


1  **Johnson & Tsinnie ELA**
Semester 1

Final Exam Review/Study Guide

2  **Plot Mountain Diagram**

3  **Story Elements**

- Exposition: where characters, setting, and conflict are introduced in a story
- Characters – people, animals, objects that interact with each other
 - Protagonist – main character or characters, the “good guy”
 - Antagonist – villain, the “bad guy”, or what protagonist is fighting against (may be an event not just a character)
- 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 – turning point in the story where the protagonist figures out how to solve the conflict
- 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
 - Personal Narratives

9  **Expository**

- Gives information (informs)
- Describes

- Explains
-
- Examples
 - Reports
 - News articles
 - Directions

10  **Figurative Language**11  **Figurative language**

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

12  **Figurative language**

- 1 Onomatopoeia
- 2 Words that mimic sounds
 - Ring
 - Bang
 - Boom
 - Zip
 - Whoosh
 -
- 3 Hyperbole
- 4 Over exaggeration
 - Starving to death
 - Sleep for a year
 - Bored to death

13  **Figurative Language**


- Personification
 - where an animal, thing or object is given human characteristics
- Examples:
 - Look at my car. She's a beauty isn't she?
 - The wind whispered through dry grass.
 - The fire swallowed the entire forest.

14  **Parts of Speech**15  **NOUNS**16  **What is a noun?**

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

17  **Proper Noun**

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

18  **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

19  **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

20  **Verbs: action or state of being**

1 Action

- 2 • Run
- Jump
- Sit
- Think
- Watch
-

- Anything that shows some form of action

3 To be

- 4 • Be
- Being
- Been
- Have
- Had

- Has
- Is
- Am
- Was
- were

21 **Adjectives**

- Words that are used to describe nouns.
- Examples
 - The big cat sat on the chair.
 - The smooth road made the ride much easier.
 - A red apple sat on the desk.

22 **Prepositions**

- A word (usually before a noun or pronoun) expressing a relation to another word in the sentence or phrase.
- Example:
 - She arrived after dinner.

23 **Prepositions**

- about
- above
- across
- after
- against
- along
- among
- around
- at
- before
- behind
- below
- beneath
- beside
- between
- by
- down
-

24 **Sentences**25 **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

26 **Punctuation**27 **End Marks**

- All sentences must have the proper end mark
- Statements/telling sentences end with a period - .
- Questioning sentences end with a question mark - ?
- Exclamatory sentences or sentences showing yelling or excitement end with an exclamation mark - !

28 **Quotation Marks " "**

- Quotation marks denotes a person talking in written form – Dialogue
- Sally said, "How can we fix this broken bike?"

29 **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

30 **Types of Writing**

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- 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
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