

Spring Final Exam Review 2010 (135 questions + essay)

Research Terminology: thesis, source numbers, note cards, internal citation, internet, research paper, copyright, works cited, paraphrase, outline, plagiarism, topic, sources, summary, and databases

Know also: Underlining vs. italics rules (works cited/handwriting vs. typing); works cited construction (formatting/sequencing); MLA/bibliography information and where to find it (copyright date, author/editor, etc.); insertion of quotes into research paper; formal writing rules

Grammar - Types of Phrases: participles, gerunds, infinitives, and prepositional phrases (identification of four types)

Participles: Verb + -ing or -ed; act as adjectives – “Barking at the noise, my dog woke us up.”

Gerunds: verb +ing only; act as nouns (predicate nominatives/adjectives, direct objects, subjects)
“Our team’s goal this year is winning the academic decathlon.”

Infinitives: to + verb – “The time to act is after you’ve thought things through.”

Prepositional phrases: usually tell location (on, around, beneath, between, etc.) prepo’s start the phrase
“Drive around the building and under the overpass to get out ahead of the traffic on your way home.”

***Their Eyes Were Watching God* Close Reading:** You may want to reread Chapter 18.

***Tale of Two Cities* Close Reading:** Reread Chapter 15 in Book the Third.

***Macbeth* Close Reading:** Reread Act V, Scene I (Lady Macbeth sleepwalking).

More from *Macbeth*:

Literary Terms: aside, paradox, tragic flaw, comic relief, synecdoche, aphorism, soliloquy, pathos, apostrophe, metonymy, motifs, tragedy, poetic justice, non-sequitur, iambic pentameter, irony, foil, antithesis

Plot Pyramid: What happens in each Act (I-V)

Vocabulary:

apotheosis – highest level of power; best example

conscription – military draft

consecrate – declare holy, dedicate to specific purpose

diaphanous – transparent; fragile

expiate – to make amends for wrongdoing

frenetic – frenzied and frantic

geocentric – earth as center or focus

hyperborean – far northern regions; Arctic people

ignominious – shameful; despicable

ineffable – indescribable; not able to express with words

locution – phrase used by a group; style of speech

loquacious - talkative

malediction – curse or slander

mountebank – trickster; swindler

neologism – new word or meaning

obdurate – stubborn; hard-hearted

pontificate – speak pompously; term of the pope

pusillanimous – showing lack of courage or determination

rectitude – correctness in judgment; moral integrity

sapient – full of wisdom; learned

superannuated – retired; too worn; out-of-date

sycophant – flatterer; flatters to gain favor

temerarious – reckless boldness that may offend

undulate – wave-like motion; up and down gracefully

valediction – farewell speech

Advanced Sentence Patterns: Know definitions and be able to recognize examples of anaphora, antithesis, aphorism, asyndeton, chiasmus, epistrophe, metonymy, paradox, polysyndeton, allusion, synecdoche, litote, parallel structure, and repetition

*Check your handouts for both *TOTC* and *Macbeth* (“Advanced Sentence Patterns” and “Literary Elements Used in *Macbeth*”)

Pride and Prejudice: Know the following characters/places – Longbourn, Mr. Collins, Charlotte, the Bennet sisters, Mr. Darcy, Mr. Bingley, Wickham, Lady Catherine, Mrs. Gardiner, Pemberly

Essay section (25 points) Three - four paragraphs: intro, body/bodies, and closing using quotations from the Cliff's Complete version. (You will be assigned a topic.)

Possible topics. The role of poetic justice in the play
The changing character of either Macbeth or Lady Macbeth
The roles of destiny versus free will in the play
Gender roles and nature "out of order"

YOU CAN USE YOUR PLAY ON THE TEST – SO MARK UP YOUR COPY FOR EACH OF THESE THEMES AND BE PREARED TO ANSWER OVER ANY ONE OF THEM.