

Name: _____ Period: ____ Date: _____

Vocabulary to know for the Final Exam

Gratitude -

Disregard-

Grim-

Marshes-

Lacking-

Essentials-

Morals-

Sympathy -

Interloper-

Consistency-

Infrequent-

Feud-

Timid-

Pity -

Poaching-

Languor-

Gabble-

Carpathian-

Acquiesced-

Poaching affrays-

Roebuck-

Hearth-

Pinioned-

Pestilential-

Review Questions

1. Who is a speaker in a story or poem? What is the difference between the speaker and the author?
2. What is a symbol? Write/draw an example of one
3. What is a shift? What is one example of a word that signifies a shift in a poem?
4. What is conflict? What are the two types of conflict? Give three examples of conflict (*Person vs. ___)
5. What is characterization? Name the two types of characterization.
6. What is theme?
7. What is the resolution of a story?
8. What is tone?
9. What are the three types of irony, and what does each mean?
10. How do you cite information in a TEAS paragraph?
11. What is the difference between a citation and supporting evidence?
12. Where do you find a topic sentence or a claim sentence?
13. What does each letter in TEAS stand for? What is the thesis statement formula?
 1. T-
 2. E-
 3. A-
 4. S-

English 1 Semester 1 Final Exam Study Guide 2016

Part I. Reading Comprehension and Analysis: Poetry

Directions: Read the poem “Sympathy” by Paul Laurence Dunbar. Select the best answer to each question or statement.

“Sympathy” by Paul Laurence Dunbar

I know what the caged bird feels, alas!
When the sun is bright on the upland slopes;
When the wind stirs soft through the springing grass,
And the river flows like a stream of glass;
5 When the first bird sings and the first bud opes,
And the faint perfume from its chalice steals—
I know what the caged bird feels!

I know why the caged bird beats his wing
Till its blood is red on the cruel bars;
For he must fly back to his perch and cling
10 When he fain would be on the bough a-swing;
And a pain still throbs in the old, old scars
And they pulse again with a keener sting—
I know why he beats his wing!

I know why the caged bird sings, ah me,
15 When his wing is bruised and his bosom sore,—
When he beats his bars and he would be free;
It is not a carol of joy or glee,
But a prayer that he sends from his heart’s deep core,
But a plea, that upward to Heaven he flings—
20 I know why the caged bird sings!

- The speaker of the poem is someone who has
 - owned birds.
 - possibly been in a position where freedom was lacking.
 - never desired to be independent.
 - definitely been in jail.
- What does the cage bird “beat[ing] his wing” in **line 7 and 13** represent?
 - It represents the struggles presented by independence.
 - It represents connections that people should have in order to maintain a meaningful relationship.
 - It represents someone fighting to gain freedom.
 - It represents morals that make us good people.
- What does the caged bird symbolize?
 - The caged bird represents a person who is oppressed by society which prevents him/her from fulfilling his/her dreams.
 - The caged bird represents a person who is hopeless and complacent.
 - The caged bird represents a person who is dependent on help from others in order to get what they desire.
 - The caged bird represents a person who is isolated from society by choice due to fear of the unknown.
- Why does the poet use the word “but” in **lines 18 and 19**?
 - The poet uses the word “but” to signal the reader that a shift or change is coming.
 - The poet uses the word “but” to show similarities between ideas.
 - The poet uses the word “but” to describe the speaker’s thoughts.
 - The poet uses the word “but” to convey emotion for the reader.
- In **lines 9-10**, what does the speaker mean when he says
“For he must fly back to his perch and cling
When he fain would be on the bough a-swing”
 - The bird stays in the cage, but he’d rather be on a swinging tree branch.
 - The bird stays in the cage because he is afraid of the wind.
 - The bird stays in the cage because he is too injured to try to escape.
 - The bird stays in the cage because he likes it more than he likes being outside.
- Which lines from the poem best support the theme: *Be persistent and hopeful when striving to obtain goals, even if life is full of seemingly insurmountable obstacles*?
 - lines 2-3
 - lines 6-7
 - lines 12-13
 - lines 16-17

7. Sympathy is feeling of pity and sorrow for someone else's misfortune and an understanding between people who share a common feeling. Based on this definition, which of the following best explains the poem's title "Sympathy"?
- The speaker pities the bird because of his injuries.
 - The speaker shares the bird's desire for freedom.
 - The speaker criticizes the bird's reasons for singing.
 - The bird and the speaker have a common love of singing.

Part II. Reading Comprehension and Analysis: Short Story

Directions: Read the short story "Blues Ain't No Mockin Bird" by Toni Cade Bambara (p.351-358 of your textbook). Select the best answer to each question or statement.

8. What does Granny's ladle represent?
- It is symbolic of her adaptability
 - It is symbolic of her cooking skills
 - It is symbolic of her stirring up drama
 - It is symbolic of her anger
9. Starting on the **bottom of p.352 continuing through p.353**, why does the narrator tell the story about the man on the bridge?
- Showing that Granny always has something to say.
 - Proving that Granny stopped the man from jumping.
 - She was bored and just wanted to tell stories.
 - Showing the close relationship Tyrone, Terry, Cathy and the narrator have.
10. After re-reading the **bottom of p.352 and top of p. 353**, which of the following best describes Granny's attitude toward the photographer?
- She has contempt and disgust for him.
 - She has envy and awe for him.
 - She has sympathy and pity for him.
 - She has pride and gratitude for him.
11. As it is used in the **1st paragraph of p.354**, the word "**barged**" most likely means
- Hesitate
 - Idleness
 - Walk
 - Shove
12. After re-reading the **top of p.355**, which of the following best describes Tyrone and Terry's attitude toward Goldilocks (the common fairytale on which Cathy is basing her story on p.354)?
- They are mesmerized that she barged into someone's house and broke their furniture.
 - They are bewildered that she barged into someone's house and broke their furniture.
 - They are upset that she barged into someone's house and broke their furniture.
 - They are hopeful that she barged into someone's house and broke their furniture.
13. As it is used in **2nd paragraph on p.356**, the word "**formality**" most likely means
- procedure
 - inability
 - informality
 - casualness
14. What conclusion can be made when "Granddaddy's other hand flies up like a sudden and gentle bird, slaps down fast on top of the camera and lifts off like it was a calabash cut for sharing" (**4th paragraph on p.357**)?
- The cameramen will fight back with Granddaddy and the fight will continue.
 - The fight will be caught on camera and Granddaddy's family will be made fun of.
 - The cameramen will feel threatened, get their things and leave.
 - Granddaddy will get arrested for violence and destruction of property.
15. Three of the following lines reveal that Granny is tough. Which of the following lines does NOT reveal that Granny is tough?
- "Your mama and I are not related"
 - "She teaches steady with no let up"
 - "We'd like to have a statement from you"
 - "I do indeed" said Granny with no smile"
16. What do the hawks symbolize?
- Cathy and her friends since they like the cameramen
 - Granny and Granddaddy since the intruders have threatened them and they are trying to protect each other
 - The cameramen and Granny's relationship
 - Betrayal of family members since Granddaddy leaves

17. Which of the following best describes the resolution?
- Granddaddy allows the cameramen to stay on the property
 - Granddaddy returns home and breaks the camera
 - Granddaddy never returns, so Granny allows the cameramen to stay
 - Granddaddy and Granny cannot agree about the cameramen's presence
18. In the end of the story, what does the hammer symbolize?
- Destruction
 - Prejudice
 - Protection
 - Peace
19. On the **top of p.358**, what does the phrase, "Granny was hummin now" reveal about her character?
- She has stayed the same because she has always loved humming birds
 - She has changed because she is now okay with the camera men taking pictures
 - She has changed because she feels comfort now that Granddaddy has gotten rid of the cameramen
 - She has changed because she now likes to sing
20. The following word best describes the tone at the end of the story:
- Jovial.
 - Grim.
 - Judgmental.
 - Hopeful.
21. Which of the following lines best supports the theme: *stereotyping has negative affects*?
- "They're makin movie pictures," sang out Terry
 - "Maybe there's something you want to say for the film. I see you grow your own vegetables," he smiled real nice. "If more folks did that, see, there'd be no need-"
 - "Smilin man got his notebook out a chewed-up pencil"
 - "Get them persons out of my flower bed, Mister Cain"
22. Stories can have more than one theme. Which of the following could be a theme of the story "Blues Ain't No Mockin Bird"?
- People have a responsibility to be considerate of other people's feelings and beliefs.
 - Since no one can truly own land, everyone has the right to do whatever they want wherever they want.
 - Women are stronger on their own than they are with family support.
 - The media has a social obligation to shed light on the plight of Americans.
23. How does the short story "Blues Ain't No Mockin Bird" connect to the poem "Sympathy"? What do they have in common? Compare the characters, conflicts, or themes of the texts in order to develop your response. Provide multiple reasons and examples.

Part III. Reading Synthesis and Analysis: Short Story and Poetry

Directions: Compare and contrast "My Name" and "Phenomenal Woman", then select the best answer to each question or statement.

"My Name" from *The House On Mango Street*, by Sandra Cisneros

In English my names means hope. In Spanish it means too many letters. It means sadness, it means waiting. It is like the number nine. A muddy color. It is the Mexican records my father plays on Sunday mornings when he is shaving, song like sobbing.

It was my great-grandmother's name and now it is mine. She was a horse woman too, born like me in the Chinese year of the horse – which is supposed to be bad luck if you're born female-but I think this is a Chinese lie because the Chinese, like the Mexican, don't like their women strong.

My great-grandmother. I would've liked to have known her, a wild horse of a woman, so wild she wouldn't marry. Until my great-grandfather threw a sack over her head and carried her off. Just like that, as if she were a fancy chandelier. That's the way he did it.

And the story goes she never forgave him. She looked out the window her whole life, the way so many women sit their sadness on an elbow. I wonder if she made the best with what she got or was she sorry because she couldn't be all the things she wanted to be. Esperanza. I have inherited her name, but don't want to inherit her place by the window.

At school they say my name funny as if the syllables were made out of tin and hurt the roof of your mouth. But in Spanish my name is made out of a softer something, like silver, not quite as thick as sister's name-Magdalena-which is uglier than mine. Magdalena who at least can come home and become Nenny. But I am always Esperanza.

I would like to baptize myself under a new name, a name more like the real me, the one nobody sees. Esperanza as Lisandra or Maritza or Zeze the X. Yes. Something like Zeze the X will do.

"Phenomenal Woman" by Maya Angelou

Pretty women wonder where my secret lies.
I'm not cute or built to suit a fashion model's size
But when I start to tell them,
They think I'm telling lies.
I say,
It's in the reach of my arms
The span of my hips,
The stride of my step,
The curl of my lips.
I'm a woman
Phenomenally.
Phenomenal woman,
That's me.

I walk into a room
Just as cool as you please,
And to a man,
The fellows stand or
Fall down on their knees.
Then they swarm around me,
A hive of honey bees.
I say,
It's the fire in my eyes,
And the flash of my teeth,
The swing in my waist,
And the joy in my feet.
I'm a woman
Phenomenally.
Phenomenal woman,
That's me.

Men themselves have wondered
What they see in me.
They try so much
But they can't touch
My inner mystery.
When I try to show them
They say they still can't see.
I say,
It's in the arch of my back,
The sun of my smile,
The ride of my breasts,
The grace of my style.
I'm a woman

Phenomenally.
Phenomenal woman,
That's me.
Now you understand
Just why my head's not bowed.
I don't shout or jump about
Or have to talk real loud.
When you see me passing
It ought to make you proud.
I say,
It's in the click of my heels,
The bend of my hair,
the palm of my hand,
The need of my care,
'Cause I'm a woman
Phenomenally.
Phenomenal woman,
That's me.

24. How is the development of identity similar in the short story “My Name” and the poem “Phenomenal Woman”?
- They both deal with characters who have a complete understanding of their identity.
 - They both deal with characters who are not confident in their own identity.
 - They both deal with characters whose identity is misunderstood by those around them.
 - They both deal with people who identify well with other groups.
25. By the end of both “My Name” and “Phenomenal Woman”, what is the difference in how each character feels about their identity?
- They both decide that they are completely comfortable with their identity.
 - One character is accepting of her identity, while the other character is not.
 - One character feels she relates well to others, while the other character does not.
 - They both decide that they are unhappy with their identity.
26. Based on the evidence in the short story “My Name” and the poem “Phenomenal Woman”, it can be inferred that both writers have ...
- put a great deal of thought into their identity.
 - come to the conclusion that they like who they are.
 - a great deal of friends.
 - put in a large amount of time trying to change their identity
27. How does the short story “My Name” connect to the poem “Phenomenal Woman”? What do they have in common? Compare the characters, conflicts, or themes of the texts in order to develop your response. Provide multiple reasons and examples.

Part IV. Written Expression Application

Directions: Below is the start of a student’s paragraph response in which students were to identify and support the main theme of the short story “The Gift of the Magi”. After reading the portion provided, answer the questions that follow.

In the short story “The Gift of the Magi” O’Henry uses irony to show that people are often willing to sacrifice for the ones they love.¹ Near the climax of the story, after Della agonizes over what to buy Jim for Christmas, she decided to cut her hair and sold it in order to have money to buy Jim a chain for his grandfathers cherished pocket watch.² When Jim comes home from work, she is terrified of what his reaction will be. She begs for him to “be good to me, for it went for you”(O’Henry 265).³ In addition, when Jim sees how anxious she is, he reassures her that he doesn’t “think there is anything in the way of a haircut or a shave or a shampoo that could make me like my girl any less. (O’Henry, pg. 265)”⁴ Not long after this, Jim realizes Della has sold her hair to buy his gift, and she realizes that he’s sold his watch to buy the hair combs she has been longing for.⁵

28. The topic/claim sentence can be found in which of the following sentences?
- sentence 1
 - sentence 2
 - sentence 4
 - sentence 5

29. Identify the error the writer demonstrates in sentence 2.
- The use of the comma
 - Inappropriate transition phrase
 - The use of past tense verbs
 - Inappropriate form of two
30. Keeping in mind the appropriate construction of a paragraph, what belongs directly after sentence 3?
- Concluding statement
 - Supporting evidence #1 with in-text citation
 - Analysis of supporting evidence #1
 - Connecting supporting evidence #1 to claim/topic sentence
31. Sentence 4 in the paragraph accurately uses which of the following
- The format of the in-text citation
 - The use of the lead-in phrase
 - The placement of quotation marks
 - The placement of the period
32. Identify the error the writer demonstrates in sentence 5.
- The use of a contraction
 - The placement of the sentence in the paragraph
 - The use of the transition phrase
 - The use of the pronoun them

English I Semester One Final Exam Review Sheet

Poetry

Speaker
 Symbol
 Paraphrase (line meaning/interpretation)
 Conjunction meaning and use (shift)

Short Story

Supporting details and evidence (direct quotes)
 Inferences
 Conflict
 Characterization (direct, indirect, change)
 Context clues (determine meaning of unknown word)
 Drawing conclusions
 Theme
 Resolution
 Tone
 Multiple word meanings
 Irony

Synthesis:

Theme
 Character
 Inference

Formal Paragraph Revision and Identification of Errors

Parts of a paragraph (extended response format)
 Comma usage
 Transition words/phrases
 Formal language (avoid 1st & 2nd person pronouns & contractions)
 Quote integration (lead in, conventions, analysis, & connection)
 MLA-formatted parenthetical in-text citations

Synthesis: Short Story and Poem

Identify and explain connections between two texts (character, conflict, theme)



***** NOTE: The final exam is worth 20% of your course grade! Be prepared!**

Wednesday. 12/20 - Periods 4,5,6

Thursday 12/21 - Periods 1,2

Friday 12/22 - 3,7