



## 10th Grade

### Finals Study Guide

#### 1. Main Ideas & Supporting Details:

Main Idea:

- The main idea is the central concept or point that the author wants to communicate. It's the core thought that the passage, paragraph, or text revolves around.
- The main idea answers the question: *What is this about?*

Supporting Details:

- Supporting details are facts, examples, descriptions, or explanations that help to develop or clarify the main idea.
- They answer the question: *How does the author support or explain the main idea?*

How to Identify Them:

##### 1. Main Idea:

- Usually found in the topic sentence (often the first or last sentence of a paragraph).
- May be implied (not directly stated) in some cases.
- Think of the main idea as the "big picture" of the text.

##### 2. Supporting Details:

- Found throughout the text and provide evidence, examples, or elaboration of the main idea.
- Look for facts, statistics, examples, descriptions, or quotes.



**Practice:**

"Many people enjoy outdoor activities in the summer. Hiking in the mountains is a popular choice, as it offers both exercise and scenic views. Others prefer kayaking or swimming at the beach, where they can cool off and enjoy the water. Whether it's a simple walk in the park or an adventurous mountain climb, summer activities help people relax and stay active."

Main idea: \_\_\_\_\_

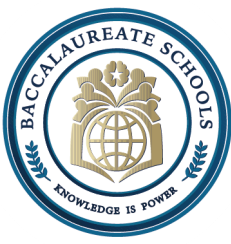
Supporting Details: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**A. Revenge of the Geeks:** Arguments and Supporting Details (refer back to notes and questions)

Claim	Evidence	Credibility	Relevance
Traits signaling difference to school may often lead to success in adulthood	Taylor Swift, Tim Gunn, J.K Rowling	Seems persuasive, but are these representative?	Evidence is current and connects logically to claim
The worst thing in life is to be different from others.	Psychological research by Prof. Kathryn LaFontana	Expert testimony, but no specifics offered	LaFontana is a somewhat relevant and current source because she studies adolescents
In the adult world, being “weird” can be cool.	Comic Con, Jerry Holkins quote	Examples seem to support claim	This is relevant source because Holkins is part of the “social Pariah outcast aesthetic



### Reasoning and Evidence:

1. Variety: a writer should include different types of evidence, such as data, facts, and quotations. It comes from a range of sources.
2. Credibility: Evidence should be drawn from reliable sources.
3. Relevance: Evidence should be current and connect to the writer's ideas.

### Poetry Unit:

#### Figurative Language:

A *simile* is a comparison using like or as.

- o Your words like knives cut me down.

A *metaphor* is a comparison that does not use like or as. It can be a short comparison or an entire poem can be a metaphor for something else.

- o My heart is a radio.

*Personification* is when we assign human traits to nonhuman objects.

- o The sun smiled down on us.

*Alliteration* is the repetition of the first letter sound.

- o Pleasant people enjoy popular poetry.

*Hyperbole* is an exaggeration for emphasis.

- o This room is a disaster zone.

*Onomatopoea* is a sound word.

- o Zoom, moo, thud



### Poetry Collection:

POEM	THEME	IMPORTANT SYMBOLS
<b>Sonnet, With Bird</b>	-loneliness; loneliness can be shared	- quail: community
<b>Elliptical</b>	-tension, segregation	- Ellipsis: to allow readers to assume their own ideas
<b>Fences</b>	-individuals with money have access to all things; social classes and distinction	- bags of money to symbolize wealth - beach: luxury

Enjambed and end-stopped lines are two types of line structures used in poetry.

- **Enjambed lines** are lines of poetry that do not end with punctuation and continue into the next line without a pause. This creates a sense of flow and encourages the reader to move quickly to the next line for completion of the thought or sentence. For example:

"I wandered lonely as a cloud  
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,  
When all at once I saw a crowd."

- **End-stopped lines**, on the other hand, have a clear pause or punctuation mark (such as a period, comma, or colon) at the end of the line. This creates a more definitive, complete thought or idea within each line. For example:

"The sun sets over the horizon.  
The sky turns a shade of deep red."



***“The Golden Kite, the Silver Wind”***

1. What type of short story is “The Golden Kite, the Silver Wind,” and why does it fit the genre?

“The Golden Kite, the Silver Wind” is an allegorical short story. It fits the genre because it uses symbolic elements and characters to represent larger ideas, such as the conflict between competition and cooperation, as well as the impact of fear and pride on society.

2. This story was written in the midst of what historical period? What evidence of this can you find in the story (parallel elements)?

The story was written during the Cold War period. The tension between the two cities, where each tries to outdo the other, mirrors the political and ideological rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union during this time. The constant changing of the walls symbolizes the escalating arms race and competition for superiority.

3. What shapes are used to show symbolism throughout the story (what are they, and what do they symbolize)?

The shapes used in the story are the golden kite and the silver wind. The golden kite symbolizes pride, material wealth, and rigid competition, while the silver wind represents flexibility, harmony, and cooperation. These shapes reflect the dynamic between the two cities and the broader themes of balance and unity.

4. How do the Mandarin and his daughter think the wall shapes will affect travelers and tourists?

The Mandarin and his daughter believe that the wall shapes will impress travelers and tourists, attracting them to their city and boosting its prestige. They think that creating a unique and superior shape will make their city more appealing and admired by outsiders.

5. Where does the daughter position herself in order to advise her father while he talks to the builders? Why do you think she has to do this? Could this be paralleled to current day politics?

The daughter positions herself behind a screen, allowing her to observe and guide her father without being directly involved in the decision-making. This could symbolize the role of advisors or behind-the-scenes influence in politics, where the true power or wisdom often comes from those who are not in the spotlight but are essential in shaping



decisions.

6. How does fear influence the decisions of the two Mandarins?

Fear drives the Mandarins to constantly change the shape of the walls in an attempt to outdo each other. Their fear of being inferior or losing prestige makes them reactive rather than proactive, leading to escalating competition that harms the city and its people.

7. What starts happening to the city when all the attention is focused on rebuilding the wall? Name at least 2 effects the neglect on the rest of the city has had. What do these changes symbolize?

When the focus is on rebuilding the wall, the city begins to deteriorate. The people become hungry, and the market stalls are empty. These effects symbolize the neglect of important societal needs in favor of superficial competition. The city's decline reflects how pride and rivalry can undermine the well-being of a community.

8. What does the daughter finally request of the other Mandarin after the final changing of the walls? Why does she do this?

The daughter requests that the other Mandarin stop changing the shape of the wall. She does this because she recognizes that the competition is causing harm to both cities and believes that peace and cooperation, symbolized by the kite and the wind, will restore harmony and prosperity.

9. What does she say the relationship is between the kite and the wind? How is this relationship relevant to the towns' problems?

The daughter says that the kite and the wind are interconnected; the kite cannot fly without the wind. This relationship symbolizes the idea that competition and cooperation must work together, just as the cities need both pride and humility to thrive. The towns' problems arise from the failure to recognize the importance of balance and mutual support.

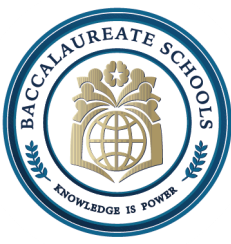
10. State the line on p. 370 that you believe best shows the moral of this allegory.

"But the kite cannot fly without the wind." This line best shows the moral of the allegory, emphasizing the importance of balance and the interconnectedness of opposing forces—competition and cooperation—for a community to thrive.



### Vocabulary for Allegory

1. **Ravenous:** Extremely hungry or eager, often used to describe an intense or uncontrollable desire for food or something else.
2. **Pandemonium:** A state of wild confusion, chaos, or disorder, often involving a lot of noise or uproar.
3. **Omen:** A sign or event believed to predict the future, often indicating something significant, such as good or bad luck.
4. **Portents:** Signs or warnings that something important or significant is about to happen, typically used in a negative or ominous sense.
5. **Monotony:** The lack of variety, sameness, or dullness in an activity or routine, often leading to boredom.
6. **Endure:** To suffer through something difficult or unpleasant with patience and resilience, or to last for a long time.
7. **Allegory:** A story, poem, or picture that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning, typically moral, political, or philosophical, often using symbolic figures or events.



## GRAMMAR

- A. **Parallel structure** means using the same pattern of words to show that two or more ideas have the same level of importance. This can happen at the word, phrase, or clause level. The usual way to join parallel structures is with the use of coordinating conjunctions such as "and" or "or."

### **Words**

A parallel structure that begins with a word must continue with similar words and word endings.

He gave me the sun, the moon, and the stars. (nouns)

Mary likes hiking, swimming, and bicycling. (gerunds)

I love green, red, and white balloons. (adjectives)

She spoke quietly, slowly, and clearly. (adverbs)

### **Phrases**

A parallel structure that begins with a phrase must continue with similar phrases.

He walked around the house, through the garden, and out of the gate. (prepositional phrase)

Mary likes to hike, to swim, and to ride a bicycle. (infinitive phrase) OR Mary likes to hike, swim, and ride a bicycle.

(Note: You can use "to" before all the verbs in a sentence or only before the first one.)

### **Clauses**

A parallel structure that begins with a clause must continue with clauses.

The coach told the players that they should get a lot of sleep, not eat too much, and do some warmup exercises before the game.

### **Lists**





Be sure to keep all the elements in a list in the same form.

The dictionary can be used for these purposes: to find word meanings, pronunciations, correct spellings, and irregular verbs.

The toys were everywhere -- under the table, on the couch, and in the closet

### Parallel Structures Practice Exercises

1. She likes to jog in the park and shopping.
2. John encourages his brother to play basketball, spend time practicing soccer, and learns to play piano.
3. Students not only want good grades but also to have fun.
4. The meeting will discuss human resource problems and how employee motivation is decreasing.

### B. Independent and Dependent Clauses

Independent clause: A group of words that contains a subject, a verb, and expresses a complete thought. An independent clause can often stand as a sentence by itself.

Example: Jim studied in the Sweet Shop for his chemistry quiz.

There are two types of words that can be used as connector at the beginning of an independent clause:

Coordinating conjunctions: The seven coordinating conjunctions used as connecting words at the beginning of an independent clause are *for*, *and*, *nor*, *but*, *or*, *yet*, and *so* (You can remember these with the acronym "FANBOYS"). When the second independent clause in a sentence begins with a **coordinating conjunction**, a comma is needed before the coordinating conjunction.

For example: Jim studied in the Sweet Shop for his chemistry quiz, *but* it was hard to concentrate because of the noise.



Dependent clause: A group of words that contains a subject and verb but does not express a complete thought. A dependent clause cannot be a sentence.

For example: When Jim studied in the Sweet Shop for his chemistry quiz...

Dependent marker words: Words added to the beginning of an independent clause that make it a dependent clause such as *after, although, as, as if, because, before, even if, even though, in order to, since, though, unless, until, whatever, when, whenever, whether, and while*.

For example: *When* Jim studied in the Sweet Shop for his chemistry quiz...

**Identify the following sentences as either dependent (DC) or independent (IC).**

1. I went to the park
2. Sandra and Lara have been good friends since first grade.
3. Although Shaina likes Mexican, Iraqi, Somali, and Italian food
4. After swimming in the ocean
5. Animal communication is not considered to be a legitimate language by some scientists.
6. When Jim and Ayman eat lunch together in the breakroom.

### **Subject Verb Agreement (SAT Format)**

Subject Verb Agreement Rules:

1. **Singular subjects take singular verbs:**
  - Example: *The dog runs fast.*
2. **Plural subjects take plural verbs:**
  - Example: *The dogs run fast.*
3. **When the subject is made up of two or more nouns joined by "and," use a plural verb:**
  - Example: *Tom and Jerry are friends.*

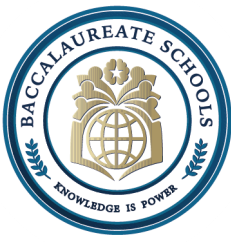


4. **When two or more subjects are joined by "or" or "nor," the verb agrees with the subject closest to it:**
  - Example: *Either the teacher or the students have the book.*
  - Example: *Neither the students nor the teacher has the book.*
5. **With collective nouns (e.g., team, family, group), use a singular verb when the group is acting as a single unit:**
  - Example: *The team wins the game.*
6. **Indefinite pronouns (e.g., everyone, someone, each) are singular and take singular verbs:**
  - Example: *Everyone is here.*
7. **"There" or "Here" at the beginning of a sentence: The subject follows the verb, so the verb agrees with the subject:**
  - Example: *There are many people here.*
  - Example: *Here is the book you wanted.*
8. **Some nouns that end in -s (e.g., news, mathematics) are singular and take singular verbs:**
  - Example: *The news is good.*

1. Solarpunk is an art movement that imagines renewable energy-powered technology infused complementarily into nature. In Paolo Bacigalupi's solarpunk short story "Efficiency," an artificial intelligence that absorbs sustainable energies, redistributing them through intricate networks of weights and generators, \_\_\_\_\_ Chicago's energy grid.

Which choice completes the text so that it conforms to the conventions of Standard English?

- A) have been powering
- B) power
- C) powers
- D) are powering



2. What is the correct pronunciation of Kiribati? In the Gilbertese language spoken by residents of the island nation, the letter combination -ti makes the -s sound; as a result, the country's name \_\_\_\_\_ pronounced "Kiribas."

Which choice completes the text so that it conforms to the conventions of Standard English?

- A) are
- B) have been
- C) are being
- D) is