ELA Exam: Review Questions

1. What is the mood of a story?
2. How is imagery connected to mood?
3. What is the general definition of setting?
4. How does setting influence characters?
5. How can setting create conflict?
6. How can setting be symbolic?
7. What are some ways to determine the setting when it is not specifically stated?
8. What is the difference between an argumentation essay and an informational essay?
9. What is a claim?
10. What are citations used for?
11. What is the difference between evidence and the citation?
12. What are the 3 main categories of genre?
13. What is the difference between fiction and non fiction?
14. What are the 6 sub genres of fiction?
15. What are the 6 types of traditional literature?
16. Describe the fantasy sub genre of fiction
17. Describe the mystery sub genre of fiction
18. Describe the historical fiction sub genre of fiction
19. Describe the science fiction sub genre of fiction
20. What is the difference between fantasy and science fiction?
21. Describe the historical fiction sub genre of fiction
22. What is the difference between realistic fiction and historical fiction?
23. Describe non-fiction
24. What is the difference between a biography and an autobiography?
25. What is informational text?
26. What is poetry?
27. What are the rules about punctuation?
28. What are the rules you must follow about capitalization?
29. When you use evidence from a text, how do you give credit to the author?
30. What is an annotation?
31. How can you use cultural references to determine the setting of a story?
32. What is a coordinating conjunction?
33. What are the coordinating conjunctions?
34. What is the difference between prose and verse?
35. What are some examples of informational texts?
36. Describe an argumentation essay
37. Define theme

**ELA Study Guide – Exam is Wednesday, December 14th, 2016!**

**Mood-The feeling of a story, the atmosphere that is created**

* **Writers use imagery *( details with the 5 senses*) and setting details to create the mood**
* **It affects your emotional reaction to characters and events**
* ***Examples: bleak, eerie, cheerful, mysterious, hopeful, spooky, fun***

**Setting- environment of the story, where and when it takes place**

**It can…**

* **influence characters: *by determining living conditions and jobs, shaping their personalities, dreams and values***
* **create conflicts: *by exposing characters to dangerous weather, making them endure a difficult time period***
* **serve as a symbol: *by representing an important idea, or representing a character’s hopes, future or predicament***

**Setting is the time AND place a story occurs.**

 **Example: 19th century, in London, England (setting of the Great Stink)**

 **Example: Beyond the year 2000, dystopian North America (The Hunger Games)**

 **Example: Modern day, Indianapolis, Indiana - USA (The Fault in Our Stars)**

**What about when it’s hard to tell?**

**When setting is not stated specifically, use “markers” to figure out estimates for when the story occurs.**

* **modern technology = modern times**
* **If the technology we don’t have = futuristic**
	+ **Near future = will be our technology soon**
	+ **Distant future = when they have advanced technology**
* **If they have villages instead of cities, it might be pre-1700s**
* **Drive carriages instead of cars, travel in boats not planes = pre 1900s**

**Cultural references: When the story includes the names of athletes, musicians, actors or trends, you can tell when it might be based on when those people and things were popular. Example: if the characters go to a Beatles concert, it would be the 1960s or 70s. Example: If they use a smartphone, it’s after 2005.**

**Look for descriptions about the weather and lifestyle**

* **Do the characters live in a cold climate? (snow, mountains, wear warm clothing)**
* **Do they live in a warm climate?**

**Do they live in a big city? Small town? A village? On a spaceship?**

**City: travels by public transportation or taxi or walks**

**Small town: Everyone knows everyone in the community**

**Village: Characters are workers, farmers etc. don’t travel far.**

**Fantasy/ other worlds - people live in technology based environments**

**STUDY GUIDE: What will be on the test?**

Punctuation: All sentences must end with the correct punctuation such as period, exclamation marks and question marks.

Capitalization: Every sentence must begin with a capital letter. All proper nouns must be capitalized. There should be NO RANDOM capital letters in the MIDDLE of words!

Citations: When using evidence from the text, be able to cite (identify and give credit to) the source!

Evidence: Be able to read a passage and use evidence to support your answer

Quotations: How do you correctly quote another author’s words?

How do you determine genre?

How do you determine setting?

What is an Argumentation Essay?

Commas: Be able to add commas to sentences where they are needed and remove commas from sentences they do not belong in

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**GENRE**

**Determining Genre**

There are three main categories: 1. Fiction 2. Non-Fiction 3. Poetry

**Fiction: Settings, characters or plots that come from the author’s imagination**

1.     Traditional Literature 2.     Fantasy

3.     Mystery 4.     Historical Fiction

5.     Science Fiction 6.     Realistic Fiction

1. **Traditional Literature:** Stories that are passed down through history from different cultures

     Folktales

     Legends

     Fables

     Fairy tales

     Tall tales

     Myths

2. **Fantasy:** A story with impossible elements.     Examples: Talking animals, magical powers

3. **Mystery:** a suspenseful story about a puzzling event that is not solved until the end of the story

4. **Historical Fiction:** Takes place in a particular time period in the past. The setting is often real but the author imagined the characters.

**5. Science Fiction:** A type of fantasy that uses science & technology. Ex: time machines & space travel

6. **Realistic Fiction:** made up characters but the stories could happen in real life

Non-Fiction: Texts based on factual information & true accounts

There are 3 types

1.     Autobiography

2.     Biography

3.     Informational text

**Autobiography:** the story of a real person’s life that is written by that person

**Biography**: the story of a real person’s life written by another person

**Informational:** Texts that provide facts about a variety of topics. For example, books about sports, animals, science, history, careers, travel and outer space

**Poetry:** verse written to create a response of thought and feeling from the reader (often using rhythm and rhyme

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**COMMAS**

**#1: Combine two strong clauses joined with a coordinating conjunction.**

Example: *School is still in session for another nine weeks****, so*** *you better try to learn all you can.*

Define Clauses:  A group of words that contains a subject and a predicate Example: Some students like to play sports, but others prefer to play music.

Define Coordinating Conjunction: joins words or word groups that are used the same way Ex: and, but, or, for, so, yet, nor Example: I like chocolate and mint, so I combined both flavors

**Use #2: Separate items in a series.**

Example: *We are going waterskiing, swimming, and snorkeling.*

**Use #3: Set off introductory phrases or clauses.**

Example: *To raise enough money in time, Mary sold all of her personal belongings.*

Define Introductory phrases: They introduce the main idea and are separate from the subject and verb

**Use #4: Set off one or more words that interrupt the flow of thought in a sentence.**

Example: Justin, who lives down the street from me, is going to be at the party also.

**Use #5: Separate two or more adjectives that modify the same noun, if you can substitute the word and for the comma.** Example: *She is a beautiful, intelligent girl.*

**Use #6: Separate two clauses if a dependent marker is used to start the sentence.**

Example: *If you want to get good grades, you need to do your homework.*

Define dependent marker: a word added to the beginning of an independent clause that makes it into a dependent clause.

after, although, as, as if, because, before, even f, even though, in order to, since, though, unless, until, whatever, when, whenever, whether, and while.

**Use #7: Set off direct quotes.** Example: *Kevin said, "I'm so hungry!"*

**Define direct quote**: The exact words of an author or speaker Example: J.K. Rowling said, “Words are our most inexhaustible source of magic” **Define indirect quote**:  paraphrase of someone else’s words, not exact Example: Mrs. Perkins said that she loves the Harry Potter books What is the difference?

**Use #8: Set off introductory words.**

Example: *In conclusion, the 2020 Olympics should be held in Chicago.*

**Use #9:**

**Set off years in full dates, titles in names, and regions.**

Example: *January 2nd, 1996, Bill Clinton, President of the U.S.A., paid a visit to Chicago, Illinois.*

**Use #10: Set off names in direct address.**

Example: *Would you please be quiet, Lupe?*

Who was directly addressed? Lupe.

Theme: The message or lesson the author wants you to learn from the story