Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **UNIT 1 ELA TEST DATE: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29TH**

**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

**The definitions you need to learn**

**Congratulate:** give someone good wishes when something special or pleasant has happened to them.

**Appreciate:** to recognize the full worth of something

**Annotate:** add notes to (a text or diagram) giving explanation or comment.

**Maybe** perhaps or possibly

**Sincerely** genuine, sincere

**Truly** in a truthful, honest way

**Technology** machinery and equipment developed from the application of scientific knowledge.

**Grammar:** the study of words and structure, and the correct use in sentences

**Definitely** without a doubt

**Probably** almost certain

**Opinion** a view or judgment formed about something, not necessarily based on fact or knowledge.

SETTING

Setting is the time AND place a story occurs.

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

Makers or clues to use when it’s hard to tell: 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.

How to tell the location: 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?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**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

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**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.