

FINALS REVIEW

Hello and welcome to your review packet! This has everything you need to prepare for the final exam in Sophomore English. Well, except chocolate and coffee.

The exam has five sections plus a long essay at the end. As such, this review is broken into those five sections, with some essay tips at the end.

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Suggested Study Plan

1. Go through this and answer each question **WITHOUT** reading any hints or looking at the answer key
 - a. There are 28 multiple choice questions throughout
2. Using the answer key, go back and check which ones are incorrect
3. Study the ones you missed; ask for clarification if needed

Agreement

“Agreement” in English means that the forms of the words make sense together in the sentence. If you have a singular subject, then the verb should “match” or “agree.” If you have a non-specific pronoun as an object is it “who” or “whom” – that kind of stuff.

The subject of the sentence must agree with the verb. This means that you have to be able to tell if the subject is ONE THING or MANY THINGS. This can be confusing.

This is easy:

1. The flower _____ pretty.
 - a. Is
 - b. Are

This is more confusing:

2. The group _____ going to the party.
 - a. Is
 - b. Are

In #2, “the group” is actually singular, but it’s a singular noun that represents multiple people.

How about this?

3. “The Simpsons” _____ my favorite show.
 - a. Is
 - b. Are

The subject has an “s” on the end of it so it looks plural, but the Simpsons is only one show, so it’s singular.

Try these:

4. He will be going over their house to see how it _____ coming along.
 - a. Is
 - b. Are
5. My friends is the craziest group of people; they _____ so much fun!
 - a. Is
 - b. Are

Now these:

6. Each of my friends _____ her own style.
 - a. Have
 - b. Has

“Each” is singular, so it would be “has” even though “friends” is plural.

7. Each of the dogs decided to go play with _____ own toy.
- a. His
 - b. Their

Again, “each” is singular, so the singular pronoun is the right choice (“his”).

Try these:

8. Which of the dolls _____ you collected?
- a. Have
 - b. Has
9. Each of the dolls _____ its own suitcase.
- a. Have
 - b. Has

Who vs. Whom

Who is the doer, whom is the receiver. To **whom** shall I send this package? He **who** sends the package does the sending.

Try these:

10. We asked the oracle _____ would get the prize.
- a. Who
 - b. Whom
11. It was a mystery with _____ she committed the prank.
- a. Who
 - b. Whom

She vs. Her -- He vs. Him

Just like who vs. whom – She/He is the doer, Her/Him is the receiver. She went to the door for him. He went swimming with her. You’re looking for Ms. H? This is she. (after “is” it’s always he/she).

Try these:

12. You are just as capable as _____.
- a. Her
 - b. She
13. Give the cookie to _____.
- a. Her
 - b. She

Usage

Usage refers to choosing the right word for the job. Do you pick “affect” or “effect” – “less” or “fewer?”

* Less vs. Fewer

14. I want to have _____ trouble with my homework while also spending _____ hours on it.

- Less, Fewer
- Fewer, Less

It’s a because “trouble” can’t really be counted but hours can.

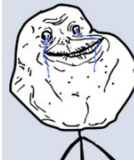
...This is why when it says “Ten Items Or Less” at the supermarket I FREAK OUT.

If something can be counted, use “FEWER”:



- **FEWER** cars
- **FEWER** letters
- **FEWER** chairs
- **FEWER** people

Otherwise, use “LESS”:



- **LESS** sorrow
- **LESS** time
- **LESS** air
- **LESS** pain

* Well vs. Good

Well is an adverb; good is an adjective. Good can’t describe a verb.

15. I did _____ on the test.

- Good
- Well

Try these:

16. The cat meowed for a _____ dinner.

- Good
- Well

17. The singing at the concert was _____.

- Good
- Well

18. She sang _____ at the concert.

- Good
- Well

* Affect vs. Effect

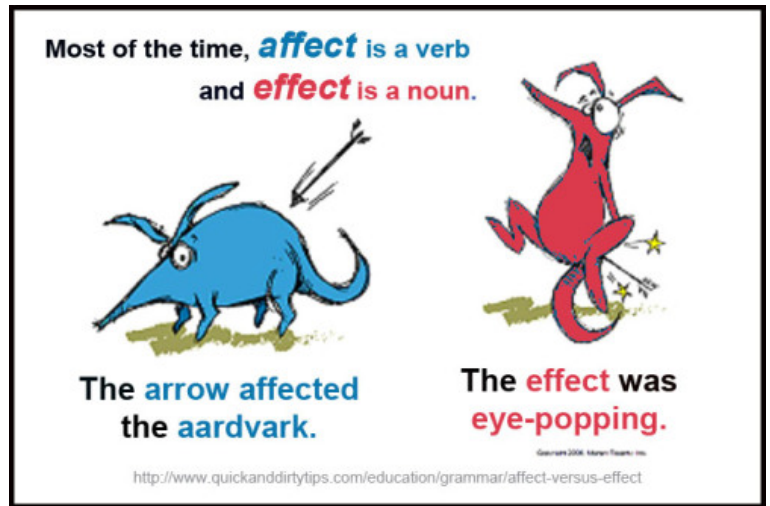
Just remember, "A is for Action" – affect is a verb. Effect is a noun.

19. She wanted to have a positive _____ on the class.

- a. Affect
- b. Effect

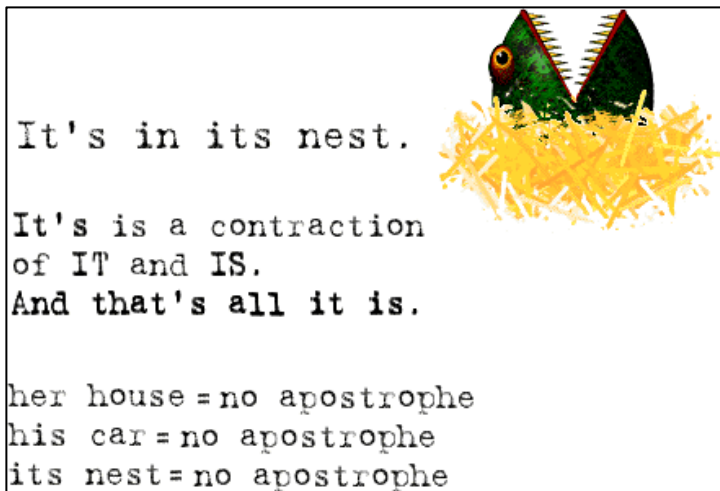
20. I swear, caffeine does not _____ me.

- a. Affect
- b. Effect



* It's vs. Its

It's = it + is (or has). Its = it owns something.



21. My car needs _____ muffler replaced

- a. Its
- b. It's

22. I need to go; _____ getting late.

- a. Its
- b. It's

* Than vs. Then

Than is for making a comparison; then is for showing the sequence of things. Just remember "than has an A for making A comparison; then has an E for Explaining how it happened.

I went to the store, and **then** I got a new sweater that I like better **than** my old one.

Try these:

23. We thought it was likely that there would more traffic on Saturday _____
on Sunday.

a. Then

b. Than

24. We left to go on the trip, and _____ we realized we had forgotten to lock
the door!

a. Then

b. Than

Space for notes:

Sentence Composition

For this section, you will need to know your phrases & clauses, and which punctuation to use when.

Try matching the phrases/clauses below with the correct spot:

Mr. Pickles, _____, rode off into the sunset.
Appositive Phrase

Mr. Pickles, _____, rode off into the sunset.
Participial Phrase

Mr. Pickles, _____, rode off into the sunset.
Prepositional Phrase

Mr. Pickles, _____, rode off into the sunset.
Absolute Phrase

Mr. Pickles, _____, rode off into the sunset.
Adjective Clause

Mr. Pickles, _____, rode off into the sunset.
Adverb Clause

- Who was fond of peanut butter
- Because he preferred driving at night
- The King of Vegetable Land
- Laughing his head off
- Without a care in the world
- His eyes watering with remorse

Now try these:

- Write one with the adverb clause at the beginning:
- Write one with the prepositional phrase at the beginning:

Some ways to remember the phrases & clauses:

- PHRASES CANNOT BE COMPLETE SENTENCES
- Clauses *can* but aren't always
- Appositive – remember “a positive equals a noun”
- Absolute – His arms absolutely flailing
- Preposition – the plane flew _____ the cloud



Preposition goes here

- Sneaky prepositions include: of, about, with, within, without, at, by, for

* The semi-colon

A semi-colon has ONE JOB – to “glue” together two complete sentences. It can be replaced with a period (begging the question, why even have such a thing?)

This sentence is complete; this sentence is also complete.



Semi-colon makes it possible to put both complete sentences in ONE sentence. If you used a comma, it would be wrong!

Try these:

25. I went to the store _____ and then I went to the movies.
- a. Semi-colon
 - b. Comma

26. I went to the store _____ I left my keys on the counter.
- a. Semi-colon
 - b. Comma

Space for notes:

Reading Comprehension

This section includes literary terms & hints about how to succeed with these questions.

First, we will watch a powerpoint to review literary terms for this section. Take notes on the powerpoint here:

Lit. Term	Definition	Example

* Tips for Reading comp. questions

- Read the questions before the passage so that you know what to look for
- In poetry, be VERY careful that you follow the language – what is the subject of the “sentence” and what is it doing?
- Use process of elimination to narrow down the options before you choose

Practice with this poem:

Amateur Fighter

for my father

What’s left is the tiny gold glove	1
hanging from his key chain. But,	
before that, he had come to boxing,	
as a boy, out of necessity—one more reason	
to stay away from home, go late	5
to that cold house and dinner alone	
in the dim kitchen. Perhaps he learned	
just to box a stepfather, then turned	
that anger into a prize at the Halifax gym.	
Later, in New Orleans, there were the books	10
he couldn’t stop reading. A scholar, his eyes	
weakening. He dreamt	
of being a bullfighter. And at the gym	
on Tchoupitoulas Street, he trained	
his fists to pound into a bag	15
the fury contained in his gentle hands.	
The red headgear, hiding his face,	
could make me think he was someone else,	
that my father was somewhere else, not here	
holding his body up to pain.	20
— Natasha Trethewey	

27. This poem uses a great deal of

- Simile
- Enjambment
- Rhyme
- Personification

28. Line 16 is an example of

- Onomatopoeia
- Simile
- Juxtaposition
- Enjambment

Stems

Below are the complete 10th grade stems lists. Use the cards in the matching game to choose which to study more closely.

List 7

Stem	Definition	Sample Words
alter	other	alternator, alteration, alter ego, alternative, altruism, altercation
chron	time	chronological, synchronize, chronic, anachronism, chronicle
cogn	know	recognize, cognizant, incognito, cognoscenti, cognate, cognition
contra	against	contradict, contrary, contrast, contraband, contravene
demo	people	democracy, demography, democratic, democratize, demographic
dorm	sleep	dormitory, dormant, dormer, dormancy, dormitive
dyna	power	dynamic, dynamo, dynamite, dynasty, dinosaur
geo	earth	geography, geothermal, geology, geophysics, geometry, geode
ject	throw	eject, reject, conjecture, dejected, inject, subject, projection, interject
meter	measure	thermometer, millimeter, octameter, pentameter, odometer
nov	new	novel, nova, novice, Nova Scotia, innovation, renovate
pater	father	paternalistic, patronize, paternity, patriarch, patriarchy, expatriate, paterfamilias
pond	weight	ponderous, ponder, preponderance, pound, imponderable, compound
pop	people	popular, populist, populate, population, popularize, populous
put	think	reputation, putative, impute, dispute, computer, disreputable

List 8

Stem	Definition	Sample Words
calli	beautiful	calligraphy, calliope, kaleidoscope, calypso
clam	cry out	clamorous, exclamation, clamor, exclamatory, declaim
clud	close	exclude, include, preclude, exclusive, occlude, conclude, cloister
curr / curs	run	current, undercurrent, currently, recurrent, currency, incur, curriculum, cursory, discursive, cursor
dign	worthy	dignify, dignity, dignitary, undignified, indignation
greg	group	gregarious, egregious, segregate, congregate, aggregate
gyro	turn	gyration, gyre, gyrate, gyro, gyroscope
junct	join	junction, conjunction, juncture, injunction, adjunct
liber	free	liberate, liberty, liberal, libertine, deliberate
mar	sea	marine, marina, maritime, mariner, marinate, submarine
migr	wander	migrate, migrant, migratory, emigrant, immigrant
scope	look	telescope, microscope, periscope, horoscope
se	apart	secede, secret, sedition, seduce, segregate, select, sedulous, separate
son	sound	sonar, unison, sonorous, song, sonnet, dissonance, resonant, supersonic, sonic
soph	wisdom	sophomore, sophomoric, sophisticated, sophistry, philosophy

List 9

Stem	Definition	Sample Words
acr	sharp	acrimonious, acerbic, acrid, acrimony, lacerate
acro	high	acrobat, acronym, acropolis, acrophobia
agog	leader	demagogue, pedagogue, synagogue, pedagogy
brev	short	brevity, abbreviation, brief
dia	across	diagonal, diameter, dialogue, dialect, diatribe, diaphanous, dialectic
ego	I	egomaniac, egocentric, egotistical, egotist, egoism
il	not	illegal, illiterate, illicit, ill-mannered, illogical, illegible

pac	peace	pacify, pacific, pacifist, pacifier, pacifism, Pax Romana, pacification
per	through	perception, perforation, percolate, perambulate, peregrination
polis	city	metropolis, megalopolis, police, polite, policy, acropolis, necropolis
prim	first	prime, primary, primate, primeval, prima donna
rupt	break	erupt, disrupt, rupture, corrupt, abrupt
tang	touch	tangible, tangent, tangle, tango, tangential, intangible
tempor	time	temporal, contemporary, temporarily
trans	across	transfer, translate, transmit, translucent, transcend

List 10

Stem	Definition	Sample Words
anim	mind	equanimity, animal, animated, animosity, magnanimous, animadversion
cur	care for	cure, curator, curative, cure-all, sinecure, secure, curate
gest	carry	gestation, digest, ingest, suggest, congestion, gesticulate, gesture
leg	read	legible, legend, illegible, legendary, legibility, alleged
man	hand	manual, manicure, manipulate, manacled, amanuensis, mandate, mandatory, manufacture, manuscript, manage
mir	wonder	miracle, mirage, mirror, admire, admiral
ocul	eye	binocular, monocular, ocular, oculist
pugn	fight	pugnacious, repugnant, pugilist, impugn
rect	right	correct, rectitude, direct, direction, rectangle, rectify, rector, rectory, erect, rectum
retro	backward	retroactive, retrogress, retrospection, retrofit, retrospective, retrograde
rid / ris	laugh	ridicule, deride, derision, risibility, ridiculous
sed	sit	sedentary, sediment, sedan, sedative, sedate, supersede, assiduous, insidious
spir	breathe	inspire, respiration, perspiration, expire, spirit, aspire, conspire
urb	city	urban, urbane, suburbs
volv	roll	revolve, involve, devolve, convoluted, revolution, evolve, evolution

List 11

Stem	Definition	Sample Words
a-, an-	not	amoral, amorphous, atheist, apolitical, apathy, anorexia, anarchy
alt	high	altitude, alto, altimeter, altar
cad	fall	cascade, cadaver, cadence, cadenza, cadaverous, decadent
fid	faith	infidel, fidelity, confidence, diffident, bona fide, fiduciary, perfidy
graph	write	bibliography, photograph, autograph, polygraph, stenography
hetero	different	heterodox, heterogeneous, heterosexual
lat	side	bilateral, unilateral, multilateral, collateral, latitude, translate
meta	change	metamorphosis, metaphor, metaphysics, metastasize, metabolism
nym	name	homonym, acronym, pseudonym, anonymous, patronymic, anomaly
path	feeling	sympathy, pathetic, pathos, telepathy, empathy, apathy
sanct	holy	sanctity, sanctimonious, sacrosanct, sanctuary, unsanctioned, sanctify
sci	know	science, conscience, prescience, omniscience
sens	feel	sense, sensitive, sensation, sensory, insensate
tort	twist	contorted, torture, tortuous, retort, distort, torturous, tort
tract	pull	tractor, detract, retraction, attractive, protracted, contract, traction

List 12 (*Antigone* Stems List)

Stem	Definition	Sample Words
ad	to	adversity , adhesive, adapt, addendum, addition, adherent, addict, advent,

		advocate
archy	government	anarchy , monarchy, oligarchy, hierarchy, matriarchy, patriarchy
culp	blame	culprit , culpable, exculpate, inculpate, exculpatory
dict	say	verdict , dictionary, predict, malediction, dictation, addict, interdict, contradict
gen	origin	degenerate , genetics, progeny, engender, gene, ingenuous, genesis
hum	earth	inhumanity , humus, exhume, posthumous, humble, humiliate, human
im	not	impasse , impiety , impossible, impassable, improbable, imperfect, immobile, impecunious
in	in or not	infallible , inscrutable , instigator , inexhaustible , insolence , inscribe, insane, infidel, indefinite, incorrigible, insomnia
loqu	talk	eloquence , loquacious, circumlocution, soliloquy, somniloquy, dialogue
pro	forward	prophecy , provide, pronounce, prognosticate, prospect, prognosis, prolixity
rat	think	irrational , rational, ratio, ratiocinate, rationalize, irate
rogat	ask	interrogate , abrogate, derogatory, arrogate
sol	alone	desolate , solitude, solitary, soliloquy, solipsism, consolidate
sub	under	subordinate , subterranean, subtract, submarine, subterfuge, subvert, suburb
ver	true	perverted , verify, veracity, veritable, verdict, verisimilitude, aver, cinéma vérité

Space for Notes:

Essay

USE the rubric to help generate a list of “dos and don’ts” for the paper. Also, look over your first one and look at where you can improve. Remember – look carefully at the texts when you get them and figure out what case you can make using that evidence.

Answer Key

Number	Answer	Your notes
1.	A	
2.	A	
3.	A	
4.	A	
5.	B	
6.	B	
7.	A	
8.	A	
9.	B	
10.	A	
11.	B	
12.	B	
13.	A	
14.	A	
15.	B	
16.	A	
17.	A	
18.	B	
19.	B	
20.	A	
21.	A	
22.	B	
23.	B	
24.	A	
25.	B	
26.	A	
27.	B	
28.	C	

Phrases/Clauses:

- Mr. Pickles, The King of Vegetable Land, rode off into the sunset.
Appositive Phrase
- Mr. Pickles, laughing his head off, rode off into the sunset.
Participial Phrase
- Mr. Pickles, without a care in the world, rode off into the sunset.
Prepositional Phrase
- Mr. Pickles, his eyes watering with remorse, rode off into the sunset.
Absolute Phrase
- Mr. Pickles, Who was fond of peanut butter, rode off into the sunset.
Adjective Clause
- Mr. Pickles, Because he preferred driving at night, rode off into the sunset.
Adverb Clause