**9th Grade Literature & Composition B. English Exam Spring 2015 Study Guide**

Please understand that all finals count **20%** of your final grade. Finals are **cumulative**, meaning they are collective and cover material from the entire semester. For more in depth information about what we did this semester, please visit my website: [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!* <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! (Review notes for these works are posted to my website.)
* 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, etc.
* *Romeo & Juliet* (a play by William Shakespeare) <https://quizlet.com/subject/romeo-and-juliet/>
* *To Kill A Mockingbird* (a novel by Harper Lee) <https://quizlet.com/subject/to-kill-a-mockingbird/>
* SAT vocabulary lists 11-15

**Sample questions:**

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

- What is the difference between tone and mood?

-What is the difference between the poet and the speaker/persona of a work?

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

-Who is William Shakespeare? What did he accomplish in his career?

-What is a sonnet?

-What happened during the Scottsboro Trials? How do these trials relate to *TKAM*?

***Literary terms to know:***active voice:

example of active voice:

passive voice:

example of passive voice:

Which “voice” is correct for writing purposes?

-action verb

example:

-linking verb:

example:

Which is better to use in your writing?

 alliteration:

example:

allusion:

example:

 antagonist:

example:

archetype:

example:

blind quote:

example:

-How do you fix a blind quote?

## -characterization:

## -direct characterization:

example of direct characterization:

What is the difference between direct and indirect characterization?

climax:

example:

comma splice:

example:

How do you fix a comma splice?

common noun:

example of a common noun:

proper noun:

example of a proper noun:

comedy:

example:

conflict (internal and external) :

example of internal conflict:

example of external conflict:

contraction:

example of a contraction:

Is it appropriate to use contractions in *formal* writing?

 connotation:

example:

 denotation:

example:

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

denouement:

example:

dependent clause:

example:
independent clause:

example:

Which is considered a “fragment” and which is considered a complete sentence?

diction:

example:

drama:

example:

epic:

example:

epic hero:

example:

Would Odysseus be considered an epic hero? According to the definition, why or why not?

epic poem:

example:

epic simile:

example:

epithet:

example:

exposition:

example:

fable:

example:

falling action:

example:

fiction (think “fake):

example:

figurative language:

examples of figurative language (Name a few.):

What are some of the *purposes?*

flashback:

example:

foil (character):

example:

What are the purposes of having foil characters?

foreshadowing:

example:

hubris:

example:

imagery (all five kinds):

example:

## -irony:

## situational irony:

 example:

##

## dramatic irony:

 example:

##

## verbal irony:

example:

mood:

example:

What is the difference between tone and mood?

metaphor:

extended metaphor:

example of a metaphor:

example of an extended metaphor:

myth:

example:

nonfiction (think “not fake”):

example:

novel:

example:

oxymoron:

example:

paradox:

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 (an “in-text” citation) versus the Works Cited?

34. personification

example:

-plagiarism:

What are some ways to avoid plagiarism?

plot:

example:

point of view (Know all 4 types):

(no example needed)

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

protagonist:

example:

pun:

example:

resolution:

example:

rising action:

example:

run-on (sentence):

example:

How do you fix a run-on sentence?

When is it appropriate to use a semicolon?

setting: (Hint: What *two* things make up the setting to a story?)

example:

simile:

example:

soliloquy:

example:

sonnet:

example:

stage directions:

example:

suspense:

example:

symbol:

example:

thesis:

What should be included in a thesis statement? Where should it be located/written in your introduction?

tone:

example:

tragedy:

example:

theme:

example:

tragic hero:

example:

tragic flaw:

example:

understatement:

example:

-Works Cited:

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

-How should a paper be set up in MLA? What are *all* the requirements?