

1  **Semester 1**

- Final Exam
- Review Study
- Guide Reading

2  **Plot Mountain Diagram**3  **Story Elements**

- Characters – people, animals, objects that interact with each other
- Setting – where and when a story takes place
- Plot – the sequence of events that the story follows

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4  **Story Elements**

- Problem/Conflict: the issue that the main character needs to solve
- Climax – big event towards end of the story
- Resolution – problem is solved

5  **Theme**

- the meaning of the story
- central or dominating idea

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6  **Mood**

- is the general atmosphere created by the author's words.
- It is the feeling the reader gets from reading those words.
- It may be the same, or it may change from situation to situation.

7  **Point of View**

- First person: appears as if the author is part of the story – uses "I" for main character
- Second person: appears to make the reader part of the story – uses "you" for the main character
- Third person – the author is not part of the story – uses character names, he, she, it etc...

8  **Narrative**

- Story
 - Fiction narrative
 - ⌘ Story that is not true
 - Nonfiction narrative
 - ⌘ Story that is true

9  **Expository**

- Gives information (informs)
 - Describes
 - Explains
- ⌘
- Examples
 - ⌘ Reports
 - ⌘ News articles
 - ⌘ Directions

1  **SEMESTER 1**

Final Review
Study Guide
English

2  **NOUNS**3  **WHAT IS A NOUN?**

- A noun is a person, place, thing, or idea

4  **PROPER NOUN**

- Names a specific person place thing or idea
-
- amusement park (common noun) Disneyland = proper noun
-
- building
- Empire State Building

5  **SINGULAR VS. PLURAL NOUNS**

1  Singular Nouns

2  - One person, place, thing, or idea

- Chair
- Cat
- Girl
- boy

3  Plural nouns

4  - More than one person, place, thing, or idea

- Chairs
- Cats
- Girls
- boys

6  **PLURAL NOUNS**

- Add s
- Add es: if word ends with, s, ss, x, sh, ch
- F rule: change the f to a v add es knife = knives
- Y rule: ay, ey, oy, uy: add s bay = bays
- Consonant y: change y to an i add es city = cities
- Mutated plural: child = children; tooth = teeth

7  **PRONOUNS**

- Takes the place of a noun

8  **PERSONAL PRONOUNS**

1  - he

- him

- she
- her
- they
- them
- 2 - I
- me
- we
- us
- you
- it

9 PERSONAL AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

- 1 - My
- Your
- His
- Her
- Its
- Our
- Their
- Mine
- Yours
- Ours
- theirs
- 2 - Myself
- Yourself
- Herself
- Himself
- Itself
- Ourselves
- Yourselves
- themselves

10 SENTENCES

11 FIVE THINGS NEEDED:

1. Subject – who or what did it
2. Verb – what did it do
3. Capital letter at beginning
4. Correct End Mark (. ? !)
5. Must make sense

- 1.
- 1.

12 FORMAT SENTENCES

- Subject: who or what did it
- Verb: action
- When: when did it happen

- Where: where did it happen
- How: how did it happen

13 COMPOUND SENTENCES

- Two sentences combined together to make one sentence joined with a conjunction

14 CONJUNCTIONS = BOYFANS

- But
- Or
- Yet
- For
- And
- Nor
- So

- They can also be joined with a semicolon
O;

15 COMPOUND SENTENCE EXAMPLES

- We can go to the movies.
- We can go play miniature golf.
- We can go to the movies, or we can go play miniature golf.
-
- I like to ride roller coasters.
- I like to ride spin rides too.
- I like to ride roller coasters, and I like to ride spin rides too.
-

16 **WRITING PROCESS**

17 WHAT IS THE WRITING PROCESS?

1. Pre-write – organizing your ideas
2. Rough draft – your first draft
3. Revise – changing things, cutting things out, adding things to your draft
4. Edit – fixing spelling, grammar and punctuation errors
5. Final Draft – the most perfect draft you can write



18 TYPES OF WRITING

19

- 1 Narrative
 - 2 - Story
 - Fiction
 - Non-fiction story
 - Personal Narrative
 - 3 Expository
 - 4 - Informs
 - Describes
 - explains
 - Compare and Contrast
 - How to essays

- Explanations
- Cause and Effect
- Sequencing
- Problem Solution
- Question answer
-

20  FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

- 1 simile
- 2  - Compares two things using like, as or was
 - The cat was as soft as cotton
 - The boy looked like an angry grizzly bear.
- 3 Metaphor
- 4  - Compare two things but you do not use like or as.
 - The boy is a cheetah he runs so fast.
 - Sandy is a bouquet of flowers.

21  FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

- Onomatopoeia
- Words that sound like sounds
- Buzz
- Boom
- Bang
- Whoosh
- Zip
- snap
-

22  FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

- Hyperbole
- Over exaggerate something
-
- I'm really hungry, I could eat a horse.
-

23  FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

- Idiom
- Sayings or phrases that don't mean what they say
-
- Break a leg = good luck
- Driving me up a wall = really bugging me