

Name: _____

English II Semester One Final Exam Study Guide

I. Key Facts: Of what does the final exam consist?

Part One: Reading Comprehension and Analysis

- Read a speech
- Answer 10 multiple-choice questions

Part Two: Reading Comprehension and Analysis

- Read two articles
- Answer 17 multiple-choice questions

Part Three: Grammar

- Run-ons
- Fragments
- Subject-verb agreement
- Answer 5 multiple choice questions

Total Questions: 32

Know literary definition of the following terms:

II. Elements of developing an argument

Speaker:

1st person point of view:

3rd person point of view:

Audience:

Why is the audience important when a speaker or writer is trying to convey a message?

Subject:

Purpose:

Claim:

Counterclaim:

Ethos:

Pathos:

Logos:

Bias:

Tone:

Diction:

Imagery:

Details:

Language:

Sentence Structure:

Metaphor

Simile

III. Vocabulary that will help you succeed:

Contrast (As in, “Contrast the two stories...”):

Convey:

Discontent:

Empathy:

Incremental:

Indifferent:

Neutral:

Optimistic:

Parallel (not in the geometry kind of way):

Perspective:

Pessimistic:

Redundant:

Resent:

Revered:

IV. Grammar Review

Run-On and Fragment Review:

- **Sentence**- a sentence is a group of words with a subject and a predicate
- **Subject**- the subject usually tells what the sentence is about
- **Predicate**- the predicate tells about the subject or tells what the subject is doing
- **Example:** The large, brown dog ran quickly down the path.
 Subject: The large, brown dog
 Predicate: ran quickly down the path

What is a run-on sentence?

- A run-on sentence consists of two or more independent clauses with no punctuation or connector (conjunction) between them.
- **Clause**- a part of a sentence which contains its own subject and predicate
- **Independent clause**- a clause that makes sense on its own
- To fix a run-on sentence, separate the clauses with a period, semi-colon, or a conjunction

Examples of run-on sentences:

- We headed off to the game during the rain the rain stopped before we got there.
- Corrected sentence:
 - We headed off to the game during the rain, but the rain stopped before we got there.
 - We headed off to the game during the rain; the rain stopped before we got there.
 - We headed off to the game during the rain. The rain stopped before we got there.

What is a comma splice?

- It is a specific type of run-on sentence.
- A comma splice is when two independent clauses are connected with only a comma.
- A comma splice can be fixed by replacing the comma with either a semi-colon or a period.

Examples of comma splices:

- The student studied very hard, she scored a 100% on the exam.
- Corrected sentence:
 - The student studied very hard; she scored a 100% on the exam.
 - The student studied very hard. She scored a 100% on the exam.

What is a fragment?

- A fragment is a sentence that is missing either a subject or a predicate. It does not make sense because it is an incomplete thought
- To fix a fragment, add either a subject or a predicate

Examples of fragments:

- To score well on the ACT.
- Corrected sentence:
 - My goal for next year is to score well on the ACT.

Subject-Verb Agreement Review:

What is the subject of a sentence?

- The subject of the sentence is what or whom the sentence is about. It is the person, place, thing, or idea that is *doing* or *being* something.

What is a verb?

- A verb shows the action of the subject. It is *what* the subject is doing or being.

What does subject-verb agreement mean?

- Subject-verb agreement means exactly what it says. For a sentence to be grammatically correct, the subject and verb need to *agree*.

Examples of INCORRECT subject-verb agreement:

- He say we need to do our homework.
- The snowstorms of 2011 is record-breaking.
- Either the administrators in this school or the principal are going to have to make a decision.
- The majority of the students is against the new rules.
- My mom or my brothers is going to drive me to the mall.

Examples of CORRECT subject-verb agreement:

- He says we need to do our homework.
- The snowstorms of 2011 are record-breaking.
- Either the administrators in this school or the principal is going to have to make a decision.
- The majority of the students are against the new rules.
- My mom or my brothers are going to drive me to the mall.