COMPREHENSIVE ELA QUIZ

SCORE: _____ / 30

Modules 1–4: Vocabulary, Morphemes, Clauses & Fairy Tales

DATE: _____

STUDENT NAME:

_____

SECTION 1: VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT (Q1–Q10)

1. Which sentence correctly uses the word 'grief' in context?

A) She felt deep grief after losing her beloved family dog.
B) The sunshine filled the room with bright grief.
C) He sprinted with great grief to win the 100m race.
D) They ate a delicious bowl of grief for breakfast.

2. Which sentence correctly uses the word 'astonished' in context?

A) The audience was astonished when the magician made the statue disappear.
B) She felt astonished while sleeping quietly in her bed.
C) He wrote an astonished pencil on his math exam.
D) The astonished tree lost all its leaves in autumn.

3. Which sentence correctly uses the word 'cunningly' in context?

A) The cat cunningly bypassed the guard dog to reach the food.
B) The heavy rain fell cunningly from the cloudy sky.
C) She smiled cunningly while eating a plain piece of toast.
D) He ran cunningly down the straight track.

4. Which sentence correctly uses the adjective 'cumbersome' in context?

A) Carrying three bulky wooden crates up the stairs was cumbersome.
B) A small light feather is extremely cumbersome to hold.
C) She wore a cumbersome smile on her birthday.
D) The fast computer chip was sleek and cumbersome.

5. Which sentence correctly uses the noun 'limelight' in context?

A) After winning the national championship, the athlete enjoyed the limelight.
B) She poured fresh cold limelight into her glass.
C) The car needed a new set of tires for its limelight.
D) He planted a limelight tree in the backyard garden.

6. Which sentence correctly uses the word 'drawback' in context?

A) Living near the city center is convenient, but noise is the main drawback.
B) She drew a drawback on her art paper using crayons.
C) He put on a warm drawback before going outside.
D) The drawback swam gracefully across the deep lake.

7. Which sentence correctly uses the word 'ambiguous' in context?

A) Because the directions were ambiguous, students interpreted them differently.
B) The crystal-clear water was completely ambiguous.
C) She wore an ambiguous jacket that kept her very warm.
D) The math problem had an exact, unambiguous single digit.

8. Which sentence correctly uses the noun 'despair' in context?

A) When his bicycle was stolen before the race, Mark felt total despair.
B) She laughed with joy and despair at the funny cartoon.
C) The sunny meadow brought peaceful despair to the hikers.
D) He baked a cake with chocolate and despair.

9. Which sentence correctly uses the noun 'dejection' in context?

A) After receiving the rejection letter, she sat in quiet dejection.
B) The energetic puppy ran around the yard in wild dejection.
C) He filled the car tank with dejection fuel.
D) They celebrated their victory with loud cheers of dejection.

10. Which sentence correctly uses the verb 'thwarted' in context?

A) The sudden thunderstorm thwarted our weekend camping plans.
B) She thwarted her shoes before going out for a run.
C) The teacher thwarted a golden star on his paper.
D) They thwarted delicious apples from the orchard.

SECTION 2: MORPHEMES & WORD STUDY (Q11–Q19)

11. In linguistics and word study, what is a free morpheme?

A) A word element that can stand alone as an independent word
B) A letter combination that must attach to another root
C) A prefix that always changes a verb into an adjective
D) A punctuation mark used at the end of clauses

12. In the term 'unhappiness', which element represents a bound prefix?

A) happy
B) -ness
C) un-
D) -ly

13. How does the 'morphoblock' analogy explain word construction?

A) Words are built like LEGO blocks combining roots, prefixes, and suffixes
B) Words are carved out of solid stone blocks
C) Words function like moving parts in an engine
D) Words are written in grid blocks on lined paper

14. What core meaning is carried by the Latin/Greek root 'port'?

A) To see or observe
B) To carry or transport
C) To hear or listen
D) To write or draw

15. The Greek and Proto-Indo-European prefixes 'amphi-' and 'ambi-' mean:

A) Against or opposite
B) Before or prior
C) On both sides, around, or dual
D) Under or below

LIVEWORKSHEETS

16. Which term describes a person who can use both right and left hands equally well?

A) Amphibious
B) Ambidextrous
C) Ambivalent
D) Ambience

17. What suffix converts an action verb into a noun meaning 'one who performs the action'?

A) -less
B) -er / -or
C) -ful
D) -able

18. In the word 'reconstruction', what is the base root?

A) re-
B) struct
C) -ion
D) con-

19. Adding the bound prefix 'dis-' to the base word 'agree' creates a word that means:

A) To agree again
B) To agree partially
C) Not agree / opposite of agree
D) One who agrees

SECTION 3: CLAUSES & SENTENCES (Q20–Q27)

20. What two grammatical elements are strictly required for any clause?

A) A prefix and a suffix
B) A subject and a verb
C) An adjective and a noun
D) A comma and a period

21. Which statement best defines an independent clause?

A) It expresses a complete thought and can stand alone as a sentence
B) It is an incomplete fragment that lacks a main verb
C) It always begins with a subordinating conjunction
D) It is a prepositional phrase attached to a noun

22. A dependent clause cannot stand alone as a sentence because it:

A) Does not contain any vowels
B) Starts with a subordinating word that leaves the thought unfinished
C) Lacks a subject completely
D) Must always be written in all capital letters

23. Which word in the following list is a subordinating conjunction?

A) Although
B) And
C) But
D) Or

24. In the sentence 'When the bell rang, the students left', identify the dependent clause:

A) the students left
B) When the bell rang
C) bell rang the students
D) left the classroom

25. In the sentence 'The hero escaped because the alarm sounded', identify the independent clause:

A) because the alarm sounded
B) The hero escaped
C) escaped because the
D) alarm sounded

26. In the cinematic screenplay analogy, a dependent clause is compared to:

A) A complete blockbuster movie scene
B) A deleted scene clip that needs context to make sense
C) The movie director
D) The cinema projector

27. Which option forms a properly structured complex sentence?

A) Because the power flickered.
B) Although the rain stopped.
C) When the power flickered, the generator kicked on.
D) Running through the dark hallway.

SECTION 4: ELEMENTS OF FAIRY TALES (Q28–Q30)

28. In a classic fairy tale, the main hero or heroine who drives the story is the:

A) Antagonist
B) Protagonist
C) Narrator
D) Villain

29. Which setting is most characteristic of traditional fairy tales?

A) An enchanted forest or royal castle in a faraway land
B) A modern bustling subway station
C) A research laboratory in outer space
D) A quiet accounting office downtown

30. How do classic fairy tales typically resolve their central conflict?

A) With an unresolved mystery cliffhanger
B) With a happy ending where the hero triumphs
C) With a sad defeat for all characters
D) With a mathematical scientific explanation

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TEACHER ANSWER KEY & REFERENCE GUIDE

Modules 1–4 Assessment — 30-Question Answer Key, Sources & Explanations

Q#	Topic	Key	Source Rationale & Explanation
Q1	Vocabulary	**A**	grief: Deep, poignant sadness caused by loss or misfortune.
Q2	Vocabulary	**A**	astonished: Extremely surprised or impressed by something unexpected.
Q3	Vocabulary	**A**	cunningly: Done in a clever, crafty, or deceptive manner.
Q4	Vocabulary	**A**	cumbersome: Large, heavy, or awkward to carry or manage.
Q5	Vocabulary	**A**	limelight: Intense public attention or focus on a prominent figure.
Q6	Vocabulary	**A**	drawback: A feature that renders something less acceptable; disadvantage.
Q7	Vocabulary	**A**	ambiguous: Open to more than one interpretation; unclear.
Q8	Vocabulary	**A**	despair: Complete loss or absence of hope.
Q9	Vocabulary	**A**	dejection: A sad and depressed state; low spirits.
Q10	Vocabulary	**A**	thwarted: Prevented from accomplishing a goal or plan.
Q11	Morphemes	**A**	Free morpheme: A root unit of meaning that stands alone as an independent word.
Q12	Morphemes	**C**	un-: Bound prefix attached to the root 'happy' to invert meaning.
Q13	Morphemes	**A**	Morphoblocks: Analogy comparing word assembly to building LEGO blocks.
Q14	Word Roots	**B**	port: Latin root meaning 'to carry' (e.g., transport, export).
Q15	Word Roots	**C**	amphi- / ambi-: Prefixes meaning 'on both sides', 'around', or 'dual'.
Q16	Word Roots	**B**	ambidextrous: Able to use right and left hands with equal skill.
Q17	Morphemes	**B**	-er / -or: Suffix creating an agent noun ('one who performs an action').
Q18	Morphemes	**B**	struct: Core base root meaning 'to build' (re- + struct + -ion).
Q19	Morphemes	**C**	dis-: Bound prefix meaning 'not' or 'opposite of'.
Q20	Clauses	**B**	Clause requirement: Must contain both a Subject and a Verb.
Q21	Clauses	**A**	Independent clause: Expresses a complete thought and stands alone as a sentence.
Q22	Clauses	**B**	Dependent clause: Unfinished thought starting with a subordinating word.
Q23	Clauses	**A**	Although: Subordinating conjunction that introduces a dependent clause.
Q24	Clauses	**B**	'When the bell rang': Dependent clause starting with 'When'.
Q25	Clauses	**B**	'The hero escaped': Independent clause expressing a complete thought.
Q26	Clauses	**B**	Screenplay analogy: Dependent clause = deleted scene requiring context.
Q27	Clauses	**C**	Complex sentence: Combines dependent + independent clauses correctly.
Q28	Fairy Tales	**B**	Protagonist: Main hero/heroine who faces and overcomes obstacles.
Q29	Fairy Tales	**A**	Enchanted setting: Castle or mystical forest in a faraway land.
Q30	Fairy Tales	**B**	Happy ending: Hero prevails and central conflict is resolved satisfyingly.

LIVEWORKSHEETS