

Sharyland ISD Study Guide

English I Semester 1



Student Name: _____

Student ID: _____

English I Part A Credit by Exam Study Guide

Exam structure

- 40 multiple choice questions
- Two reading passages
- Two revising and editing passages

Reading Comprehension

Concept	Explanation/Example	A Question Might Look Like:
Mood	The mood of the story indicates how the reader is supposed to feel based on the setting and atmosphere created by the author.	The mood in the selection is — A depressing B bittersweet C frightening D carefree
Tone	The tone relates to the author's own feelings about the setting, atmosphere, and the characters, and what he/she wants the reader to feel based on those descriptions.	The tone of the passage can best be described as — A blunt and candid B sarcastic and irreverent C light and whimsical D nostalgic and sentimental
Characterization	Characterization involves the make up of a character's personality. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What type of person is the character?• What traits does he/she possess in any given moment?• What drives or motivates the character to act in a specific way?	In paragraph 12, the narrator's father is portrayed as — A ambitious and determined B loving and kind C hardworking yet playful D honest yet insensitive

<p>Conflicts</p>	<p>Internal conflicts are those in which occur inside of a character's mind (man vs. self).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Example: A character might be internally struggling to make a difficult decision. <p>External conflicts are those which occur between a character and an outside force.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Man vs. Man--A conflict with another character • Man vs Nature--A conflict with something that is outside of the person's control. Example: animals, natural disasters (hurricane, blizzard, tornado, tsunami, etc.) • Man vs. Society--A conflict with society's beliefs/ideals (a character speaking out against a societal norm). Examples: racism, gender norms, religious beliefs, environmental issues, etc. It's the <i>one</i> against <i>many</i> conflict. 	<p>What does this quotation reveal about the narrator's internal conflict?</p> <p>A He is displeased with his daughter's rebellious behavior.</p> <p>B He is stunned by how easily children are enticed by the appearance of the apples.</p> <p>C He is uncertain about whether to buy his daughter what she wants.</p> <p>D He is angry that the American apples are being marketed specifically to children.</p>
<p>Irony</p>	<p>Situational irony is the opposite of what one expects to happen.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Example: One wouldn't expect for a dentist to have crooked and rotten teeth. <p>Verbal irony is when the character says the opposite of what he/she means (sarcasm).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Example: A teacher exclaims, "I just love it when I'm interrupted." <p>Dramatic irony is when the reader and/or audience knows more than the character.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Example: The audience is aware that the character's best friend has betrayed him; however, the character thinks he has been loyal. 	<p>The grandfather's reaction is ironic because--</p> <p>A it shows that his act of charity is helping him during his own time of need.</p> <p>B it shows that each object in his collection is worth more than he initially thought.</p> <p>C it brings closure to the problem he faces as a result of political change in his country.</p> <p>D it illuminates the reason he treasures something of little monetary value.</p>

Imagery	<p>Imagery is rich description involving the senses (smell, touch, taste, sight, and hearing)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Example: <i>From E. B. White's "Once More to the Lake"</i>: "When the others went swimming my son said he was going in, too. He pulled his dripping trunks from the line where they had hung all through the shower and wrung them out. Languidly, and with no thought of going in, I watched him, his hard little body, skinny and bare, saw him wince slightly as he pulled up around his vitals the small, soggy, icy garment. As he buckled the swollen belt, suddenly my groin felt the chill of death." 	<p>The author uses imagery in paragraph 2 to convey—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A the relationship between father and son is strained B the hot weather has put the father in a foul mood C the heat of the summer is taking a toll on the crops D the weather has allowed the father and son to put their differences aside and work together.
Symbolism	<p>Symbolism typically involves an object that represents a much deeper meaning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Example: In times of war, when raised, a white flag symbolizes making peace with the enemy. 	<p>The figurative language in paragraph 2 suggests that for the narrator the boxwood bushes are a symbol of —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A hope B isolation C independence D security
Setting	<p>Setting involves the What is the role of place and time in which the story occurs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How is it important? What is it supposed to help you understand? How is it supposed to make you feel? 	<p>In paragraph 1, the setting is described as—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A a densely populated island B a yacht C a well-equipped mansion D a deserted ship
Point of View	<p>Point of view is the perspective in which the story is told. First person--The narrator is telling the story from his/her perspective and uses the pronouns <i>I, we, our, us</i>, etc.</p>	<p>Which sentence best describes how the author uses point of view in the selection?</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second person--This involves the use of the pronoun <i>you</i>. <i>Note:</i> It is rarely used in literature and is seen more in pamphlets, brochures, instruction manuals. • Third person limited--The narrator of the story focuses on the thoughts and feelings of <i>one</i> character throughout and uses the pronoun <i>he, she, and it</i>. The reader, in this case, does not know how the other characters feel. • Third person omniscient--The narrator of the story communicates the thoughts and feelings of <i>all</i> characters and uses the pronouns <i>he, she, it, they, them</i>. <p><i>Consider this when reading:</i> How does the point of view help the narrator interpret events in the story?</p>	<p>A The author uses a third-person narrative to help the reader understand what motivates the protagonist to stand his ground and meet a deadly threat.</p> <p>B The author uses an unreliable first-person narrator to suggest that the protagonist exaggerates the dangers.</p> <p>C The author uses a first-person narrative to help the reader identify with the thoughts and feelings of a protagonist under extreme stress.</p> <p>D The author uses an omniscient narrator to create suspense by revealing the existence of a threat to a naive, vulnerable protagonist.</p>
<p>Plot</p>	<p>Plot is the series of events that make up a story. This involves the exposition (setting), inciting incident (the start of a conflict), rising action (suspense is built), climax (the turning point), falling action (winding down), and resolution (the end).</p>	<p>When the protagonist kicks the pebble it affects the plot by—</p> <p>A introducing the protagonist of the story</p> <p>B introducing a conflict in the story</p> <p>C introducing suspense in the story</p> <p>D introducing comic relief during a tense moment</p>

Revising and Editing

Concept	Explanation/Example	Sample Question
Types of Sentences	<p>A declarative sentence makes a statement (gives information).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I enjoy brisk walks in the park. <p>An interrogative sentence asks a question.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are some of your thoughts on today’s lesson? <p>An imperative sentence makes a command.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not go into this exam without studying. <p>An exclamatory sentence expresses strong emotion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is so good to see you! 	<p>What is the best way to transform sentence 14 into a declarative sentence?</p> <p>A Did you prepare the spare bedroom for our guests?</p> <p>B Prepare the spare bedroom for our guests.</p> <p>C He prepared the spare bedroom for our guests.</p> <p>D He prepared the spare bedroom for you!</p>
Comma Rules	<p>Use commas to separate items in a list or series</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The owner knew that his employees deserved good benefits, decent wages, and a secure place to work. <p>Use a comma to join two sentences together with a coordinating conjunction (FANBOYS—for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exam will be length, but I know I will do well if I study. <p>Use a comma to set off introductory clauses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unfortunately, I don’t have any idea how long the process will take. If you come to class late, you must get a tardy slip. <p>Use a comma to separate extra or clarifying information in a sentence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Navarro, my science teacher, gave us a lot of homework today. I understand why the rules are in place, though a bit ridiculous. <p>When punctuating an address, be sure to separate the city and state with a comma.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Example: Jasmine Villarreal 2313 Juniper Ave Mission, TX 78573 	<p>Which of the following is the correct way to punctuate sentence 15?</p> <p>A Instead of giving me the benefit of the doubt he called me a liar.</p> <p>B He called me a liar, instead of giving me the benefit of the doubt.</p> <p>C Instead of giving me the benefit of the doubt, he called me a liar.</p> <p>D Instead, of giving me the benefit of the doubt, he called me a liar.</p>

Concept	Explanation/Example	Sample Question
Semicolon Usage	<p>Use a semicolon to combine two sentences that relate to one another.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exam will be lengthy; I'll likely be finished in three hours. <p>Use a semicolon and a comma to combine two related sentences with a transition (however, therefore, similarly, etc).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exam will be lengthy; however, I think I can finish it in time. 	<p>What is the most effective way to combine sentences 2 and 3?</p> <p>A I didn't want to go to the party but I'm glad I went. B I didn't want to go to the party; but I'm glad I went. C I didn't want to go to the party however, I'm glad I went. D I didn't want to go to the party; however, I'm glad I went.</p>
Improving word choice	<p>Decide which word or phrase may be a better fit than the existing word. This improves the sentence by providing stronger, clearer, or more appropriate vocabulary. Examine the overall tone of the selections provided to determine what is appropriate. If the selection is meant to be formal, then slang words and informal language should be replaced.</p>	<p>Which is the best replacement for the word <i>very</i> in sentence 9?</p> <p>A abundant B exceptionally C miniscule D a lot</p>

Capitalization rules

Names	
Capitalize the names of specific people: <i>Ryan Seacrest, Elvis Presley, Mariah Carrey</i> Capitalize names of relatives if used as part of their name: <i>Uncle Chris, Auntie Linda</i> Capitalize names of relatives if used as proper noun: <i>I went to the mall with Mom.</i> Capitalize titles that precede nouns: <i>President Eisenhower, Roosevelt High School, Lynn's Lumber Company</i>	
Quotations	Companies, brands, and businesses
Capitalize the first word of a quote, even if it is in the middle of a sentence: <i>Carrie yelled, "It is time to go!"</i>	Capitalize names of companies or brands: <i>Dodge, Burger King, Fantasyland Skate Center</i>
Directions	Books, movies, songs
Capitalize directions when they are used to indicate a section of a country: <i>Carrie and her family moved to the South.</i> DO NOT capitalize when used as a compass direction: <i>We should drive 10 miles east from the train station.</i>	Capitalize major words within a title of a novel, movie, and song titles: <i>Romeo and Juliet, "I Will Survive"</i>
Days, months, holidays, seasons	Adjectives
Capitalize days of the week, months, and holidays: <i>Thursday, November, Christmas</i> DO NOT capitalize seasons: <i>I go snowboarding in the winter.</i>	Capitalize adjectives that are derived from proper nouns: <i>I love Italian cookies.</i>
Countries, languages, nationalities	In sentences
Capitalize the names of specific countries, languages, or nationalities: <i>Spanish, Germany, Chinese</i>	Always capitalize the first word of a sentence: <i>Give peace a chance.</i>

Active vs passive voice

When the subject of a sentence performs the verb's action, we say that the sentence is in the active voice. Sentences in the active voice have a strong, direct, and clear tone and is the preferred method of writing.

- The cashier counted the money.
- The student diligently completed the work.

A sentence is in the passive voice, on the other hand, when the subject is acted on by the verb.

- The money is counted by the cashier.
- The work is completed diligently by the student.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

A Change *Susan B Smith* to Susan b. Smith

B Change *Leslie Smith* to Leslie smith

C Change *Delvine police academy* to Delvine Police Academy

D Change *police academy* to Police Academy

What is the most effective means of revising sentence 11 to eliminate passive voice?

A The theatre was opened by her in the 1960s.

B She opened the theatre in the 1960s.

C The theatre, opened by her in the 1960s, was legendary.

D Opened in the 1960s, her theatre was legendary.