**American Literature Study Guide—Fall Benchmark 1**

What to expect:

--Several reading passages (poetry and prose), some from literary periods we have covered

--Vocabulary in context items

--Reading comprehension and analysis questions that will require knowledge of literary terms and devices

--40-50 Multiple Choice Questions and possible writing section

**Matching.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. hyperbole | B. metaphor | C. personification | D. simile |
| E. imagery | F. theme | G. onomatopoeia | H. rhyme scheme |

\_\_\_\_1. The message of a text, like “the importance of friendship” or “the sacrifice required for the greater good”

\_\_\_\_2. Words like “boom,” “pop,” and “hiss”—the words themselves make the sound they are describing

\_\_\_\_3. Exaggeration, such as “I am so hungry, I could eat my hand.”

\_\_\_\_4. The pattern of rhyme in a poem, like ABAB, CDCD, etc.

\_\_\_\_5. Language that describes how something sounds, looks, smells, feels, etc.: “The dense, gray fog enveloped me and made me feel as though I was lost in a maze.”

\_\_\_\_6. Giving human traits to something nonhuman or inanimate. “My feet practically begged me to sit down because they were tired,” or “The sun bid me good morning as I walked to school.”

\_\_\_\_7. A comparison that does not use “like” or “as.” “Matthew was a Romeo, wooing all the women with his good looks and charm.”

\_\_\_\_8. A comparison that does use “like” or “as.” “The ocean was as clear and smooth as a piece of glass.”

**Matching.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. Ethos | B. Pathos | C. Logos | D. Context | E. tone |
| F. Imply | G. Purpose | H. Audience | I. Parallelism | J. inverted syntax |

\_\_\_\_9. The intended recipient of a message; the group or person a person is speaking or writing to

\_\_\_\_10. The balanced structure of a sentence, like “Give me liberty, or give me death!” or “I enjoy cooking, watching TV, and reading good books.”

\_\_\_\_11. The reason behind a writer’s work; what the writing is intending to accomplish. For example, John Smith wrote a glowing account of life in New England because he wanted to encourage people to move there.

\_\_\_\_12. The parts of something written or spoken that immediately precede and follow a word or passage and clarify its meaning. Often with unfamiliar vocabulary words, looking at this will help you figure them out.

\_\_\_\_13. To suggest something without stating it directly.

\_\_\_\_14. Logic and reason, facts and statistics.

\_\_\_\_15. Credibility, authority.

\_\_\_\_16. Details that appeal to emotion.

\_\_\_\_17. The attitude of a speaker toward the subject.

\_\_\_\_18. The rearrangement of words in a sentence from their typical word order. (over🡪)

**Matching:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. Repetition | B. Speaker | C. Mood | D. Idiom |
| E. Imply | F. Infer | G. Purpose  |  |

\_\_\_19. The voice through which the narrative is told.

\_\_\_20. A well-known saying that has personal or cultural meaning. (Ex: Students said the test was a *piece of cake*.)

\_\_\_21. The reason a piece is written – it may be persuasive, informative, or entertaining.

\_\_\_22. The recurrence of words, phrases, ideas, or symbols to make writing more clear or more effective.

\_\_\_23. To determine meaning based on evidence and reasoning. (Here the reader is responsible for the action.)

\_\_\_24. To suggest something indirectly. (Here the author is responsible for the action.)

\_\_\_25. The way the audience feels when reading a text.

**Native American (NA) or Puritan (P)?**

\_\_\_\_26. Used archetypes, or patterns in plot and character that we see across cultures and generations (the good and evil twins, man and woman start out as enemies and fall in love, things in patterns of threes, etc.)

\_\_\_\_27. Jonathan Edwards

\_\_\_\_28. Simple style, religious

\_\_\_\_29. Saw nature as cyclical

\_\_\_\_30. Animals and humans could interact with one another

\_\_\_\_31. Anne Bradstreet

\_\_\_\_32. Rarely used figurative language.

\_\_\_\_33. Used pictographs to communicate

\_\_\_\_34. Journals, poems, sermons

\_\_\_\_35. Creation myths based on legend