

English I Spring Semester Exam 2021 REVIEW

INFORMATIONAL TEXT

1. Something that is not proven but still stated by the author of a piece is...
 - a. An opinion
 - b. A fact
 - c. A moral
 - d. A theme
2. Which of these can help a reader visualize a certain part of an article?
 - a. Graphs
 - b. Charts
 - c. Photographs
 - d. All of the above
3. Which of these is **not** a type of text organizational structure?
 - a. Informational
 - b. Sequence
 - c. Compare/Contrast
 - d. Description
4. Which of the following structures would be best used when writing a recipe?
 - a. Description
 - b. Cause/Effect
 - c. Compare/Contrast
 - d. Sequence
5. Something that can be proven is a(n)...
 - a. Opinion
 - b. Statement
 - c. Fact
 - d. Quote
6. Which of these text structures would be best used when writing about how a bill becomes a law?
 - a. Compare/Contrast
 - b. Description
 - c. Problem/Solution
 - d. Cause and Effect
7. Which of these text structures would be best used when writing about possible ways to fix the issue of pollution in the city of Chicago?
 - a. Description
 - b. Cause and Effect
 - c. Problem/Solution
 - d. Sequence
8. Which of these text structures would be best used when writing about the differences and similarities between Marvel and DC movies?
 - a. Sequence
 - b. Compare/Contrast
 - c. Cause and Effect
 - d. Problem and Solution
9. The overall reason an informational text is written is called...
 - a. Theme
 - b. Author's Purpose
 - c. Structure
 - d. Author's Craft
10. What is the difference between an important detail and an interesting detail?
 - a. An important detail is not needed for the story to make sense, while an interesting detail is needed for the story to make sense.
 - b. Both add depth to a story, but interesting details are the ones that are needed for the story to make sense.
 - c. An important detail is needed for the story to make sense, while an interesting detail is not needed for the story to make sense.
 - d. None of the above

11. Which of the following quotes would you be most likely to see in a descriptive text?
- a. First, you need to boil 6 quarts of water.
 - b. While both may be able to create an entertaining movie, Marvel has made more money at the box office than DC.
 - c. Because of the taxes on steel, the price of cars has gone up.
 - d. The African elephant can grow up to 11 feet tall and weigh up to 12,000 pounds.
12. Which of these text structures would be best used when writing about how unemployment affects crime rates?
- a. Compare/Contrast
 - b. Sequence
 - c. Problem/Solution
 - d. Cause and Effect

FICTION

13. The theme of a short story can be defined as...
- a. The voice of the author
 - b. Lesson of the story
 - c. Overall style of the story
 - d. Summary of the plot
14. The initial part of the story where the reader is usually introduced to the setting, character, and conflict is the...
- a. Climax
 - b. Exposition
 - c. Rising action
 - d. Conflict
15. The problem the characters must face or overcome is the...
- a. Climax
 - b. Exposition
 - c. Rising action
 - d. Conflict
16. When one character highlights the qualities of another character, they are called a...
- a. Character foil
 - b. Villain
 - c. Really good friend
 - d. Narrator
17. When an author describes a location and time period, they are establishing...
- a. The plot
 - b. The conflict
 - c. The characters
 - d. The setting

Read the following excerpt from "Fish Cheeks" by Amy Tan. Use this excerpt to answer questions 6-12.

(1) On Christmas Eve I saw that my mother had outdone herself in creating a strange menu. (2) She was pulling black veins out of the backs of fleshy prawns. (3) The kitchen was littered with appalling mounds of raw food: A slimy rock cod with bulging eyes that pleaded not to be thrown into a pan of hot oil. (4) Tofu, which looked like stacked wedges of rubbery white sponges. (5) A bowl soaking dried fungus back to life. (6) A plate of squid, their backs crisscrossed with knife markings so they resembled bicycle tires. (7) At the end of the meal my father leaned back and belched loudly, thanking my mother for her fine cooking. (8) "It's a polite Chinese custom to show you are satisfied," explained my father to our astonished guests. (9) Robert was looking down at his plate with a reddened face. (10) The minister managed to muster up a quiet burp. (11) I was stunned into silence for the rest of the night.

18. How would you describe the narrator's tone in this excerpt?
- a. Cheerful
 - b. Uneasy
 - c. Excited
 - d. Tired
19. What inference can be made about the mother?
- a. She is an excellent parent.
 - b. She takes pride in her cooking.
 - c. She works hard at her job.
 - d. She does not have much money.
20. What inference can be made about Amy's dad?
- a. He likes to burp loudly.
 - b. He is great friends with the father.
 - c. He does not like Chinese food.
 - d. He is a very shy person.

21. What figurative device is used in sentence 3?
 a. Metaphor b. Personification c. Symbolism d. Irony
22. The word “burp” in sentence 10 is an example of...
 a. Alliteration b. Simile c. Onomatopoeia d. Imagery
23. What figurative device is used throughout the paragraph?
 a. Imagery b. Symbolism c. Hyperbole d. Alliteration
24. In sentence 11, the phrase “stunned into silence” is an example of...
 a. Alliteration b. Simile c. Onomatopoeia d. Imagery

POETRY

“No Difference” by Shel Silverstein

Small as a peanut,
 Big as a giant,
 We’re all the same size
 When we turn off the light.

Rich as a sultan,
 Poor as a mite,
 We’re all worth the same
 When we turn off the light.

Red, black or orange,
 Yellow or white,
 We all look the same
 When we turn off the light.

So maybe the way
 To make everything right
 Is for God to just reach out
 And turn off the light!

25. How many stanzas are there?
 a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 5
26. What is the rhyme scheme for each stanza?
 a. aabc b. abcb c. abcc d. The poem does not rhyme.
27. What is the theme of this poem?
 a. Despite our differences, people should accept one another.
 b. Because of our difference, people should practice discrimination.
 c. People are like roots – best kept in the dark!
 d. You should read poems all the time.
28. What figurative language is used in this poem?
 a. Simile b. Allusion c. Imagery d. A and C only

“The Little Blue Engine” by Shel Silverstein

The little blue engine looked up at the hill.
His light was weak, his whistle was shrill.
He was tired and small, and the hill was tall,
And his face blushed red as he softly said,
“I think I can, I think I can, I think I can.”

So he started up with a chug and a strain,
And he puffed and pulled with might and strain.
And slowly he climbed, a foot at a time,
And his engine coughed as he whispered soft,
“I think I can, I think I can, I think I can.”

With a squeak and a creak and a toot and a sigh,
With an extra hope and an extra try,
He would not stop – now he neared the top –
And strong and proud he cried out loud,
“I think I can, I think I can, I think I can.”

He was almost there, when – CRASH! SMASH! BASH!
He slid down and mashed into engine hash
On the rocks below . . . which just goes to show
If the track is tough and the hill is rough,
THINKING you can just ain’t enough!

29. What is the rhyme scheme for most of the poem?
a. ABCDE b. AABCD c. AABBC d. no rhyme scheme
30. What is the theme of this poem?
a. Persistence pays off!
b. Being naively optimistic is always an effective strategy for life.
c. Optimistic persistence is nice, but it is better when there is a realistic plan!
d. Try turning it off and on again.
31. What figurative language is most frequently used in this poem?
a. simile b. metaphor c. personification d. irony
32. What sound device is used in line 13?
a. onomatopoeia b. consonance c. rhyme d. A and B only

DRAMA

33. _____ a major unit of action in a drama or a play; can be divided into scenes.
a. Dialogue b. Plot c. Act d. Sound Effects
34. _____ the series of events that make up the story, or the action
a. Drama b. Stage Directions c. Character d. Plot
35. _____ The painted backdrop or other structure used to create the visual setting for a play or drama
a. Plot b. Scenery c. Props d. Character
36. _____ a form of literature meant to be performed by actors before an audience.
a. Sound Effects b. Act c. Drama d. Plot
37. _____ a person, animal, or creature in a literary work
a. Character b. Dialogue c. Props d. Stage Directions.

38. _____ The level and raised platform on which entertainers usually perform.
 a. Scenery b. Drama c. Props d. Stage
39. _____ Any physical objects used in a drama or a play.
 a. Scenery b. Drama c. Props d. Stage
40. _____ In the script of a play, the instructions to the actors, director, and stage crew.
 a. Stage Directions b. Sound Effects c. Props d. Plot
41. _____ A device used within a drama or play to emphasize action that the audience may not see happening.
 a. Stage Directions b. Sound Effects c. Props d. Plot
42. _____ The words a character speaks aloud.
 a. Stage Directions b. Sound Effects c. Dialogue d. Act

GRAMMAR SECTION

Matthew wrote this story about a time that information proved helpful to someone. He would like you to read his story and think about the improvements he should make. When you finish reading, answer the questions that follow.

A Thanksgiving Scare

(1) Last summer, Robert decided to sign up for a course at his local teen center. (2) A few people said he should take first aid, so Robert signed up for the class. (3) It lasted four weeks, and Robert learned a lot. (4) They covered the basics, including what injuries needed a doctor's examination and when to call for help. (5) After the class ended, Robert did not spend much time thinking about what he had learned. (6) Then, on Thanksgiving, he had to put his knowledge into practice. (7) When his uncle started to carve the turkey, the knife slipped! (8) He wound up with a deep cut in his hand, and it bled a lot. (9) Luckily, everything was going to be all right! (10) "Well, that one's going to smart, isn't it?" his uncle asked. (11) "It probably will," Robert answered. (12) "Cold water'll help." (13) Robert's uncle immediately put his hand in the sink, but the blood kept coming. (14) Robert scrubbed his hands, found some bandages, and pressed them over the cut. (15) "Hey, that hurts," his uncle said. (16) "If we don't add pressure, it's going to keep bleeding." (17) "Okay," his uncle said. (18) "Just hurry up, okay?" (19) Robert taped a bandage in place. (20) They called the hospital and were told that Robert's uncle should see a doctor. (21) They drove to the hospital and waited a while in the Emergency Room. (22) A doctor checked the cut. (23) "Nice job," he said. (24) "Go home." (25) Robert learned how important it is to stay calm, administer first aid, and call for help in an emergency. (26) Robert wound up feeling very happy that he'd taken the course.

43. Matthew wants sentence 1 to show that Robert does not want to take a summer course. What is the most effective replacement for *decided to sign up for*?
- a. longed to take c. was asked to register for
 b. considered taking d. dreaded the thought of sitting through
44. In the second paragraph (sentences 5–9), what is the most effective way to increase the story's level of suspense?
- a. Move sentence 6 so that it follows sentence 8
 b. Replace sentence 9 with a detailed description of the cut and of the danger
 c. Build in descriptive details that tell the reader more about Robert's uncle
 d. Insert a flashback to Robert's class on the day that he learns how to treat dangerous cuts
45. In sentence 10, Matthew wants readers to recognize that Robert's uncle is acting brave but is frightened. What is the most effective replacement for *his uncle asked*?
- a. his uncle sobbed, his voice shaking c. his uncle shrugged, his voice trembling
 b. his uncle glared, his voice quiet and calming d. his uncle grinned, his voice loud and comforting

46. Which of the following sentences uses figurative language to create a more vivid description of the cut in sentence 13?

- a. Blood ran down his arm and started to splash in the sink.
- b. Although the sink's water was cold, his arm wouldn't stop bleeding.
- c. As if a pipeline had burst in his arm, blood just kept pouring into the sink.
- d. The bright red liquid mixed with water from the sink, looking pink as it ran into the drain.

47. Sentence 21 begins, "They drove to the hospital . . ." Matthew would like to use a stronger verb to describe their trip. Which of the following is the most effective replacement for *drove*?

- a. raced
- b. went
- c. headed
- d. traveled

48. Matthew's audience might not understand what the doctor means when he says "Nice job" in sentence 23. Which of the following sentences would be most effective following sentence 23?

- a. "The cut's not too bad," he said.
- b. He smiled at them and nodded.
- c. "You two treated the cut exactly as you should have."
- d. The doctor meant that they had done the right thing.

49. Which of the following is a complete sentence?

- a. Drinking fluids before, during, and after prolonged exercise.
- b. Instead of an older thermometer containing mercury.
- c. Be sure to drink plenty of water to avoid dehydration.
- d. Elderly adults often requiring medical attention.

50. Which is the best way to combine these two sentences?

"You should wear solid, light-colored clothing to avoid bee stings. Dark colors and flower designs on clothing attract bees."

- a. Dark colors and flower designs on clothing attract bees, so you should avoid bee stings and wear solid, light-colored clothing.
- b. If you wear clothing that is solid and light-colored, then you will not get bee stings like when you wear dark colors and flower designs.
- c. You should not wear dark colors and flower designs on your clothing because if you do you will get bee stings that if you wore solid, light-colored clothing you would avoid.
- d. Because dark colors and flower designs on clothing attract bees, you should wear solid, light-colored clothing to avoid bee stings.

51. All of the following are conjunctions EXCEPT:

- a. for
- b. but
- c. because
- d. from

52. Which of the four sentence types combines two independent clauses with a FANBOYS and comma?

- a. compound
- b. complex
- c. simple
- d. complete

53. What is wrong with the following sentence?

David met his friends at Starbucks to study they all passed their tests.

- a. it's a long sentence
- b. it's a fragment
- c. it's a comma splice
- d. it's a run-on