**100 Question Editable English Pre-Test/Final Exam with Study Guide and Answer Key**

Hello, and thank you for purchasing this download. In this 20 page download, you will find 2 versions of a 100 question test that spans a variety of ELA content areas, a matching student study guide that prepares them for the test, and an answer key.

Initially, this test was developed for an ESL English 9 class as a final exam. However, it can be modified to properly assess students in 7-10 grade. This test can be used as a pretest or as a final exam. I purposefully kept this download an editable document so that it can help you in your classroom. Please use it in its entirety, or use the test as a starting ground for a test more suited for your class’ needs.

This test includes questions on a variety of English content skills including:

* Literary terms (matching and multiple choice)
* Writing applications (letter writing and essay writing)
* Grammar (sentence combining, subject and predicate, pronoun and antecedent, and more)
* Figurative language
* MLA format

Once again, thank you for purchasing this download. Please leave feedback if you have an extra moment. Providing feedback for paid items earns you credit toward future TpT purchases.

Thank you,

The Daring English Teacher

[TheDaringEnglishTeacher@gmail.com](mailto:TheDaringEnglishTeacher@gmail.com)

**Table of Contents**

Questions 1-27 (Literary Terms Matching) pg. 3

Questions 28-35 (Literary Terms Multiple Choice) pg. 4

Questions 36-45 (Writing Applications) pg. 5

Questions 46-55 (Grammar) pg. 6

Questions 56-63 (Grammar) pg. 7

Questions 64-75 (Grammar) pg. 8

Questions 76-100 (Figurative Language and MLA Format) pg. 9

Comprehensive Student Study Guide pg. 10

Answer Key pg. 11

\*Version 2 pg. 12-20

**\*Updated March 13, 2016**

**(Class and Test Title)**

**Part I: Literary Terms Matching**

*Directions:* You have learned the following literary terms this semester. Match up the literary term with its correct definition. If the answer is AB, or another option with two letters, mark both of the answers clearly.

**Terms**

1. Point of view 2. Suspense 3. Conflict

4. Macabre 5. Romanticism 6. Epic poem

7. Characterization 8. Theme 9. Mood

10. Direct characterization 11. Epic hero 12. Round character

13. Flat character 14. Plot 15. Indirect characterization

**Definitions**

A. The prevailing atmosphere or feeling in the story

B. The struggle between opposing forces

C. A character that does not experience conflicts and does not grow or change through the story

D. A character that is larger than life

E. The perspective from which the story is told

AB. The author reveals a character’s attributes through his/her actions, dialogue, and interactions with others

AC. The feeling of uncertainty or anxiety about the outcome of certain actions

AD. A thought or idea the author presents to the reader that may be deep or moralistic

AE. The quality of having a grim or ghastly atmosphere

BC. The author reveals a character’s attributes by stating them directly

BD. The way the author presents the character to the audience

BE. The events that make up a story

CD. A lengthy, narrative poem

CE. A literary movement that placed an emphasis on trepidation and awe

DE. A central character that experiences conflict and changes and grows through the story

**Terms**

16. Exposition 17. Rising action 18. Climax

19. Falling action 20. Resolution 21. Irony

22. Utopia 23. Objective POV 24. 1st person POV

25. 3rd person POV 26. Omniscient POV 27. Limited Omniscient POV

**Definitions**

A. A perspective where the narrator knows everything about every character

B. The highest point in the story

C. Conflicts are introduced to the story

D. The expected outcome differs from the actual outcome

E. The narrator is telling the story, but is not included in the story

AB. The characters and setting are introduced to the audience

AC. The narrator tells the story without interjecting any information about the characters’ thoughts or feelings

AD. A perspective where the narrator knows everything about only one character

AE. An imaginary place with ideal political and social conditions

BC. The conclusion of a story where conflicts are typically defused

BD. A perspective where the narrator is telling the story and is also a character in the story

BE. Conflicts are beginning to be resolved; the story is wrapping up its loose ends

**Part II: Literary Terms Multiple Choice**

*Directions*: Select the best answer for each question

28. Foreshadowing is one literary technique that authors use to build…

A. Theme B. Macabre

C. Suspense D. Conflict

29. The main struggle of the story is called the…

A. mood B. conflict

C. theme D. suspense

30. Romanticism is a literary movement that started where?

A. 18th century, US B. 19th century, US

C. 18th century, Europe D. 19th century, Europe

31. Edgar Allan Poe is famous for his stories that contain which stylistic element?

A. Macabre B. Utopia

C. Theme D. Dystopia

32. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ happens when the audience knows something that the characters do not know.

A. Irony of situation B. Surprise

C. Dramatic irony D. Suspense

33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ happens when someone says something other than what they mean.

A. Irony of situation B. Surprise

C. Suspense D. Verbal irony

34. With \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the author relies on actions and dialogue to enhance the character.

A. Direct characterization B. Conflict

C. Suspense D. Indirect characterization

35. Science fiction can be described as…

A. A genre classified by trepidation, horror, awe, and suspense

B. A genre classified by futuristic travel, life on other planets, and technological advances

C. A genre classified by chivalry, knightly-tales, and daring quests

D. A genre of fiction classified by events and characters that could really exist in society

**Part III: Writing Applications – Multiple Choice**

*Directions* – Select the best answer for each question

36. When writing a formal letter, what is the first thing that the writer needs to include?

A. Date B. Return Address

C. Recipient Address D. Salutation

37. Why is it important for the writer to include the date that the formal letter was written?

A. It might get lost in the mail

B. So that the recipient knows when the letter was written

C. So that the recipient can reply in a timely manner

D. All of the above

38. In a formal letter, what comes directly after the body of the letter?

A. The signature B. The closing

C. The salutation D. The writer’s name

39. When writing a formal letter, what are three important things to keep in mind?

A. Purpose, audience, tone B. Purpose, audience, mood

C. Purpose, tone, ideas D. Tone, ideas, audience

40. When writing a formal letter or essay, why can you not include contractions?

A. It does not sound right B. It is not considered formal writing

C. It does not look good D. Mrs. Schneider does not like them

41. What three elements must be included in every single introductory paragraph of an essay?

A. Hook, ideas, thesis B. Hook, ideas, background info sentence

C. Hook, background info, thesis C. Hook, background info, topic sentence

42. Why is the background information so important in an essay?

A. It must be included B. To inform the audience about the subject

C. To bore the audience D. To share information about the subject

43. Where must the thesis be located?

A. In the introduction somewhere B. In the beginning of the introduction

C. At the very end of the introduction D. Anywhere in the essay

44. The body paragraph of every essay must begin with…

A. A topic sentence B. A quote or example

C. An explanation of a quote D. A thesis statement

45. What is the purpose of the conclusion of an essay?

A. To introduce new ideas B. To provide more explanation for key ideas

C. To leave the audience hanging D. To summarize the main points and make the reader think

**Part IV: Grammar – Sentence combining**

*Directions -* Select the sentence below that is combined correctly.

46. A. After school, Henry goes to piano lessons because his mother makes him, for he secretly likes going.

B. After school, Henry goes to piano lessons because his mother makes him, but he secretly likes going.

C. After school, Henry goes to piano lessons because his mother makes him; but he secretly likes going.

47. A. I like ice cream; rocky road is my favorite.

B. I like ice cream; but rocky road is my favorite

C. I like ice cream, so rocky road is my favorite.

48. A. They went to the store in the afternoon, for they forgot to buy the pasta.

B. They went to the store in the afternoon; they forgot to buy the pasta.

C. They went to the store in the afternoon, so they forgot to buy the pasta.

49. A. Sally and Jess need to go to the office, but it is closed right now.

B. Sally and Jess need to go to the office; but it is closed right now.

C. Sally and Jess need to go to the office, nor it is closed right now.

50. A. I do not want to go to the store today, yet do I want to go tomorrow.

B. I do not want to go to the store today; do I want to go tomorrow.

C. I do not want to go to the store today, nor do I want to go tomorrow.

**Part V: Grammar – Subject and predicate**

*Directions* – Select the sentence with the correct labeling of its subject and predicate. The subject is underlined with a line and the predicate is underlined with dots.

51. A. Enrique and Marla love to swim in the pool on hot summer days.

B. Enrique and Marla love to swim in the pool on hot summer days.

C. Enrique and Marla love to swim in the pool on hot summer days.

52. A. In the morning, my cat Chloe chases lizards around the backyard.

B. In the morning, my cat Chloe chases lizards around the backyard.

C. In the morning, my cat Chloe chases lizards around the backyard.

53. A. He loves sushi; rainbow rolls are his favorite.

B. He loves sushi; rainbow rolls are his favorite.

C. He loves sushi; rainbow rolls are his favorite.

54. A. The soccer team that I play on made it to the championship tournament.

B. The soccer team that I play on made it to the championship tournament.

C. The soccer team that I play on made it to the championship tournament.

55. A. The stores were packed this weekend; people are busy shopping for gifts.

B. The stores were packed this weekend; people are busy shopping for gifts.

C. The stores were packed this weekend; people are busy shopping for gifts.

**Part VI: Grammar – Pronoun and Antecedent**

*Directions* – Select the best answer for each question

**Please go to the store and buy some eggs because they are on sale.**

56. What is the pronoun of the above sentence?

A. go B. store C. eggs D. they

57. What is the antecedent of the above sentence?

A. go B. store C. eggs D. they

**My phone rang loudly in class and the teacher heard it.**

58. What is the pronoun in the above sentence?

A. phone B. loudly C. the D. it

59. What is the antecedent of the above sentence?

A. phone B. loudly C. the D. it

**Franco and Lilly volunteered at the animal shelter because it was something they enjoyed.**

60. What is the pronoun of the above sentence?

A. Franco and Lilly B. it C. volunteered D. animal shelter

61. What is the antecedent of the above sentence?

A. Franco and Lilly B. it C. volunteered D. animal shelter

**Franco and Lilly volunteered at the animal shelter because they needed the volunteer hours.**

62. What is the pronoun of the above sentence?

A. Franco and Lilly B. they C. volunteered D. animal shelter

63. What is the antecedent of the above sentence?

A. Franco and Lilly B. they C. volunteered D. animal shelter

**Part VII: Grammar – Miscellaneous**

*Directions –* Select the best answer for each question.

64. Which sentence uses the word “its” correctly?

A. The cat is sleeping under a blanket because **its** cold.

B. The cat is sleeping under **its** blanket.

65. Which sentence uses the word “it’s” correctly?

A. The cat is sleeping under a blanket because **it’s** cold.

B. The cat is sleeping under **it’s** blanket.

66. Fill in the blank with the correct word. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ going to take the dog for a walk.

A. There B. Their C. They are

67. Fill in the blank with the correct word. She went over to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ house this afternoon.

A. There B. Their C. They are

68. Fill in the blank with the correct word. If \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ going, I want to go to.

A. There B. Their C. They are

69. Fill in the blank with the correct word. I went to the store over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the other day.

A. There B. Their C. They are

70. Fill in the blank with the correct word. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sale will last until Friday.

A. stores B. stores’ C. store’s D. store

71. Fill in the blank with the correct word. My \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ toys are on the floor because he left them there.

A. brothers B. brother C. brother’s D. brothers’

72. Fill in the blank with the correct word. My \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ toys are on the floor because they left them there.

A. brothers B. brother C. brother’s D. brothers’

73. Fill in the blank with the correct word. My \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like to play with their toys on the floor.

A. brothers B. brother C. brother’s D. brothers’

74. Fill in the blank with the correct word. My \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ likes to play with his toys on the floor.

A. brothers B. brother C. brother’s D. brothers’

75. Which sentence below is combined incorrectly?

A. The baseball game is on tonight, and it starts at 7 pm.

B. The baseball game is on tonight; it starts at 7 pm.

C. The baseball game is on tonight; and it starts at 7 pm.

**Part VIII: Figurative Language**

*Directions –* Properly label each example with its correct figurative language. If the example contains more than one example of figurative language, select all of the answers that apply. (Hint: There are no more than 2 included in each example)

A. Simile B. Metaphor C. Personification D. Imagery E. Onomatopoeia

76. A host of golden daffodils; Besides the lake, beneath the trees, Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

77. Busy as a bee.

78. The table danced across the room during the earthquake.

79. “That is the germ of my great discovery”

80. “I saw huge buildings rise up faint and fair, and pass like dreams.”

81. “…with the big open portals that yawned before me shadowy and mysterious.”

82. The snake hissed at the hiker because it was startled.

83. “This is the drift of the current in spite of the eddies.”

84. “…the main expanse of that eternal ocean, all bloody under that eternal sunset.”

85. “I felt as if I was in a monstrous spider web.”

86. “At once, like a lash across the face, came the possibility of losing my own age, of being left helpless in this strange new world.”

87. The pop of the gun as she pulled the trigger startled the bystanders.

88. “A cold that smote to the marrow, and the pain I felt in breathing, overcame me. I shivered and a deadly nausea seized me…I felt giddy and incapable of facing the return home.”

89. “I grieved to think how brief the dream of the human intellect had been. It had committed suicide.”

90. “There was a breath of wind…”

**Part IX: MLA Format – True or False**

*Directions* – Mark A for True and B for False

91. In MLA format, all of the margins must be set the 1 inch.

92. In MLA format, the paper’s header includes the authors first and last name and page number.

93. In MLA format, the paper’s header is center justified at the top of each page.

94. In MLA format, the paper’s heading contains the author’s name, instructors name, course name, and date.

95. There is no title page in MLA format.

96. In MLA format, it is okay to bold and underline the title of the essay.

97. In MLA format, the resources listed on the works cited page must be listed alphabetically.

98. In-text citations are also referred to as parenthetical citations.

99. In MLA format, the entire essay must be double-spaced.

100. MLA stands for the Modern Linguistic Association.

**Student Study Guide**

The test consists of 100 questions. All of the questions are multiple choice, matching, or true/false.

**Please prepare for the final exam. It is 100 questions and worth 200 points!**

**Part I - II: Literary Terms**

Questions 1-35 will deal with literary terms. These are terms that you learned this year.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Rising action | Resolution | Objective POV |
| Omniscient POV | Point of View | Macabre |
| Characterization | Direct characterization | Flat character |
| Climax | Irony | 1st person POV |
| Limited omniscient POV | Conflict | Epic poem |
| Mood | Round character | Indirect characterization |
| Suspense | Romanticism | Theme |
| Epic hero | Plot | Exposition |
| Falling action | Utopia | 3rd person POV |

**Part III: Writing Applications**

Questions 36-45 are related to writing applications. You will want to know about the major forms of writing we focused on this semester. This includes the formal/business letter and the essay.

* Parts of the formal/business letter
* The purpose and function of each part of a formal/business letter
* Parts of the essay and parts of each paragraph
* The purpose and function of each part of the essay
* What is included in the introductory paragraph of an essay

**Parts IV – VII: Grammar**

Questions 46-75 are all grammar related. If you pay attention to the do-now, you should do well here.

* Sentence combining
* Subject and predicate
* Pronoun and antecedent
* It’s/its
* Their/They’re/There
* Singular and plural/possessive and non possessive words

**Part VIIII: Figurative Language**

Questions 76-90 will ask you to identify examples of figurative language. Toward the end of the year, we really focused on figurative language and how it affects the meaning of a text.

* Simile
* Metaphor
* Personification
* Imagery
* Onomatopoeia

**Part IX: MLA Format**

Questions 91-100 will ask you about MLA format. For this section, you should know how to properly set up a paper in MLA format (margins, header, heading, etc).

* Know what MLA is
* Know how to set the paper up
* Know what is included on the first page
* Know about the works cited page

**Answer Key**

1. E
2. AC
3. B
4. AE
5. CE
6. CD
7. BD
8. AD
9. A
10. BC
11. D
12. DE
13. C
14. BE
15. AB
16. AB
17. C
18. B
19. BE
20. BC
21. D
22. AE
23. AC
24. BD
25. E
26. A
27. AD
28. C
29. B
30. C
31. A
32. C
33. D
34. D
35. B
36. B
37. D
38. B
39. A
40. B
41. C
42. B
43. C
44. A
45. D
46. B
47. C
48. B
49. A
50. C
51. A
52. B
53. C
54. C
55. B
56. D
57. C
58. D
59. A
60. B
61. C
62. B
63. A
64. B
65. A
66. C
67. B
68. C
69. A
70. C
71. C
72. D
73. A
74. B
75. C
76. CD
77. A
78. C
79. B
80. A
81. C
82. E
83. B
84. CD
85. A
86. A
87. E
88. D
89. BC
90. C
91. A
92. B
93. B
94. A
95. A
96. B
97. A
98. A
99. A
100. B

Version 2

Please Note: I recently updated this test to fit my new curriculum that aligns with the CCSS. While some of the questions are the same from Version 1, Version 2 includes some new questions and a new format for grammar. The answer keys line up as well, so you can pick and choose which questions you want to use from each test.

**(Class and Test Title)**

**Part I: Literary Terms Matching**

*Directions:* You have learned the following literary terms this semester. Match up the literary term with its correct definition. If the answer is AB, or another option with two letters, mark both of the answers clearly.

**Terms**

1. Point of view 2. Suspense 3. Conflict

4. Short Story 5. Tone 6. Epic poem

7. Characterization 8. Theme 9. Mood

10. Direct characterization 11. Epic hero 12. Round character

13. Flat character 14. Plot 15. Indirect characterization

**Definitions**

A. The prevailing atmosphere or feeling in the story

B. The struggle between opposing forces

C. A character that does not experience conflicts and does not grow or change through the story

D. A character that is larger than life

E. The perspective from which the story is told

AB. The author reveals a character’s attributes through his/her actions, dialogue, and interactions with others

AC. The feeling of uncertainty or anxiety about the outcome of certain actions

AD. A thought or idea the author presents to the reader that may be deep or moralistic

AE. A brief piece of prose fiction that can be read in a single setting

BC. The author reveals a character’s attributes by stating them directly

BD. The way the author presents the character to the audience

BE. The events that make up a story

CD. A lengthy, narrative poem

CE. The author’s attitude toward the text

DE. A central character that experiences conflict and changes and grows through the story

**Terms**

16. Exposition 17. Rising action 18. Climax

19. Falling action 20. Resolution 21. Figurative Language

22. MLA Format 23. Annotating 24. 1st person POV

25. 3rd person POV 26. Omniscient POV 27. Limited Omniscient POV

**Definitions**

A. A perspective where the narrator knows everything about every character

B. The highest point in the story

C. Conflicts are introduced to the story

D. Language used not for its literal meaning, but for its effect

E. The narrator is telling the story, but is not included in the story

AB. The characters and setting are introduced to the audience

AC. The act of closely reading and making notes as you read

AD. A perspective where the narrator knows everything about only one character

AE. A set of guidelines for citing and formatting a paper

BC. The conclusion of a story where conflicts are typically defused

BD. A perspective where the narrator is telling the story and is also a character in the story

BE. Conflicts are beginning to be resolved; the story is wrapping up its loose ends

**Part II: Literary Terms Multiple Choice**

*Directions*: Select the best answer for each question

28. Foreshadowing is one literary technique that authors use to build…

A. Theme B. Characterization

C. Suspense D. Conflict

29. A word’s dictionary meaning is called its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ meaning.

A. Thesaurus B. Denotative

C. True D. Connotative

30. The emotional attachments to a word forms its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ meaning?

A. True B. Denotative

C. Connotative D. Loving

31. Most often, a story’s theme will be…

A. Inferred B. Revealed in the author’s biography

C. Missing D. Directly stated

32. To support their arguments, writers use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to support their claims.

A. Opinions B. Information they read online

C. Relevant and sufficient evidence D. Guesses and misinformation

33. What is nonfiction?

A. Imaginary stories about real people B. Imaginary stories about imaginary places

C. Prose writing about imaginary places D. Prose writing based on facts, real people, and real events

34. With \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the author relies on actions and dialogue to enhance the character.

A. Direct characterization B. Conflict

C. Suspense D. Indirect characterization

35. An epic can be described as…

A. A long story written in prose with conflicts and battles.

B. A long narrative poem with a larger than life hero that goes on a journey.

C. A genre of literature with an antihero that slays monsters and demons.

D. A genre of poetry whose protagonist is female.

**Part III: Writing Applications – Multiple Choice**

*Directions* – Select the best answer for each question

36. When starting the argument writing process, what is the first thing that the writer needs to do?

A. Write the introduction B. Research and read about the topic/issue

C. Write the thesis D. Form an absolute opinion about the topic

37. Why is it important to include quotations and cite your sources?

A. To avoid plagiarism accusations

B. To build ethos and credibility

C. To demonstrate academic honesty and the ability to properly include outside sources

D. All of the above

38. In a body paragraph, what comes directly after a quote?

A. The next example B. The explanation and citation

C. The next paragraph D. The citation

39. When writing an academic composition, what are three important things to keep in mind?

A. Purpose, audience, tone B. Purpose, audience, mood

C. Purpose, tone, opinions D. Tone, opinions, audience

40. When writing an academic composition, why can you not include contractions?

A. It does not sound right B. It is not considered formal writing

C. It does not look good D. Mrs. Schneider does not like them

41. What three elements must be included in every single introductory paragraph of an essay?

A. Hook, ideas, thesis B. Hook, ideas, background info sentence

C. Hook, background info, thesis C. Hook, background info, topic sentence

42. Why is the background information so important in an essay?

A. It must be included B. To inform the audience about the subject

C. To bore the audience D. To share information about the subject

43. Where must the thesis be located?

A. In the introduction somewhere B. In the beginning of the introduction

C. At the very end of the introduction D. Anywhere in the essay

44. The body paragraph of every essay must begin with…

A. A topic sentence B. A quote or example

C. An explanation of a quote D. A thesis statement

45. What is the purpose of the conclusion of an essay?

A. To introduce new ideas B. To provide more explanation for key ideas

C. To leave the audience hanging D. To summarize the main points and make the reader think

**Part IV: Grammar – Sentence combining**

*Directions -* Select the sentence below that is combined correctly.

46. A. After school, Henry goes to piano lessons because his mother makes him but he secretly likes going.

B. After school, Henry goes to piano lessons because his mother makes him, but he secretly likes going.

C. After school, Henry goes to piano lessons because his mother makes him; but he secretly likes going.

47. A. I like ice cream; rocky road is my favorite.

B. I like ice cream; but rocky road is my favorite

C. I like ice cream, rocky road is my favorite.

48. A. They went to the store in the afternoon, for they forgot to buy the pasta.

B. They went to the store in the afternoon; they forgot to buy the pasta.

C. They went to the store in the afternoon, so they forgot to buy the pasta.

49. A. Sally and Jess need to go to the office, but it is closed right now.

B. Sally and Jess need to go to the office; but it is closed right now.

C. Sally and Jess need to go to the office but it is closed right now.

50. A. I do not want to go to the store today, yet do I want to go tomorrow.

B. I do not want to go to the store today; do I want to go tomorrow.

C. I do not want to go to the store today, nor do I want to go tomorrow.

**Part V: Grammar – Sentence Combining**

*Directions* – Using the cluster of sentences below, answer questions 51-55.

The orchestra sang at the festival.

The festival was a holiday festival.

The orchestra was a school orchestra.

The school was a high school.

They sang three songs.

The songs were multicultural.

51. Which sentences is **not** combined correctly?

A. The orchestra sang multicultural three songs at the holiday festival.

B. The orchestra sang three multicultural songs at the holiday festival.

C. At the holiday festival, the orchestra sang three multicultural songs.

52. What is the best way to describe the orchestra?

A. The orchestra made up of high schoolers B. The high school orchestra

C. The high schooler orchestra D. The orchestra from the high school

53. All of these words are necessary for the combined sentence **EXCEPT**…

A. sang B. multicultural C. they D. school

54. All of these words are unnecessary **EXCEPT**…

A. Were B. Was C. songs D. they

55. Which sentence is a run-on sentence?

A. The high school orchestra sang three multicultural songs at a holiday festival.

B. The high school orchestra sang at a holiday festival they sang three songs

C. Singing three multicultural songs, the high school orchestra sang at a holiday festival.

**Part VI: Writing with Quotations**

*Directions* – For each sentence, select the

**From The Gettysburg Address**

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

56. Which quote is properly introduced and punctuated?

A. In the Gettysburg address, Abraham Lincoln said We are met on a great battle-field of the war.

B. In the Gettysburg address, Abraham Lincoln said, We are met on a great battle-field of the war.

C. In the Gettysburg address, Abraham Lincoln said,” We are met on a great battle-field of the war.”

D. In the Gettysburg address, Abraham Lincoln said, “We are met on a great battle-field of the war.”

57. Select the answer that best introduces the quote with a complete sentence.

A. Abraham Lincoln said our nation in a war. “Now we are engaged in a great civil war.”

B. Abraham Lincoln said our nation is in a war: Now we are engaged in a great civil war.

C. Abraham Lincoln said our nation is in a war: “Now we are engaged in a great civil war.”

D. Abraham Lincoln said our nation in a war, “Now we are engaged in a great civil war.”

58. Which sentence introduces the quote by paraphrasing some of it first?

A. Abraham Lincoln said, “testing whether that nation…can long endure.”

B. In his speech, he said, “testing whether that nation…can long endure.”

C. Lincoln said now we are engaged in a great civil war, “testing whether that nation…can long endure.”

D. Lincoln said the nation was in a civil war and was “testing whether that nation…can long endure.”

59. What punctuation is used when introducing a quote with a complete sentence?

A. colon B. comma C. period D. semicolon

60. What punctuation is used when introducing a quote with a phrase?

A. colon B. comma C. period D. semicolon

61. Which sentence is punctuated properly?

A. Abraham Lincoln said, “We are met on a great battlefield of war”.

B. Abraham Lincoln said “We are met on a great battlefield of war”.

C. Abraham Lincoln said, “We are met on a great battlefield of war.”

D. Abraham Lincoln said “We are met on a great battlefield of war.”

62. Which sentence is punctuated properly?

A. Abraham Lincoln made a great point in his speech. “It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.”

B. Abraham Lincoln made a great point in his speech: “It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.”

C. Abraham Lincoln made a great point in his speech, “It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.”

D. Abraham Lincoln made a great point in his speech, “It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.”

63. Which is the best way to introduce this quote?

A. In his famous *Gettysburg Address* speech, President Abraham Lincoln said…

B. President Abraham Lincoln said in his famous speech…

C. The *Gettysburg Address says*…

D. In the *Gettysburg Address*, President Abraham Lincoln said…

**Part VII: Grammar – Miscellaneous**

*Directions –* Select the best answer for each question.

Its = possession Their = possession They’re = They are

It’s = it is There = location

64. Which sentence uses the word “its” correctly?

A. The cat is sleeping under a blanket because **its** cold.

B. The cat is sleeping under **its** blanket.

65. Which sentence uses the word “it’s” correctly?

A. The cat is sleeping under a blanket because **it’s** cold.

B. The cat is sleeping under **it’s** blanket.

66. Fill in the blank with the correct word. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ going to take the dog for a walk.

A. There B. Their C. They are

67. Fill in the blank with the correct word. She went over to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ house this afternoon.

A. There B. Their C. They are

68. Fill in the blank with the correct word. If \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ going, I want to go to.

A. There B. Their C. They are

69. Fill in the blank with the correct word. I went to the store over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the other day.

A. There B. Their C. They are

70. Fill in the blank with the correct word. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sale will last until Friday.

A. stores B. stores’ C. store’s D. store

71. Fill in the blank with the correct word. My \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ toys are on the floor because he left them there.

A. brothers B. brother C. brother’s D. brothers’

72. Fill in the blank with the correct word. My \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ toys are on the floor because they left them there.

A. brothers B. brother C. brother’s D. brothers’

73. Fill in the blank with the correct word. My \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like to play with their toys on the floor.

A. brothers B. brother C. brother’s D. brothers’

74. Fill in the blank with the correct word. My \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ likes to play with his toys on the floor.

A. brothers B. brother C. brother’s D. brothers’

75. Which sentence below is combined incorrectly?

A. The baseball game is on tonight, and it starts at 7 pm.

B. The baseball game is on tonight; it starts at 7 pm.

C. The baseball game is on tonight; and it starts at 7 pm.

**Part VIII: Figurative Language**

*Directions –* Properly label each example with its correct figurative language. If the example contains more than one example of figurative language, select all of the answers that apply. (Hint: There are no more than 2 included in each example)

A. Simile B. Metaphor C. Personification D. Imagery E. Onomatopoeia

76. A host of golden daffodils; Besides the lake, beneath the trees, Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

77. Busy as a bee.

78. The table danced across the room during the earthquake.

79. “That is the germ of my great discovery”

80. “I saw huge buildings rise up faint and fair, and pass like dreams.”

81. “…with the big open portals that yawned before me shadowy and mysterious.”

82. The snake hissed at the hiker because it was startled.

83. “This is the drift of the current in spite of the eddies.”

84. “…the main expanse of that eternal ocean, all bloody under that eternal sunset.”

85. “I felt as if I was in a monstrous spider web.”

86. “At once, like a lash across the face, came the possibility of losing my own age, of being left helpless in this strange new world.”

87. The pop of the gun as she pulled the trigger startled the bystanders.

88. “A cold that smote to the marrow, and the pain I felt in breathing, overcame me. I shivered and a deadly nausea seized me…I felt giddy and incapable of facing the return home.”

89. “I grieved to think how brief the dream of the human intellect had been. It had committed suicide.”

90. “There was a breath of wind…”

**Part IX: MLA Format – True or False**

*Directions* – Mark A for True and B for False

91. In MLA format, all of the margins must be set the 1 inch.

92. In MLA format, the paper’s header includes the authors first and last name and page number.

93. In MLA format, the paper’s header is center justified at the top of each page.

94. In MLA format, the paper’s heading contains the author’s name, instructors name, course name, and date.

95. There is no title page in MLA format.

96. In MLA format, it is okay to bold and underline the title of the essay.

97. In MLA format, the resources listed on the works cited page must be listed alphabetically.

98. In-text citations are also referred to as parenthetical citations.

99. In MLA format, the entire essay must be double-spaced.

100. MLA stands for the Modern Linguistic Association.

**Class Title – Semester # Student Study Guide**

The test consists of 100 questions. All of the questions are multiple-choice and matching

**Please prepare for the final exam. It is 100 questions and worth 200 points!**

**Part I - II: Literary Terms**

Questions 1-27 will are about these literary terms. Know these terms and their definitions.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Rising action | Resolution | Annotating |
| Omniscient POV | Point of View | Short Story |
| Characterization | Direct characterization | Flat character |
| Climax | Figurative Language | 1st person POV |
| Limited omniscient POV | Conflict | Epic poem |
| Mood | Round character | Indirect characterization |
| Suspense | Tone | Theme |
| Epic hero | Plot | Exposition |
| Falling action | MLA Format | 3rd person POV |

**Part III: Writing Applications**

Questions 36-45 are related to writing applications. You will want to know about the major forms of writing we focused on this semester. This includes the formal/business letter and the essay.

* Parts of the essay and parts of each paragraph
* The purpose and function of each part of the essay
* What is included in the introductory paragraph of an essay
* Argument writing and argument essays
* Introduction paragraphs (hook, background, thesis)

**Parts IV – V: Sentence Combining**

Questions 46-55 are about sentence combining.

* Know how to combine multiple sentences together
* Know how to use commas and semicolons

**Part VI: Writing with Quotations**

Questions 56-63 will ask about properly embedding quotations.

* Know how to properly introduce a quotation.
* Know how to properly punctuate a sentence that has a quotation

**Part VII: Miscellaneous Grammar**

Questions 64-75 will be about various grammatical skills and concepts you should know.

* Its vs. it’s/ Their vs. there vs. they’re
* Singular possession (The store’s manager begins work at 7 a.m.)
* Plural possession (My two brothers’ baseball games are at the same time)
* Plural words without possession (The stores in the mall close at 9 p.m.)

**Part VII: Figurative Language**

Questions 76-90 cover figurative language.

* Simile, Metaphor, Personification, Imagery, Onomatopoeia

**Part IX: MLA Format**

Questions 91-100 will ask you about MLA (Modern Language Association) format.

* Know how to set the paper up: margins, spacing, header, heading
* Know what is included on the first page
* Know about the works cited page

**Answer Key**

1. E
2. AC
3. B
4. AE
5. CE
6. CD
7. BD
8. AD
9. A
10. BC
11. D
12. DE
13. C
14. BE
15. AB
16. AB
17. C
18. B
19. BE
20. BC
21. D
22. AE
23. AC
24. BD
25. E
26. A
27. AD
28. C
29. B
30. C
31. A
32. C
33. D
34. D
35. B
36. B
37. D
38. B
39. A
40. B
41. C
42. B
43. C
44. A
45. D
46. B
47. A
48. B
49. A
50. C
51. A
52. B
53. C
54. C
55. B
56. D
57. C
58. D
59. A
60. B
61. C
62. B
63. A
64. B
65. A
66. C
67. B
68. C
69. A
70. C
71. C
72. D
73. A
74. B
75. C
76. CD
77. A
78. C
79. B
80. A
81. C
82. E
83. B
84. CD
85. A
86. A
87. E
88. D
89. BC
90. C
91. A
92. B
93. B
94. A
95. A
96. B
97. A
98. A
99. A
100. B