

## Exam Study Guide

For your exam, you must know the definitions of the following terms. You should also be able to identify these elements in a piece of text or poetry.

### Figurative Language:

- Metaphor:
- Cliché:
- Alliteration:
- Oxymoron:
- Simile:
- Idiom:
- Onomatopoeia:
- Personification:
- Hyperbole:

### Literary Terms:

Elements of Plot (Resolution, Rising Action, Climax, Falling Action, Resolution):

- Mood:
- Tone:
- Symbol:
- Symbolism:
- Theme:
- Point of View:
- 1<sup>st</sup> Person:
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Person:
- Irony:
- Imagery:

### Poetry Terms:

- Rhyme:
- Rhyme Scheme:
- Verse:
- Stanza:
- Meter:
- Narrative Poem:
- Lyrical Poem:
- Haiku:
- Free Verse:
- Ballad:
- Couplet:
- Quatrain:

In addition to knowing and applying the terms, you will need to identify the meaning of unknown words in context, read and comprehend informational text, graphs, pictures, and critically view videos.

## GRAMMAR: PART 2 EXAM REVIEW

Read the passage and choose the word or set of words that belongs in each space.

The students looked proudly at the cafeteria wall. Before they painted it, the room 1 dull and bare. Now, they admit how the bright colors of the mural 2 the room to life.

1. A. were looking
- B. looks
- C. look
- D. had looked
2. A. brighting
- B. brings
- C. brought
- D. did bring

I'm looking forward to our family picnic next week. The first thing we will do is eat the picnic lunch. Then, we will 3 in the lake. If the water is too cold, we 4 baseball instead. We're going to have an unforgettable day.

3. A. swim
- B. swam
- C. swimming
- D. have gone swimming
4. A. plays
- B. playing
- C. will play
- D. have played

Leticia waited nervously outside the school gym. Any minute now, the softball coach, 5 the names of the people who made the team. Leticia thought she 6 a good chance. She had done well at the tryout, 10 the ball even further than the usually did. All in all, she felt confident that she had done her best.

5. A. was getting
- B. getting
- C. get
- D. having gotten
6. A. will
- B. were
- C. was
- D. have been
7. A. prefer
- B. has preferred
- C. is preferring
- D. prefers

8. A. announced
- B. announcing
- C. would announce
- D. had announced
9. A. had
- B. have
- C. has
- D. has had
10. A. hit
- B. hit
- C. has hit
- D. hitting

Read the passages. Some parts of each passage are underlined. The underlined sections may include errors in punctuation or capitalization. Choose the best way to write each underlined section. Mark the choice *correct as is* if the underlined section does not need to be changed.

- I would like to be a Doctor one day. I know it will take a lot of hard work, but so do most goals that are worth achieving. It has always been my dream to help people I plan to realize this dream. This Summer I am going to work as a receptionist at a doctor's office. I will answer phones, schedule appointments, and keep records. I hope to gain a better understanding of what it would be like to be in the health-care profession. It may not be quite like being a doctor, but it's a start!
- A. to be, a doctor one day  
 B. to be, a Doctor, one day  
 C. to be a doctor one day  
 D. correct as is
  - A. to help people. I plan  
 B. to help people, I plan  
 C. to help people: I plan  
 D. correct as is
  - A. This Summer, I am  
 B. This summer, I am  
 C. this summer I am  
 D. correct as is
  - A. Answer Phones, Schedule Appointments, and Keep Records  
 B. answer phones schedule appointments, and keep records  
 C. answer phones, schedule appointments and keep, records  
 D. correct as is
  - A. Doctor, but it's a start!  
 B. doctor, but it's a Start!  
 C. doctor, but it's a start!  
 D. correct as is

The very first short films produced by the motion-picture industry in Europe and America were called "actualities." These films, recorded famous people and events. The films featured a wide variety of subjects, ranging from Native American dancers to boxers. Many of the Films, recorded performers who had made their names in vaudeville.

As movie cameras became easier to move around, film makers set them up outside their studios. Scenes of everyday life. Became a very popular film subject.

- A. These Films recorded famous people  
 B. These films recorded famous people  
 C. These films, recorded, famous people  
 D. correct as is
- A. of, subjects, ranging  
 B. of, subjects ranging  
 C. of Subjects ranging  
 D. correct as is
- A. Many of the Films recorded performers  
 B. Many of the films, recorded performers  
 C. Many of the films recorded performers  
 D. correct as is
- A. to move around, Film Makers  
 B. to move around film makers  
 C. to move around; film makers  
 D. correct as is
- A. everyday life; became a  
 B. everyday life became a  
 C. every day life. became a  
 D. correct as is

Choose the sentence that is written correctly.

- A. There wasn't nobody in the movie who I recognized.  
 B. Strawberry, chocolate, and mint chocolate chip is my three favorite flavors of ice cream.  
 C. I haven't never tried to water ski until today.  
 D. I can't believe it's still raining.
- A. We didn't have no complaints about the dinner we ate.  
 B. Neil listened carefully to his teacher, but he still had difficulty understanding the lesson.  
 C. Sandra don't care about nothing except her schoolwork.  
 D. We wasn't surprised when school was closed due to the blizzard.
- A. There Isn't nobody who can pitch a softball better than Deanne.  
 B. Magenta and sea green is two of my favorite colors.  
 C. If we hurry, we can make an eight o'clock movie.  
 D. Jill isn't never on time for anything.
- A. One of my favorite places are the beach.  
 B. Two of the things I love to do is swimming and singing.  
 C. One of my happiest memories is a family party we had when I was a kid.  
 D. Pretzels and apples is two of my favorite snacks.
- A. These shoes doesn't look good with those pants.  
 B. Jamal's parents don't want him to paint his room orange.  
 C. Della don't care if she looks different from everyone else.  
 D. Don't nobody want to be the last person on the lunch line.
- A. Isn't Alison an excellent dancer?  
 B. Isn't those new socks you're wearing?  
 C. Don't my science project look interesting?  
 D. Weren't Nancy planning to bake bread today?
- A. Many years ago, the sisters was famous movie stars.  
 B. Patti would like to teach computer skills to senior citizens.  
 C. Thomas, one of my cousins, were my best friend when I was a child.  
 D. It don't matter if it's raining; we'll still have a good time.

- A. There isn't nobody who would disagree with you.  
 B. The car weren't halfway down the street when we realized we forgot our suitcases.  
 C. The customers wasn't happy because they had to wait on such a long line.  
 D. I couldn't pass up the opportunity to meet my favorite actor.
- A. Didn't no one remember to reset the clocks after the power failure?  
 B. I haven't had no sleep for two days.  
 C. We was thrilled to hear that our favorite Aunt was coming to visit.  
 D. You were three hours late for our lunch date.
- A. I can't remember when I've had a better time.  
 B. Rene didn't have no reason to get angry at his brother.  
 C. Bill can't go nowhere until he finishes his homework.  
 D. Alice and Tina likes to throw parties for their friends' birthdays.

Decide which part of the sentence, if any, has a capitalization error. If all the words are capitalized correctly, select none.

- A. My sister and I  
 B. had never heard of Jane Austen  
 C. until we read her novel  
 D. *Pride and Prejudice*.  
 E. none
- A. When you visit the doctor,  
 B. be sure to tell her  
 C. that you had pneumonia  
 D. last february.  
 E. none
- A. After Stewart read an article  
 B. called "How to Train Your Cat,"  
 C. he tried to teach  
 D. his cat stan to do tricks.  
 E. none
- A. The best lesson we  
 B. had in our spanish class  
 C. was the one in which we cooked  
 D. different foods from Spain.  
 E. none
- A. In order to get to the stadium,  
 B. you need to turn left  
 C. on Oak street  
 D. and then go straight ahead for a mile.  
 E. none
- A. When I was very young,  
 B. I used to make  
 C. my mother a card  
 D. every Valentine's day.  
 E. none

An infinitive phrase is an infinitive with modifiers or a complement, all acting together as a single part of speech.

Examples: It is important to listen carefully.  
It is not polite to listen through the keyhole.  
I want to hear the news.  
They want to give you a present.

A gerund is a "verb + ing" used as a noun.

Examples: *Swimming* is good exercise. (subject)  
The girls enjoy *swimming*. (direct object)  
The best exercise is *swimming*. (predicate nominative)  
She was scolded for *swimming*. (object of a preposition)  
A gerund phrase consists of a gerund and related words.  
Example: *Swimming in the lake* is good exercise.

An infinitive is a verb form that can be used as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb. The word usually appears before the infinitive.

Examples: It is important to listen.  
He is the one to ask.

#### GERUNDS & INFINITIVES

Circle the correct answer.

- Mr. Brown offered \_\_\_\_\_ us some money.  
a) loaning  
b) to loan
- Chris is considering \_\_\_\_\_ English for another year.  
a) studying  
b) to study
- They volunteered \_\_\_\_\_ tickets at the fundraiser.  
a) selling  
b) to sell
- \_\_\_\_\_ is my favourite sport.  
a) Snowboarding  
b) To snowboard
- Bruce took a second job \_\_\_\_\_ off his debts.  
a) paying  
b) to pay
- It is essential \_\_\_\_\_ salt to this recipe.  
a) adding  
b) to add
- Using a phone card is better for \_\_\_\_\_ long-distance calls.  
a) making  
b) to make
- The children learned \_\_\_\_\_ to strangers.  
a) not talking  
b) not to talk
- Martha thought about \_\_\_\_\_ to Peru.  
a) travelling  
b) to travel
- You can get to the theatre by \_\_\_\_\_ the bus.  
a) taking  
b) to take
- Elizabeth finds it difficult \_\_\_\_\_ money.  
a) saving  
b) to save
- Do you want to go \_\_\_\_\_ with me tomorrow morning?  
a) Juggling  
b) to jog

Read the following poem and answer the questions.

#### Chorus of the Rescued

We, the rescued,  
Or a pail being filled at the well,  
Let our badly sealed pain burst forth again  
And carry us away—  
We beg you:  
Do not show us any angry dog, not yet—  
It could be  
That we will dissolve into dust—  
Dissolve into dust before your eyes.  
For what binds our fabric together?  
We whose breath vacated us,  
Whose soul fled to Him out of that midnight  
Long before our bodies were rescued  
'into the arc of the moment.  
We, the rescued,  
We press your hand  
We look into your eye—  
But all that binds us together now is leave-taking.  
The leave-taking in the dust  
Binds us together with you.

We, the rescued,  
Show us your sun, but gradually.  
Lead us from star to star, step by step.  
Be gentle when you teach us to live again.  
Lest the song of a bird,

#### "Chorus of the Rescued" Questions

- What is the main idea of this poem?
- What is the theme of this poem?
- Using the context clues, what does the word *shews* mean?
- What type of poem is this?
- How many stanzas does this poem have?
- Is there a rhyme scheme? What is it?
- Identify examples of figurative language used in the poem.