

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____ Motto _____

Novel Knowledge Worksheet

Part I. Syntax!

Using your selected novel, find examples of the following types of sentences, and use them to fill in the blanks on the right.

Type of Sentence and Explanation	Example	Example from Your Novel (with page number)
Simple sentence – contains only one independent clause	He opened the can of beans. (Pg. 123)	
Compound sentence - contains more than one independent clause	He opened the can of beans and she fought three bears. (Pg. 133)	
Complex sentence - contains an independent clause and at least one dependent clause	While he opened the can of beans, Patricia jumped on the dog. (Pg. 5)	
Compound-complex sentence - contains more than one independent clause and at least one dependent clause	While he opened the can of beans, the hurricane came closer and Sheila changed a diaper. (Pg. 1)	
Declarative sentence states an idea or event.	The worksheet was easy, so Paul finished it quickly. (Pg. 33333)	
Exclamatory sentence expresses strong feelings by making an exclamation.	Paul was finished with his work before he even realized it! (Pg. 608)	
Imperative sentence makes a command or request.	Do your assignment now so you can be like Paul. (Pg. 2222212)	
Interrogative sentence asks a question.	Do you realize how easy it is to do this?(Pg. -22)	

Part II. Figurative Language!

Using your selected novel, find examples of the following types of figurative language and use those examples to fill in the blanks on the right, including the page number.

Type of Figurative Language and Explanation	Example	Your Example from Novel (and Page Number)
Simile - a comparison of two unlike things using "like" or "as"	Opening a can of beans is like falling into a lake. (Pg. 3.4)	
Metaphor - an implied comparison of two unlike things.	Opening a can of beans is fighting against the waves. (Pg. 1331)	
Personification - figurative language that gives human traits to non-human items.	The can of beans gasped in surprise. (Pg. 444444444)	
Hyperbole - figurative language in which an obvious overstatement or exaggeration occurs.	The entire world was waiting for the can of beans to be opened. (Pg. ½)	

Part III. Themes!

A theme is the universal message that a novel or story expresses. Sometimes it is obvious, and sometimes it is implied. The theme will be advice that all humans could use. Most works will have more than one possible theme. For example, one lesson of *Romeo and Juliet* was to not act hastily.

What is the lesson your book's author is trying to convey? How do you know? Write your answer below, using complete sentences. Remember to prove your points by using information from your novel.

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