

Final Exam Study Guide
English IB Honors

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Part One: Phrases

Be able to recognize each type of phrase.

1) Prepositional phrase

How to recognize:

Functions as

Examples:

2) Appositive phrase

How to recognize:

Examples:

Functions as

3) Gerund phrase

How to recognize:

Functions as

Examples:

4) Infinitive phrase

How to recognize:

Functions as

Examples:

5) Participial phrase

How to recognize:

Examples:

Phrase Practice

Instructions: Label which type of phrase has been underlined in each of the sentences below and which part of speech it is acting as.

1. Steven's book, which made Oprah's Book Club this month, is not available in any stores.
2. Preparing for the speech, Joe couldn't help but worry about his entrance.
3. Ahmad wants to visit Quebec, but he will need to wait for his next vacation.
4. Hoping for a miracle, the doctors continued the surgery.
5. Our boss supports donating time to charity.
6. Melanie hoped to find a cure for the disease, but she tried to be realistic.
7. After the banquet, the cooks will take a well-deserved break.
8. Joey is hoping for a change to play pool with his uncle.
9. The dog that Sam chose from the litter seems to be healthy.
10. Sam Smith, who recently spoke to the youth group, excels at motivating young people.
11. Pushed beyond endurance, the runner dropped the baton.
12. The shoes he saw in the catalogue are available down the street.
13. The reporter crouched behind that tree got the best picture of the arrest.
14. Keith tried supporting both teams, but his heart was with Oregon.
15. Katrina, who resented being left at home, drew on the walls with her crayons.
16. Arnold hoped to find an answer to the funding shortfall.
17. Pressed for time, the agent ran the red light.
18. His uncle thinks that working for the government is the key to stability.
19. Richard's chance to make his point slipped away.
20. Is it possible that Joshua will compete against that man?

Part Two: *Romeo and Juliet*

List four *major* events that happen in each act of the play. Be specific about which *characters* these events involve.

	Events/Characters Involved
ACT I	
ACT II	
ACT III	
ACT IV	
ACT V	

Define the following terms and list an EXAMPLE of each from the play:

1. Dramatic irony:

2. Situational irony:

3. Verbal irony:

4. Soliloquy:

5. Aside:

6. Monologue:

7. Suspense:

Part Three: Poetry

Know the following terms and provide or create an example of each.

Term	Definition	Example
Stanza	Group of lines	
Rhythm	Pattern of beats	
Meter	Pattern of stressed syllables	
<u>Rhyme</u>		
End Rhyme	Rhyming of words at the end of a poem	
Internal Rhyme		
Slant Rhyme		
Rhyme Scheme		
Structure		

Term	Definition	Example
Imagery		
<u>Figurative Language</u>		
Simile		
Metaphor		
Personification		
Hyperbole		
<u>Sound Devices</u>		
Alliteration		
Assonance		
Consonance		
Onomatopoeia		
Repetition		

Part Four: Research Paper

MLA Format:

How should an i.d. block (header) appear?

What types of words should be avoided in formal writing?

How do citations appear within the text of the paper?

How do entries appear on the Works Cited page?

What is the difference between a bibliography and a Works Cited page?

Plagiarism:

What is plagiarism?

How do we avoid it in our writing?

50/50 writing:

Dropped quotations:

Organization:

How should the introduction of a research paper be organized?

How should the first, second and third body paragraphs of a research paper be organized?

How should the final body paragraph of a research paper be organized?

What should be included in the conclusion of a research paper?

Part Five: Punctuation

1) When is a colon used in a sentence?

Which two parts of speech are *never* followed by a colon?

tip

2) When is a semicolon used in a sentence?

Punctuation Practice

Choose the sentence that is punctuated correctly.

1. A. It was the best of times and the worst of times: some people were very prosperous; others were starving; and still others were doing well in some respects, but not in all.
B. It was the best of times and the worst of times: some people were very prosperous: others were starving: and still others were doing well in some respects, but not in all.
C. It was the best of times and the worst of times: some people were very prosperous, others were starving, and still others were doing well in some respects, but not in all.
2. A. It is very late, I must go home, or my mother will be angry.
B. It is very late: I must go home, or my mother will be angry.
C. It is very late; I must go home, or my mother will be angry.
3. A. There were three reasons for Mark's success; integrity, industry, and a good personality.
B. There were three reasons for Mark's success: integrity, industry, and a good personality.
C. There were three reasons for Mark's success: integrity; industry; and a good personality.
4. A. I am positive that you cannot resist this one appeal money.
B. I am positive that you cannot resist this one appeal: money.
C. I am positive that you cannot resist this one appeal; money.

5. A. Oscar took great care with his work, therefore, he was very successful.
B. Oscar took great care with his work: therefore, he was very successful.
C. Oscar took great care with his work; therefore, he was very successful.
6. A. Nominations for the presidency included the names of C.B. Jones, member of the Garden Club; Alton Pesky, local librarian; and Sonia Block, official of the League of Women Voters.
B. Nominations for the presidency included: the names of C.B. Jones, member of the Garden Club; Alton Pesky, local librarian; and Sonia Block, official of the League of Women Voters.
C. Nominations for the presidency included the names of C.B. Jones, member of the Garden Club, Alton Pesky, local librarian, and Sonia Block, official of the League of Women Voters.
7. A. These laws all have the same purpose, they protect us from ourselves.
B. These laws all have the same purpose: they protect us from ourselves.
C. These laws all have the same purpose; they protect us from ourselves.
8. A. We slept and ate most of the day, later on we went for a walk.
B. We slept and ate most of the day: later on we went for a walk.
C. We slept and ate most of the day; later on we went for a walk.
9. A. The actor made this statement, "I would rather be able to adequately play the part of Hamlet than to perform a miraculous operation, deliver a great lecture, or build a magnificent skyscraper."
B. The actor made this statement: "I would rather be able to adequately play the part of Hamlet than to perform a miraculous operation, deliver a great lecture, or build a magnificent skyscraper."
C. The actor made this statement; "I would rather be able to adequately play the part of Hamlet than to perform a miraculous operation, deliver a great lecture, or build a magnificent skyscraper."
10. A. The movie theater closed; we were locked in.
B. The movie theater closed; and we were locked in.
C. The movie theater closed: and we were locked in.

Fragments and Run-ons

Fragment:

Not a sentence - not a sentence

Run-on:

more independent (independent) + not a sentence

Some of the following word groups are complete sentences; others are sentence fragments or run-on sentences. On the line provided, identify each by writing S for sentence, F for fragment, or R for run-on.

- _____ 1. We know that new words are constantly coming into our language.
- _____ 2. Some of the new words are slang expressions, these words often do not last very long.
- _____ 3. Most of us know at least a few "private" slang expressions.
- _____ 4. Slang terms that are used by a small group of people, such as the members of a single family or the students in a particular school.
- _____ 5. These words are part of our language only in a limited sense, most speakers of the language do not know them.
- _____ 6. Other slang terms do become generally popular.
- _____ 7. Like a new hit tune, a new slang word may gain acceptance almost overnight.
- _____ 8. Being heard everywhere for a few months, then fading into oblivion.
- _____ 9. We can all name slang expressions that have gone out of date, for instance, right on and groovy were popular in our parents' generation.
- _____ 10. In our grandparents' generation, skidoo, ixnay, and the cat's pajamas.
- _____ 11. We may know what these terms mean, we do not usually use them in our own speech.
- _____ 12. The popular slang used in our great-great-grandparents' time being completely unfamiliar to us.
- _____ 13. For instance, most of us today would not like to receive an invitation to a rout.
- _____ 14. The usual meaning of rout is "disastrous defeat," once it was also a fashionable slang term for a large party.
- _____ 15. Surprisingly enough, some slang terms endure for generation after generation.
- _____ 16. The word swell, meaning "fine" or "good," never accepted as a suitable term for serious speaking or writing.
- _____ 17. Despite its long history of use in informal speech.
- _____ 18. Con, meaning "to swindle," is another slang usage that goes back many years.

Part Six: *Frankenstein*

Traits of Romanticism seen in the novel

Personality traits of Victor and the creature

Major themes of and literary allusions in the novel

Basic plot line (use study guides)