple exerts a much weaker force it has a much smaller mass.

Question 6 .

Directions: Select the correct answer from each drop-down menu.

Which transitional words **best** complete the passage?

Fava Bean—A Wonderful Crop

The fava bean is a first-class source of protein. It is one of the oldest cultivated plants. The bean is an important part of the farming system in certain parts of Africa. the bean can withstand frost and water logging. The crop is so soil-friendly that the crop is grown to be used as manure. The fava bean can be a valuable source of animal feed.

Question 7 .

Directions: Select the correct answer from each drop-down menu.

Which transitions show the correct relationships?

People Friendly, Not Pet Friendly

Some restaurants allow customers to bring their dogs to sit with them in outdoor eating areas. This is an unwise practice and should be avoided. There are many reasons why all restaurants should ban this practice. allowing canines to lounge around an area where humans eat is unsanitary. Dogs carry germs and may spread them to the chairs, tables, and food.

Additionally, not all people like dogs, nor do they want to be around them. Some people are even extremely afraid of dogs, so they avoid them at all costs. a restaurant could lose a lot of business from these types of customers.

Finally, there is the financial cost that restaurant owners must consider. Restaurants must apply to the city for permits that allow dogs in these areas. The idea to let dog owners dine with their furry companions is meant to attract more business. this practice will likely have the opposite effect. Restaurants should remain people friendly, not pet friendly.

Question 8 .



(1) The 8000 Mile Guy, Mark Harris, will walk the Golden Gate Bridge. **(2)** A high level of road congestion and law restrictions, the California Highway Patrol has informed Mark Harris that it's too dangerous to continue his walk south on HWY 101 from Santa Rosa. **(3)** Harris will walk the 331 miles he would have traveled from Santa Rosa, CA, to Bakersfield, CA, by walking the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco. **(4)** The Golden Gate Bridge is 1.7 miles in length. **(5)** Harris will have to walk the length of the bridge 195 times.

(6) Harris walks with a message to forgive, and he shares his example of love with his followers. **(7)** He hopes the walk will be inspirational. **(8)** This portion of his journey should take less than one month to complete. **(9)** He will continue his walk across the United States.

adapted from "The 8000 Mile Guy to Walk the Golden Gate Bridge 195 Times" by Katheryn Troyer

Choose the transition that is **best** added to sentence 2.

- A. On the other hand the high level of road congestion and law restrictions, the California Highway Patrol has informed Mark Harris it is too dangerous to continue his walk south on HWY 101 from Santa Rosa.
- B. Due to the high level of road congestion and law restrictions, the California Highway Patrol has informed Mark Harris it is too dangerous to continue his walk south on HWY 101 from Santa Rosa.
- C. Then the high level of road congestion and law restrictions, the California Highway Patrol has informed Mark Harris it is too dangerous to continue his walk south on HWY 101 from Santa Rosa.
- D. However the high level of road congestion and law restrictions, the California Highway Patrol has informed Mark Harris it is too dangerous to continue his walk south on HWY 101 from Santa Rosa.

Question 9 .



(1) The 8000 Mile Guy, Mark Harris, will walk the Golden Gate Bridge. (2) A high level of road congestion and law restrictions, the California Highway Patrol has informed Mark Harris that it's too dangerous to continue his walk south on HWY 101 from Santa Rosa. (3) Harris will walk the 331 miles he would have traveled from Santa Rosa, CA, to Bakersfield, CA, by walking the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco. (4) The Golden Gate Bridge is 1.7 miles in length. (5) Harris will have to walk the length of the bridge 195 times.

(6) Harris walks with a message to forgive, and he shares his example of love with his followers. (7) He hopes the walk will be inspirational. (8) This portion of his journey should take less than one month to complete. (9) He will continue his walk across the United States.

adapted from "The 8000 Mile Guy to Walk the Golden Gate Bridge 195 Times" by Katheryn Troyer

Choose the sentence that **best** replaces sentence 5.

- A. Finally, Harris will have to walk the length of the bridge 195 times.
- B. For example, Harris will have to walk the length of the bridge 195 times.
- C. As a result, Harris will have to walk the length of the bridge 195 times.
- D. Later, Harris will have to walk the length of the bridge 195 times.

Question 10 .

It was pouring heavily outside the house. Evie stood out in the yard slowly becoming soaked. She was trying to prove a point to her brother Jasper. She wanted to show him that she could be just as bold as he was.

Jasper watched Evie stand out in the rain and sighed. Once again, Evie was being dramatic. She also was being stubborn even after he had called her to come inside the house. Even though Jasper didn't mean to offend her, he felt she was being too arrogant. _____, Evie was just being plain mean. Jasper had to put her in place. She was in the rain shivering with cold. Without hesitation, Jasper grabbed an umbrella and raced outside.

Read the following sentences from paragraph 1 of the passage.

It was pouring heavily outside the house. Evie stood out in the yard slowly becoming soaked.

Which linking word or phrase **best** connects these two sentences?

- A. In this case,
- B. Despite the rain,
- C. After the rain,
- D. Previously,

Answers

1. B
2. B
3. --
4. C
5. --
6. --
7. --
8. B
9. C
10. B

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Explanations

1. The best link provides additional information mentioned in the previous sentence. In this case, the three kinds of razor are straight, safety, and electric. Therefore, **For instance** is the best link because it lets the reader know that more information follows.
2. The best link to combine the sentences provides a reason why people went to the barbershop. In this case, the reason is that straight razor required skill to use. That is why people went to the barbershop. Therefore, **because** is the best link as it signals that the effect of an action follows it.
3. The transition "In other words" is the correct choice in the first paragraph. This transition is used to repeat or summarize a point. The prior sentence explains that the First Amendment was passed to keep the government from banning speech that it does not agree with. The third sentence repeats this same idea in a different way.
In the first sentence of paragraph 2, the transition "however" is the correct choice. This transition is used to signal contrast. This sentence contrasts the idea that free speech should be allowed without any limitations. In the fourth sentence, the transition "Indeed" is the correct choice. This transition is used to emphasize or reinforce an idea. This sentence emphasizes the point in the prior sentence, which states that the Court has limited the right to free speech.
4. The best link is **On the other hand** because it compares the 7th and 8th grade recitals. The link signals that there is a difference between the two.
5. In the first paragraph, the transition "also" is the correct choice. This transition is used to add information. In the second paragraph, the transition "In other words" is the correct choice. This transition is used to repeat or summarize a point. The sentence restates the idea of the prior sentence in a different way. In the third paragraph, "However" (a transition that signals contrast) and "because" (a transition that shows a cause or effect) are the correct choices.
6. For the first drop-down menu, the transition "because" helps link two ideas in the sentence. The second part of the sentence provides a reason why the fava bean is important to Africa's farming system.
For the second drop-down menu, the transition "also" indicates that an additional fact about the fava bean will be provided.
7. The transition "First of all" is the correct choice in the first drop-down menu. This transition is used to state the first reason why dogs should not be allowed in restaurant patio areas.
In the second drop-down menu, the transition "Consequently" is the correct choice. This transition is used to show the effect of allowing dogs in the patio areas of restaurants.
In the third drop-down menu, the transition "However" is the correct choice. This transition signals contrast. The author states that the effect of allowing dogs in the restaurant patio areas will be the opposite of attracting more business.
8. The best transition provides a cause for why the California Highway Patrol does not want the walk to take place on the highway. The transition gives the sentence added information that can be useful to the way in which the reader reads the events.
9. The writer tells the reader how long the Golden Gate Bridge is. Using "as a result" shows the bridge's length in a different way. The transition reinforces to the reader a sense of just how long the walk is.
10. The best link to connect these sentences is **Despite the rain**. This link signals that there is an exception to what is expected to happen. Instead of staying dry inside, Evie is getting wet.

TRANSITION WORDS IN ENGLISH

Emphasis	Addition	Contrast	Order
Undoubtedly Unquestionably Obviously Particularly / in particular Especially Clearly Importantly Absolutely Definitely Without a doubt Indeed It should be noted	Along with Apart from this Moreover Furthermore Also Too As well as that Besides In addition Not only...but also In addition to this Additionally / an additional	Unlike Nevertheless On the other hand Nonetheless Despite / in spite of In contrast (to) Contrary to Whereas Alternatively Conversely Even so Differing from	Following At this time Previously First/ firstly Second/ secondly Third/ thirdly Finally Subsequently Above all Before Last but not least First and foremost

Transition Words For Essays



Contrast	Persuasion	illustration
However Nevertheless Alternatively Despite this On the contrary Yet Whereas Apart from Even so Although In spite of While	Of course Clearly Evidently Surely Indeed Undoubtedly Decidedly Certainly For this reason Besides Again	For example Such as For instance Such as In other words An instance As revealed by To show that In the case of As an example For one thing
Cause & Effect	Comparison	Addition
Because Since For So Consequently Therefore Thus Hence Owing to As a result of Causes As a consequence of Leads to Contributes of	Of course Clearly Evidently Surely Indeed Undoubtedly Decidedly Certainly For this reason Besides Again	And Also In addition Further Furthermore Besides In addition to Moreover Additionally Not only ... but also Then Again Finally

Literary Point of View

Literary Point of View

Point of view refers to the way a story is told, the perspective or angle of vision, or the position from which the events are narrated for the reader. Sometimes the author "tells" the story; sometimes one of the characters does so. Sometimes this narrator knows all about everything; sometimes the narrator is limited in her or his knowledge and outlook. These methods of storytelling and the examples of point of view are detailed below.

First Person

First-person point of view uses "I" or "we." First person is often used when someone is stating an opinion or sharing a feeling.

example:

I like my freshly-painted bedroom so much that I want to jump for joy!

Second Person

Second-person point of view uses the word "you." Second person is a good choice when giving directions or anytime you're speaking directly to someone. Second person is almost never used to tell a story.

example:

"You should really come and join the group because you would probably like it a lot."

Third Person

Third-person point of view uses "he," "she," or "they." Sometimes, "it" is used when talking about a thing instead of a person.

example:

Sally rode home as fast as she could. Then she jumped off her bike and ran into the house to see what was going on.

Third-Person Limited

In **third-person limited point of view**, the narrator is a non-participant but only knows the thoughts and feelings of a single character. In other words, the narrator's knowledge of the situation is *limited* only to one character.

example:

Marco felt like he had done something good for the community. He felt like a helper and wanted to do more good things to assist those in need. But how did everybody else feel? How did Hannah and Zach feel about their work? He would have to talk to them to find out.

Third-Person Omniscient

In the **third-person omniscient point of view**, the writer is a non-participant but is able to see into and have unlimited knowledge about any or all of the characters. From this angle, the author can roam anywhere, see anything, and comment on or interpret events at will.

example:

Marco felt like he had done something good for the community. He felt like a helper and wanted to do more good things to assist those in need. Marco wouldn't know it until he talked to them, but Hannah and Zach felt the same way, too. Hannah had not been able to sleep. She was excited at the thought of expanding their project. She was sure they could provide even more toys for the children next year! Zach was already planning ways to raise more money and get more people involved. He had even had a dream about how to do it!

Literary Point of View

Question 1 .

"I have no idea what you're talking about!" Marina insisted. In fact, she seemed a little offended at the implication that she had taken the birthday cake from the kitchen.

Sharon felt compelled to apologize. "I'm sorry, Marina," she said. "I'm just upset. I don't have enough time to bake yet another cake for Bryan. We have to find this one! It couldn't have disappeared into thin air!"

"We'll find it, Sharon," Marina replied. "There has to be a simple explanation. No matter what, though, Bryan will have a wonderful birthday."

"I know. Thanks, Marina." And with that, Sharon and Marina went to find the cake culprit.

From which point of view is this passage written?

- A. first person
- B. third person
- C. second person
- D. The point of view switches between third person and first person.

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Question 2 .

adapted from Anne of Green Gables
by Lucy Maud Montgomery

"Oh, Mr. Cuthbert," Anne whispered, "that place we came through—that white place—what was it?"

"Well now, you must mean the Avenue," said Matthew after a few moments' profound reflection. "It is a kind of pretty place."

"Pretty? Oh, PRETTY doesn't seem the right word to use. Nor beautiful, either. They don't go far enough. Oh, it was wonderful—wonderful. It just satisfies me here"—she put one hand over her heart—"it made a funny ache and yet it was a pleasant ache. Did you ever have an ache like that, Mr. Cuthbert?"

"Well now, I just can't recollect that I ever had."

"I have it lots of time—whenever I see anything royally beautiful. But they shouldn't call that lovely place the Avenue. There is no meaning in a name like that. They should call it—let me see—the White Way of Delight. Isn't that a nice imaginative name? When I don't like the name of a place or a person I always imagine a new one and always think of them so."

They had driven over the crest of a hill. Below them was a pond, looking almost like a river so long and winding was it.

"That's Barry's pond," said Matthew.

"Oh, I don't like that name, either. I shall call it—let me see—the Lake of Shining Waters. But why do other people call it Barry's pond?"

"I reckon because Mr. Barry lives up there in that house. Orchard Slope's the name of his place."

"Has Mr. Barry any little girls? Well, not so very little either—about my size."

"He's got one about eleven. Her name is Diana."

"Oh! What a perfectly lovely name!"

"Well now, I dunno. There's something dreadful heathenish about it, seems to me. I'd rather Jane or Mary or some sensible name like that."

When they had driven up the further hill and around a corner Matthew said, "We're pretty near home now. That's Green Gables over—"

"Oh, don't tell me," she interrupted breathlessly, catching at his partially raised arm and shutting her eyes that she might not see his gesture. "Let me guess. I'm sure I'll guess right."

She opened her eyes and looked about her. They were on the crest of a hill. The sun had set some time since, but the landscape was still clear in the mellow afterlight.

"That's it, isn't it?" she said, pointing.

Matthew slapped the reins on the sorrel's back delightedly.

"Well now, you've guessed it! But I reckon Mrs. Spencer described it so's you could tell."

"No, she didn't—really she didn't. All she said might just as well have been about most of those other places. I hadn't any real idea what it looked like. But just as soon as I saw it I felt it was home. Oh, it seems as if I must be in a dream."

With a sigh of rapture she relapsed into silence. Matthew stirred uneasily. He felt glad that it would be Marilla and not he who would have to tell this waif of the world that the home she longed for was not to be hers after all.

The yard was quite dark as they turned into it and the poplar leaves were rustling silkily all round it.

"Listen to the trees talking in their sleep," she whispered, as he lifted her to the ground.

"What nice dreams they must have!"

Then, holding tightly to the carpet-bag which contained "all her worldly goods," she followed him into the house.

Directions: Select all the correct answers.

In which **two** ways would the story be different if it were told from the point of view of Matthew?

- The reader would know why Green Gables was not to be Anne's home.
- The reader would know why Matthew was taking Anne to Green Gables.
- The reader would know how Matthew was acquainted with Mr. Barry.
- The reader would know why Anne liked the name "Diana."
- The reader would know why Anne was excited to be at Green Gables.

Question 3 .

from **The Five Orange Pips**
by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

When I glance over my notes and records of the Sherlock Holmes cases between the years '82 and '90, I am faced by so many which present strange and interesting features that it is no easy matter to know which to choose and which to leave. Some, however, have already gained publicity through the papers, and others have not offered a field for those peculiar qualities which my friend possessed in so high a degree, and which it is the object of these papers to illustrate. Some, too, have baffled his analytical skill, and would be, as narratives, beginnings without an ending, while others have been but partially cleared up, and have their explanations founded rather upon conjecture and surmise than on that absolute logical proof which was so dear to him. There is, however, one of these last which was so remarkable in its details and so startling in its results that I am tempted to give some account of it in spite of the fact that there are points in connection with it which never have been, and probably never will be, entirely cleared up.

from The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

From which point of view is this story being told?

- A. The point of view changes.
- B. second person
- C. third person
- D. first person

Question 4 .

I was walking down the beach yesterday enjoying the sunshine when I saw a pelican swoop down and pluck a fish out of the water. I always find it interesting to see mother nature at work.

What **point of view** is the author using in the passage above?

- A. second person
- B. first person
- C. third person
- D. The point of view shifts from third person to second.

Question 5 .

Sandcastles

On a hot summer afternoon, Hudson, Courtney, Emma, and Billy headed to Carolina beach to spend a relaxing day at the shore. The beach swarmed with people who were leisurely enjoying the beautiful view of the sea.

The four friends swam near the shore in the green-hued water. Then, they played a beach volley-ball for some time, but they were soon tired and decided to relax for a while.

Courtney, who was too bored to relax, decided to go for a stroll, and on her way, she spotted several kids building sandcastles. The sight of the perfectly crafted sandcastles filled her with excitement and zeal. She was overjoyed with the idea of ornamenting her own sandcastle with conch shells, and she could not wait to begin. She rushed to her friends and convinced them to join her in building a sandcastle.

Billy was not too keen on building a sandcastle because he did not want to do something so messy and get his hands dirty.

Besides, it is so hot. Why should we sit under the blazing sun and play with sand, he thought. However, he did not want to disappoint Courtney and the others. So, he dragged himself and helped Courtney gather sand in a bucket.

Hudson looked at Billy's face and understood how he felt.

"Give it a shot, Billy. It won't be so bad," Hudson told Billy and tried to comfort him. Hudson, on the other hand, was totally at ease. After all, building sandcastles with his sister was his favorite pastime, and he proudly demonstrated his sand carving skills to Billy.

Emma had never made sandcastles before, but she was eager to learn. She followed Courtney's instructions and sculpted arches and windows in the stacks of sand effortlessly.

When their sandcastle was ready, the four friends could not help but admire its beauty and perfection.

"This isn't so bad," Billy told Hudson with a smile.

Billy, Hudson, and Emma thanked Courtney for her suggestion and promised they would do this more often.

How does the author contrast the points of view of the characters?

- A. Emma is excited, but Billy is hesitant.
- B. Emma is upset, but Billy is excited.
- C. Emma is proud, but Billy is upset.
- D. Emma is sentimental, but Billy is happy.

Question 6 .

You must understand that recycling benefits all of us. Recycling is easy if you think about it logically. Instead of throwing away your soda can, simply rinse it out and put it in a separate bin for cans. It's not difficult for you to buy two trash cans and use one for recycling. Earth is your home, and you must take care of it!

From which point of view is this passage written?

- A. first person
- B. second person
- C. third person
- D. The point of view shifts from first person to third person.

Question 7 .

You must understand that recycling benefits all of us. Recycling is easy if you think about it logically. Instead of throwing away your soda can, simply rinse it out and put it in a separate bin for cans. It's not difficult for you to buy two trash cans and use one for recycling. Earth is your home, and you must take care of it!

Which word from the passage above helps the reader identify the point of view?

- A. think
- B. you
- C. care
- D. easy

Question 8 .**Mikyla's Story**

Last summer, I visited Aunt Christine in Walnut Creek, California. The small town was a paradise. The downtown area had fashionable stores, gourmet restaurants, and a new movie theater. There were also nearby hiking trails that led to lush forests and scenic views of the surrounding foothills. Walnut Creek had it all—entertainment, shopping, dining, recreation, and nature.

On the second day of my visit, Aunt Christine took me to the local swimming pool where I met some girls. The other girls and I talked and looked at magazines while we sunbathed. When we were hot, we dove into the cool water. We even played water volleyball and won against a team of boys. We had a great time, so we started spending time with each other almost every day.

By the end of summer, I did not want to return home to my family's cramped apartment in the inner city of Chicago. The streets around my neighborhood were littered with trash, and the buildings were old and rundown. There weren't any trees for miles around. On top of the ugly scenery, the noise was maddening. Teenagers played loud offensive music from junky cars, and dogs barked throughout the day and night. Sometimes, I thought I would go insane. Walnut Creek was a definite break from all of the noise, and I did not want the peace and quiet to end.

I missed my parents. However, I didn't see them very much when I was home. They worked long hours and rarely had a day off. In California, Aunt Christine spent time with me every day. She showed that she cared about me by sharing my interests. Aunt Christine and I ate, exercised, shopped, and hung out together. Aunt Christine was fun to be with, and she always tried to meet my needs. I didn't want to leave Aunt Christine or my new friends. Plus, the neighborhood was so nice. There was hardly any crime. I wished that I could stay in Walnut Creek forever.

A few nights before I was supposed to fly home, Aunt Christine surprised me with a party. She invited all of my California friends. We ate chicken fajitas, listened to music, and played my favorite board game Clue. At the end of the night, Aunt Christine took me aside.

"Mikyla, I have something very important to ask you," Aunt Christine said. "I've been thinking about our time together. I love having you in my home. And, I think you like being here. So, I talked with your parents and asked them if there was any way you could live with me long term. Is that something you would want to do?" she asked.

I was overjoyed. "Of course," I told her that I would love to live with her. We hugged. Then, Aunt Christine told me that my parents were happy that I'd be able to go to a better school and that they would visit me in California. She also said that I could visit them. My friends were thrilled that I was staying in Walnut Creek. My "good-bye" party turned into a "welcome-home" party.

How does the first-person narration affect the plot?

- A. Mikyla tells the story from the viewpoint of her friends.
- B. The events are told from the viewpoint of Mikyla's parents.
- C. The events are told strictly from Mikyla's viewpoint.
- D. Mikyla tells the story from the viewpoint of Aunt Christine.

Question 9 .

Mary's Pigeons

I can't believe there are prettier pigeons than mine anywhere in the world. Every morning and every afternoon I feed them myself, and they are so tame they eat out of my hand, or out of the basin when I hold it for them.

There is someone else who thinks them as pretty as I do, and I'll tell you all about her. It was last year, early in the autumn, that I went out with the pan into the front yard to feed them, and walked down the stone steps, calling the pigeons all the way, while they flew after me. I didn't notice anything in the road, which was just in front of me, until I saw a very big man in a grand livery picking his way across the yard, and then I noticed a carriage had stopped in front of the house, and the lady inside was looking at me and at my pigeons. She beckoned me to come to her; but I was too shy, and ran into the house, to find Mother, who went out to the lady, and I followed just behind her.

And what do you think the lady wanted? To buy my pigeons—my beautiful pigeons! She offered me a dollar, and then two, and then three; but I shook my head every time, and hugged the pigeon that was in my arms. At last she showed me five dollars in gold, and asked if I would let them go for that. But I couldn't—it didn't seem as if any money could pay me for the loss of my pigeons.

Mother said I must do as I liked about it, for they were my very own, but she said five dollars was a great deal of money, and more than the pigeons were worth; only I didn't think so.

Then the lady said she wouldn't ask me any more, but in case I changed my mind she would give Mother her card. I was sorry I couldn't let her have my birds, but then I dare say she has lots of pretty things, and I have only my pigeons.

Well, Father and William laughed at me for some time about the pigeons; and if I wanted any money for shoes or anything, Father would say, "Dear me! how well Mary's five dollars would have paid for this!" But that was only laughingly, for he would never have taken my money.

This spring my pigeons made a nest, and there were two eggs in it, and after a time two birds, that grew just like the others. I was thinking about the lady one day, and I thought, as I had refused to sell her the old birds, I had better offer to give her the young ones. So next day William carried them over in a basket, and left them at the house.

A few days after, the carriage stopped again before our house, and this time the lady came in and sat in the parlor, and ate a piece of Mother's cake and drank a glass of new milk. But before she went away she gave me a parcel which she said was for my very own, and she hoped I would take as good care of it as I did of my pigeons. And when I looked there was the most beautiful work-case in the world! I used not to like my sewing, but now I do, because I use the work-case and the silver thimble every time!

Directions: Select all the correct answers.

Which two ways would the story be different if it were told from the point of view of the lady?

- The reader would know how Mary's mother feels about the lady.
- The reader would understand Mary's father's jokes about the pigeons.
- The reader would know why the lady gives Mary the work-case.
- The reader would learn why the lady wants to buy the pigeons.
- The reader would learn why Mary is shy about meeting the lady.

Question 10 .

Cathy hadn't expected this many people to attend. She was teaching her first yoga class today. She grew nervous as what seemed like a thousand faces stared at her waiting for the class to begin, waiting for instruction. At that moment, Cathy remembered the first yoga class she had ever taken. The room was warm and lined with experienced yogis. The instructor was tall with long, brown hair. He told her to do the best that she could and not to compare herself to others in the class. But that was too hard to do! She felt intimidated by the flexibility and endurance of the other students who flowed in and out of postures with ease. She had to look around to figure out what to do and often fell over while other students stood straight and strong. She felt so lost! But by the end of that first class, she had fallen in love with yoga. Now she was a teacher standing in front of her own class of beginners. She was excited to help people learn to love yoga just as she had learned to love it. Cathy took a deep breath and was finally ready to begin. "Reach up to the sky with a slight arch in the back," she instructed. The class complied, and Cathy tingled with excitement. This was the beginning of a wonderful new journey!

From which point of view is this story being told?

- A. The point of view shifts from first person to third.
- B. first person
- C. third person
- D. The point of view shifts from third person to first.

Answers

1. B
2. --
3. D
4. B
5. A
6. B
7. B
8. C
9. --
10. C

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Explanations

1. With passages containing a lot of dialogue, determining the point of view can be tricky. Only look at the words outside of the quotation marks when considering point of view.
2. The passage is written from a third person point of view, where the narrator describes the thoughts and actions of all the characters. If the passage were written from Matthew's point of view, the reader would know more about what Matthew feels and thinks. The reader would know why Matthew was taking Anne to Green Gables and why it was not to be Anne's home after all.
3. You know that a text is written from the first person point of view when the narrator uses the word "I."
4. Point of view is the narrative technique that the writer uses to tell the story. In other words, who is telling the story. In first person point of view, the narrator telling the story is also a character in the story.
5. In this story, different characters have different points of view about building a sandcastle. The story states, "Billy was not too keen about building a sandcastle because he did not want to do something so messy and get his hands dirty" and "Emma had never made sandcastles before, but she was eager to learn." Therefore, the correct answer is "Emma is excited, but Billy is hesitant."
6. Second person point of view addresses the reader directly. This point of view is a good choice when giving directions or anytime you're speaking directly to someone.

Example: "You should really come and join the group because you would probably like it a lot."

7. Second person point of view uses the word "You." Second person is a good choice when giving directions or anytime you're speaking directly to someone.
8. The story is told from a first-person point of view. The events and action of the story take the form of Mikyla's thoughts and impressions. Her attachment to Walnut Creek and dislike for Chicago are told strictly from her viewpoint. As such, the reader only hears her opinions and beliefs.
9. The passage is written from Mary's point of view. That is why the reader knows what Mary feels and thinks. If it were written from the lady's point of view, the reader would learn about her feelings and thoughts. This includes why the lady wants to buy the pigeons, and why she gifts Mary the work-case.
10. Third person point of view uses "He," "She," or "They." Sometimes "it" is used when talking about a thing instead of a person. In this passage, we learn about a woman named Cathy from the third person point of view. If Cathy had been telling the story, the passage would have used the words "I," "me," and "we."