

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

## **Uglies: Pages 283-330 to the end of "Ruin"**

*Use specific details and write complete sentences with correct punctuation!*

1. How long do Tally and David spend in the cave?

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2. What does David say every civilization has?

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3. What is The Boss's fate?

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4. How does Tally explain to David her knowledge of Special Circumstances?

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5. What is the fate of the library?

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Do you think Tally was right not to confess to David? Explain.

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**Uglies: Pages 331-406 to the end of book**

1. What does Tally say the price of beauty is?

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2. What information does Maddy find on Dr. Cable's tablets?

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3. Why does Tally need the uglies from the Rusty Ruin?

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4. How do Tally and David get past Dr. Cable?

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5. Why is Tally not afraid of being seen by the cargo trucks?

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Tally asks, which is worse: a friend with brain damage or one who despises you? What is your answer? Explain.

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

Select the definition that most nearly defines the given word and study.

<p>1. <b>haggard</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> A to become unsure and hesitant</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B showing signs of tiredness, anxiety, or hunger on the face</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C a large fire that causes a great deal of damage</p>	<p>2. <b>conflagration</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> A a small, narrow opening</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B a large fire that causes a great deal of damage</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C somebody who abandons previously held beliefs or loyalties</p>
<p>3. <b>sprawl</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> A inclined to fight or be aggressive</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B a narrow crack or opening</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C to sit or lie with the arms and legs spread in different directions</p>	<p>4. <b>crevice</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> A scrape or scratch at something with small, hurried movements</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B a narrow crack or opening</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C a small, narrow opening</p>
<p>5. <b>hurtle</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> A to move or travel at very high speed</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B somebody who abandons previously held beliefs or loyalties</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C to move forward at high speed, swaying, lurching, or swerving</p>	<p>6. <b>aperture</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> A to stick out, especially beyond the surface or edge of something</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B a small, narrow opening</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C scrape or scratch at something with small, hurried movements</p>
<p>7. <b>careen</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> A to move forward at high speed, swaying, lurching, or swerving</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B to sit or lie with the arms and legs spread awkwardly in different directions</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C to stick out, especially beyond the surface or edge of something</p>	<p>8. <b>unwitting</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> A a large fire that causes a great deal of damage</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B unaware of what is happening in a situation</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C showing signs of tiredness, anxiety, or hunger on the face</p>
<p>9. <b>jut</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> A to sit or lie with the arms and legs spread awkwardly in different directions</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B somebody who abandons previously held beliefs or loyalties</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C to stick out, especially beyond the surface or edge of something</p>	<p>10. <b>agility</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> A unaware of what is happening in a situation</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B to sit or lie with the arms and legs spread in different directions</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C able to move quickly and with suppleness</p>
<p>11. <b>falter</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> A to become unsure and hesitant</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B inclined to fight or be aggressive</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C a narrow crack or opening</p>	<p>12. <b>pugnacious</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> A to become unsure and hesitant</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B able to move with suppleness</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C inclined to fight or be aggressive</p>

## Adjectives

In English, it is common to use more than one adjective before a noun - for example, "He's a silly young fool," or "she's a smart, energetic woman." When you use more than one adjective, you have to put them in the right order, according to type. This page will explain the different types of adjectives and the correct order for them.

An **opinion** adjective explains what you think about something (other people may not agree with you). Examples:

Opinion *silly, beautiful, horrible, difficult*

A **size** adjective, of course, tells you how big or small something is. Examples:

Size *large, tiny, enormous, little*

An **age** adjective tells you how young or old something or someone is. Examples:

Age *ancient, new, young, old*

A **shape** adjective describes the shape of something. Examples:

Shape *square, round, flat, rectangular*

A **colour** adjective, of course, describes the colour of something. Examples:

Colour *blue, pink, reddish, grey*

An **origin** adjective describes where something comes from. Examples:

Origin *French, lunar, American, eastern, Greek*

A **material** adjective describes what something is made from. Examples:

Material *wooden, metal, cotton, paper*

A **purpose** adjective describes what something is used for. These adjectives often end with "-ing". Examples:

Purpose *sleeping (as in "sleeping bag"), roasting (as in "roasting tin")*

Also take note:

Quantifier	Article	Number	Quality	Shape	Color	Origin	Material
	Possessive	Sequence	Size				
	Demonstrative						

Some of	the, a, an	three	wonderful	round	red	Japanese	metal
All of	this, that	second	clean	square	yellow	Italian	ceramic
Both	my, his	next	large	flat	black	French	wood

Put these adjectives in the right order

1. \_\_\_\_\_ gentlemen. (the hungry some of)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ civilization. (last the great)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ rings. (metal big round ten)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ vase. (Japanese beautiful ceramic the)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ apples. (the green either of small)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ daughters. (lovely my three)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ statue. (wooden an interesting)
8. \_\_\_\_\_ container. (plastic third red the)

1. Which is the correct order? Circle the correct letter.

- A) a dirty cotton old tie   B) a dirty old cotton tie   C) an old cotton dirty tie  
D) a cotton dirty old tie

2. Which is the correct order?

- A) an exciting new French band   B) an new French exciting band  
C) a French new exciting band   D) an exciting French new band

3. Which is the correct order?

- A) a new carving steel knife   B) a carving steel new knife  
C) a steel new carving knife   D) a new steel carving knife

4. Which is the correct order?

- A) a sailing beautiful blue boat   B) a beautiful blue sailing boat  
C) a blue beautiful sailing boat   D) a blue sailing beautiful boat

5. Which is the correct order?

- A) an old wooden square table B) a square wooden old table  
C) a wooden old square table D) an old square wooden table

6. Which is the correct order?

- A) a small thin Canadian lady B) a thin small Canadian lady  
C) a small Canadian thin lady D) a Canadian small thin lady

7. Which is the correct order?

- A) a big red plastic hat B) a plastic big red hat  
C) a red big plastic hat D) a big plastic red hat

8. Which is the correct order?

- A) a small Japanese serving bowl B) a Japanese small serving bowl  
C) a serving small Japanese bowl D) a small serving Japanese bowl

**Rewrite** the sentences and put the adverbs into the correct spot.

1. We were in London. (last week)

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2. He walks his dog. (rarely)

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3. She waited. (patiently)

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Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. Select the sentence in which usually appears in an appropriate position.

- A. She usually shops for clothes at the local thrift store.
- B. Usually she shops for clothes at the local thrift store.
- C. She shops for clothes at the local thrift store usually.
- D. Either "A" or "B" is fine.

2. Select the sentence with the most appropriate order of adverbial phrases.

- A. She leaves the island during the months of December and January after dark.
- B. She leaves the island after dark during the months of December and January.
- C. Either "A" or "B" is fine.

3. Select the sentence with the most appropriate order of adverbs and adverbial phrases.

- A. Ramonita prays at St. Matthew's Church fervently for her grandmother's recovery.
- B. Ramonita prays fervently for her grandmother's recovery at St. Matthew's Church.
- C. Ramonita prays fervently at St. Matthew's Church for her grandmother's recovery.
- D. Any one of the above is fine.

**4. Select the sentence with the most appropriate order of adverbial phrases.**

- A. Juan made an appointment to see his doctor at two o'clock on the first Thursday of July next summer.
- B. Juan made an appointment next summer to see his doctor next July at two o'clock on the first Thursday.
- C. Either "A" or "B" is fine.

**5. Select the sentence with the most appropriate order of modifiers.**

- A. My father was born in Cleveland in the backroom of a bakery.
- B. My father was born in the backroom of a bakery in Cleveland.
- C. Either "A" or "B" is fine.

**6. Select the sentence with the most appropriate order of modifiers.**

- A. Dry the car carefully with a soft fluffy towel.
- B. Dry the car with a soft fluffy towel carefully.
- C. Carefully dry the car with a soft fluffy towel.
- D. Either "A" or "C" is fine.

**7. Select the most emphatic position for the adverbial modifier of this sentence.**

- A. Rarely do we see this kind of talent on a small-town high school baseball team.
- B. We rarely see this kind of talent on a small-town high school baseball team.
- C. "A" and "B" are equally emphatic.

**8. Select the sentence with the most appropriate order of adverbial modifiers.**

- A. He found the golf clubs that his father had used to win the U.S. Open in the car trunk.
- B. In the car trunk, he found the golf clubs that his father had used to win the U.S. Open.