

English I-A

Quarter #2 Study Guide

The test will be based off of the quarterly objectives that we have been working on this quarter. Some of the test is skill based – meaning that you can't really study.

Objective #1: Reading comprehension: There will be a reading passage that will be followed by comprehension questions.

Objective #2: Organization of essays. You just finished writing your last essay for the semester; however, there will be a section on the test that will draw on your knowledge of an essay's organization. For example, How is a five-paragraph composition formatted? The Introduction, the three-body paragraphs, and the conclusion. Also, you should review the structure of each of these paragraphs.

Objective #3: Vocabulary: The reading passage will also have vocabulary words that are identified and you will guess its definition based on context.

Objective #4: Literary Terms: we have worked with common literary terms all semester. You should have notes – as we have taken them a few different times now as review – on all of the terms. A few reminders – plot, suspense, theme, conflict, foreshadowing, characterization, resolution, the three types of irony, and the narrator and the three types.

Objective #5: use of homonyms: We took several pages of notes on homonyms – consider the most frequently misused: their, there, and they're for instance.

Objective #6: Pronoun usage – including case and agreement. We have worked all quarter on this skill. Remember the indefinite pronouns – the subject vs. object pronouns – the remember to consider the agreement of pronouns.

Example: Every one of the cheerleaders feels exhausted after the performance.

After looking at this sentence, you should have noticed a few different things.

- First, there are prepositional phrases that you should eliminate. *of the dancers after the performance for two straight hours*
- Second, One is the subject – it is singular, so the verb feels is correct. You would say, One feels... NOT, One feel...

Objective #7: Transitions: we worked all semester on these, so you should know which transitions to use in terms of logic.

Example: Sarah got a detention because she was late to school. (This is logical)

Paul reminded John of the test; therefore, John still flunked. (This is not logical)

For this sentence it should read: Paul reminded John of the test; however, John still flunked.