

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

- 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:

1. situational irony:

example:

2. dramatic irony:

example:

3. 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 require 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>)