**11th Grade American Literature & Composition B. Spring 2015 Exam Study Guide**

\* Finals are **cumulative**, meaning they are collective and cover material from the entire semester, and they are worth ***20 % of your final grade.*** Check my website for an overview of the semester: [serverenglish.weebly.com](http://serverenglish.weebly.com)

* Grammar: Review your bell ringers. Make sure you can identify the parts of speech, sentence type, independent vs. dependent clauses, passive vs. active voice, comma/semicolon usage, basic grammar/mechanics/punctuation/capitalization etc.
* One of the best ways to do this would be to review your graded work, especially your research papers and other written assignments. Make sure you understand your *mistakes*, for that is how you will improve.
* Research: What is MLA? What does it look like? What does it require/entail? What is plagiarism? What is a Works Cited page? Could you spot an error if you saw one? *Review your papers & checklists!* <https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/07/>
* Review PowerPoint notes, handouts, packets, webquests, bell-ringers, literary terms, etc! You may see some of these questions/ideas again!
* SAT vocabulary lists 11-15
* poetry/Do you know how to “TPCASTT” a poem?
* **\*Review games are available on Kahoot & Quizlet!**
* For the following: Review major plot events, the authors, the main characters, conflicts, themes, motifs, etc.
* *The Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass* (slave narrative by Frederick Douglass)
* short stories & poems by Edgar Allan poe
* *The Great Gatsby* (novel by F. Scott Fitzgerald)
* *A Raisin in the Sun* (drama by Lorraine Hansberry although we watched the film)

**Literary Eras:**

***Native Americans******[40,000-20,000 B.C.]****: oral literature, moral lessons, respect for natural world)*

***Puritanism******[1600-1800]****: first “American” colonies established, Salem Witch Trials. . . focus on diaries/histories which expressed the connections between God & their everyday lives), sought to “purify” the Church of England by reforming to the simpler forms of worship and church organization, saw religion as a personal & inner experience, belief in original sin)*

***Rationalism/The Age of Reason/The Age of Enlightenment [1750-1800]****Revolutionary War, The Constitution, The Bill of Rights, The Declaration of Independence. . . There is a new belief that human beings can “arrive” at truth by using deductive reasoning, rather than relying on the authority of the past, religious faith, or intuition.)*

**Romanticism [1800-1860]** (Industrialization. . . valued feeling, intuition, idealism, and inductive reasoning, placed faith in inner experience and imagination, celebrated the individual, Dark Romantics: used dark/supernatural settings, celebrated mystery, horror, early psychology etc)

**(both early Romanticism and Gothic Romanticism)**

**Transcendentalism [1840-1860]** (Abolitionism, Women’s Suffrage Movements. . . everything in the world is a reflection of the “Divine Soul/Oversoul”, celebration of intuition, self-reliance, individualism, nonconformity, etc.)

**Realism [1850-1900]** (Civil War, Reconstruction. . . feelings of disillusionment, slums of rapidly growing cities, factories replacing farmlands, poor factory workers, corrupt politicians, represented the manner and environment of everyday life & people realistically, sought to explain behavior psychologically/socially)

**Modernism [1900-1950]** (WWI, The Great Depression, WWII. . . There is a deepened sense of disillusionment and loss of faith in the “American Dream”. Only the independent and self-reliant can “attain” the dream; there is an emphasis on bold experimentation in style and form, and there is a strong interest in the inner workings of the mind.

**The Harlem Renaissance/The Jazz Age/The Roaring Twenties [1920-1940]** (“The New Negro Movement”, Prohibition. . . This is characterized by a black cultural movement in Harlem, NY. Some poetry lyrics are based on spirituals, creation of jazz/blues, focus on diction based on “street-talk”.

**Contemporary “Postmodernism” [1950- present]** (Korean War, Vietnam War. . . Influenced by studies of media, language, and information/technology, there is a sense that little is unique; the culture endlessly duplicates itself.

**Other Works:**

-excerpt from “The Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano”

## -excerpt from Ralph Waldo Emerson's "Self-Reliance"

## -excerpt from Henry David Thoreau's *Walden*

## *-*"The Black Cat" by Edgar Allan Poe

## -"The Masque of the Red Death" by Edgar Allan Poe

## -"The Fall of the House of Usher" by Edgar Allan Poe

## -"Annabel Lee" by Edgar Allan Poe by Edgar Allan Poe

## -"The Bells" by Edgar Allan Poe by Edgar Allan Poe

- “The Raven” by Edgar Allan Poe

## -"America & I" by Anzia Yezierska

- “Harlem”, “I, Too”, and “The Weary Blues” by Langston Hughes

**Sample questions:**

- What is the difference between the denotation and connotation of a word?

- What is the difference between tone and mood?

-When should a person use a semicolon versus a comma and vice versa?

-What is a motif? What is the purpose of a motif?

-What are some of the tenets of Transcendentalism? Romanticism?

-How does early Romanticism contrast with the Gothic Romanticism?

## ***Literary terms to know:***

-action verb

example:

-linking verb:

example:

Which is better to use in your writing?

## -allegory : example:

-alliteration:

example:

## -Act (in a play):

example:

-active voice:

example of active voice:

-passive voice:

example of passive voice:

Which “voice” is correct for writing purposes?

-assonance:

example:

## -alliteration:

example:

## -allusion:

example:

## -antagonist:

example:

-appeal to authority:

example:

-archetype:

example:

## -aside

example:

## -autobiography

example:

-blind quote

example:

-How do you fix a blind quote?

-citation (Know the difference between parenthetical documentation and a citation for a Works Cited).

## -conflict (internal and external)

example of internal conflict:

example of external conflict:

-comma splice

example:

How do you fix a comma splice?

example:

-common noun:

example of a common noun:

-proper noun:

example of a proper noun:

What is the difference between the two types of nouns?

## -connotation (versus denotation)

example:

-consonance:

example:

## -characterization

example:

What is the difference between direct and indirect characterization?

## -creation myth

example:

denouement

example:

## -dialogue

example:

## -diction

example:

## -direct quote

example: (with an introduction and correct parenthetical documentation)

## -drama

example:

-end rhyme

example:

-ethos

example:

## -fiction ( think “fake”)

example:

## -figurative Language (versus literal language)

example:

## -foil (character)

example:

## -folk tale

example:

-foreshadowing

example:

-fragment vs. sentence

example of fragment (dependent clause)

example of a sentence (independent clause)

## -imagery (five types?)

example:

## -irony:

## situational irony:

example:

## 

## dramatic irony:

example:

## 

## verbal irony:

example:

-elevated language

example:

example of situational irony:

example of dramatic irony :

example of verbal irony:

-genre

example:

hubris:

internal rhyme:

example:

-literary analysis:

-literary letter

example:

-loaded language:

example:

-logos:

example:

-logical fallacy:

example:

## -metaphor (and extended metaphor)

example of a metaphor:

example of an extended metaphor:

## -mood

example:

## -monologue

example:

-motif

example:

## -myth

example:

-MLA format:

What is required for MLA format for most essays?

## -nonfiction (not fake)

example:

-onomatopoeia

example:

## -oral tradition

example:

## -oxymoron

example:

## -paradox

example:

## -parallelism (parallel structure)

example:

## -paraphrase

example:

-How is this different from a direct quote?

-Does a paraphrase required parenthetical documentation?

-parenthetical documentation for *poetry*

example:

-parenthetical documentation for *prose*

example:

-How is the citation different for parenthetical documentation versus the Works Cited?

-pathos

example:

## -plagiarism

## -personification

example:

## -persuasion

example:

What is/are the purpose(s) of persuasion?

## -playwright

example:

## - plot

-plot diagram: What is the order of events? It might be helpful to draw it out.

point of view (Know all 4 types):

(no example needed)

\*Which POV should you write in for a research paper?

## -primary source

example:

## -protagonist

example:

## -repetition

example:

## -rhetoric

example:

## -rhetorical question

example:

run-on (sentence):

example:

How do you fix a run-on sentence?

## -satire

example:

## -scene

example:

-scholarly secondary source

example:

-example of a how to use a semicolon:

## -setting

example:

## -simile

example:

## -soliloquy

example:

## -stage directions

example:

What are some of the purposes of stage directions?

## -structure

example:

## -style

example:

-syntax

## -symbolism

example:

-thesis:

In an introduction, where does a thesis belong?

## -tragedy

example:

-tragic flaw

example:

## -tragic hero

example:

## -theme

example:

## -tone

example:

What is the difference between tone and mood?

## -Trickster Tale

example:

understatement:

example:

-Works Cited:

(Think: Do you know how it is supposed to be formatted? Review here: <http://serverenglish.weebly.com/mla-works-cited.html>)