

Grammar HW Due Friday 3/3 Parent signature: _____
 Name _____ Date _____

It's All Well and Good With Jane Goodall

Good and *well* are two words that are often misused. *Good* is an adjective that describes a noun or pronoun. *Well* is usually an adverb that tells how something is done. Follow the directions below to learn how to correctly use *well* and "good-all" the time.



★ **Directions:** Read each sentence below. Decide whether *good* or *well* should be used in the sentence. Then color the leaf to show your answer.

	Good	Well
1. At the age of 23, Jane Goodall met with Dr. Louis Leakey, a well-known scientist. Jane answered his questions about Africa and its wildlife so _____ that he hired her as an assistant.	B	P
2. Jane did _____ in her job at a Kenya museum, but she longed to work with living animals.	C	H
3. Leakey thought it was a _____ idea to study a group of animals located on the shores of Lake Tanganyika in Gombe National Park.	E	A
4. Jane decided that observing animals in the park would be a _____ way for her to learn more about wild animals.	M	D
5. In the beginning, Jane's observations did not go as _____ as she had hoped.	Y	A
6. The animals often fled in fear, and it took many months before she could get a _____, up-close look at them.	C	L
7. In the early months, she was doing _____ if she got to view them through binoculars.	R	N
8. Jane kept a _____ attitude and remained determined. After several months, the animals got used to her.	I	G
9. Jane gathered a lot of _____ information during her first years at Gombe National Park.	Z	Q
10. Things went so _____ that the research at Gombe continues to this day.	A	E

Unscramble the letters on the colored leaves to find out the type of animal Jane Goodall observed at Gombe National Park in Tanzania.

Figurative Language Review

Name _____

Date _____

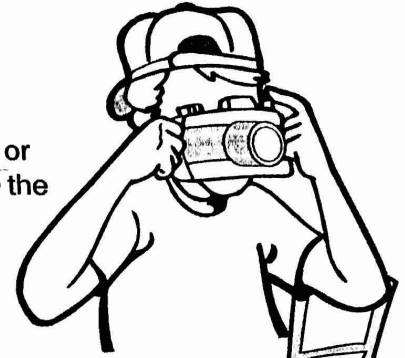
PICTURE THIS!

Similes and metaphors help a reader form pictures in his mind. A simile makes a comparison between two different nouns using like or as. A metaphor compares two dissimilar things without the use of like or as. In a metaphor, one item being compared is spoken of as if it were the dissimilar item.

Example

Simile: She is as quiet as a mouse.

Metaphor: She is a mouse sneaking across the bare floor.



Directions: Read each sentence below and decide if it is a simile or a metaphor. Write "S" in the photo if it is a simile and "M" if it is a metaphor. Then rewrite each simile as a metaphor and each metaphor as a simile on the lines provided. The first one has been done for you.

S

1. Monica is as pretty as a picture!

Monica is a pretty picture in her new dress.

2. Hannah has a mind like a steel trap.

3. Lana is a wizard in math.

4. Jacob was a perfect angel at the party.

5. Naomi's closet is a junkyard!

6. Jeremy looked like a speeding bullet as he raced to catch the bus.

7. This book is like a magic carpet, taking you to faraway lands.

8. You are my sunshine.

9. Her evening gown sparkled like a diamond.

10. Kyle's voice was like a foghorn, piercing through the noisy crowd.

11. The child was as light as a feather in his mother's arms.

12. The words she said to her grandmother were as sweet as honey.

Bonus Box: Choose one of the following metaphors and complete it on the back of this page. Then draw a picture that shows the meaning of your metaphor.
He was so mad, he was a _____.
They were _____, hidden from view by the trees.