

Name:

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English I Semester II Final

Literary Element	Definition	Examples
Mood		
Personification		
Symbol		
Metaphor		
Simile		
Foreshadowing		
Point of view		
1 st person POV		
3 rd person limited POV		
3 rd person omniscient POV		
Hyperbole		

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MLA Formatting and Citations

Works Cited

Lee, Harper. *To Kill a Mockingbird*. New York: Grand central Publishing, 1960. Print.

Maxfield, William. "How to be an Awesome Teacher." *Mehlville.com*. Mehlville School District. 21 Feb. 2013. Web. 07 Mar. 2013.

"Oprah Winfrey." *Opposing Viewpoints Resource Center*. Gale, 11 Jan. 2001. Web. 07 Mar. 2012.

What would the internal citations look like for each of these 2 and 3 sources?

1.

2.

How would the internal citation look if I got my quote from page 6 of the first source?

What is the correct format for a Works Cited page?

Font?

Spacing?

Indentation?

What is optional on a Works Cited page when citing webpages?

What is a reliable source? Give examples.

What should your MLA heading look like? (hint: 4 lines)

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Comma Tip	Example	Practice
1-Use a comma to separate an introductory element from the main clause that follows.	According to Mr. Maxfield, learning about commas is super important.	-With only three weeks of school left the students started to get nervous about their grades. -To get to the other side the chicken must cross the road.
2-Use commas to set off an interrupter from the sentence that it divides.	Frank, the well known class clown, always does his homework on time.	-"Please remember" Dr. Smith begged "to take your medication daily." -Your girlfriend to be honest is not that into you.
3-Use a comma to separate a concluding element from the main clause that precedes it.	Don't we have any more rocky road ice cream, Mom?	-I am going to New York City where my uncle lives. -At Ronnies, Katie winked at Joey a cute young man in a tight T-shirt.
4-Know when to use a comma with <i>and</i> . <i>Pattern 1</i> – Joining two main clauses (sentences) <i>Pattern 2</i> – Joining any two units <i>except</i> main clauses--NO COMMA <i>Pattern 3</i> – Joining three or more items in a series	This weekend I went to the grocery store, and I saw my Math teacher.	-My History class is always interesting and English class is never boring. -I was craving a Big Mac from McDonalds and a nacho supreme from Taco Bell. -Hugo's three favorite movies are <i>The Lion King Forrest Gump and The Green Mile</i> .
5-When necessary, use commas for clauses that begin with where, wherever, which, whichever, who, whoever, whom, whomever, whose, and whomever . <i>*Essential v. nonessential</i> Is the information essential to understanding the sentence? If yes, no commas. If not, use commas.	My brother, who loves to play baseball, lives in Chesterfield.	-Mrs. Mauzy returned the quiz to the student who slept in class every day. -Mrs. Mauzy returned the quiz to Kristy who slept in class every day.
6-Use commas correctly with a series of adjectives. Add commas if... Test 1 – When you reverse the order of the adjectives, the sentence makes sense. Test 2 – When you insert <i>and</i> between the adjectives, the sentence makes sense.	The big, hairy man swam by in a Speedo.	-Roger needs his blue silk tie in order to do a presentation. -The hungry slimy green Martian opened the classroom door.
7- Know the difference between <i>so</i> and <i>so that</i> before you add a comma. So=comma (joining two main clauses) So that=no comma	Johnny drives an old car with no air conditioning, so he must use the strongest antiperspirant on the market.	-Robbie bought a small microwave for his first apartment so he could cook popcorn. -George wanted to finish so that he could sleep in tomorrow.