



GOBIERNO DE PUERTO RICO

DEPARTAMENTO DE EDUCACIÓN
Subsecretaría para Asuntos Académicos

REMEDIAL MODULE

English



10th Grade

January 2020

Student's Name: _____

School Name: _____

SIE number: _____

School code: _____ **Municipality:** _____

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Dear Student:

We are providing you with this module as a tool to assist you with the skills you need for your English. In it, you will find multiple choice exercises for you to choose the right answer.

The Puerto Rico Department of Education will validate your participation and effort in answering the exercises contained in this module. The scores obtained will be added to your grades and academic progress report.

We hope that, once you complete your tenth grade, you will obtain the same satisfaction that we've had creating these exercises to help you.



10.R.1a Make inferences and draw conclusions from text to support analysis.

10.R.10 Read and comprehend a variety of literature, including stories, dramas, and poetry, and informational texts (e.g., history/social studies, science, and technical texts) of appropriate grade level.

Themes – Genres, Fact vs Opinion, Fiction vs Non-Fiction

Definition of the literary terms

A **genre** is a specific type of music, film, or writing. Your favorite literary **genre** might be science fiction, and your favorite film **genre** might be horror flicks about cheerleaders. ... In music, **genre** refers to musical style such as jazz, salsa or rock.

The five genres of literature students should be familiar with are **Poetry, Drama, Prose, Nonfiction,** and Media—each of which is explained in more detail below. You'll see some overlap between genres; for example, prose is a broader term that includes both **drama** and **non-fiction**.

A **fact** is a statement that is true and can be verified objectively, or proven. In other words, a **fact** is true and correct no matter what. An **opinion**, however, is a statement that holds an element of belief; it tells how someone feels.

Fiction refers to plot, settings, and characters created from the imagination, while **nonfiction** refers to factual stories focused on actual events and people. However, the difference between these two genres is sometimes blurred, as the two often intersect.

Examples of Genres

There are seven genres of writing: **descriptive, expository, persuasive, narrative, technical, poetic and compare.**

Genre	Characteristics
Descriptive	A descriptive text is a text which lists the characteristics of something. The topic is usually about the attributes of a thing or a person. Third person pronoun forms are used. Ex. <i>The High Window</i> by Raymond Chandler
Expository	Expository text is a type of informational text that provides factual information about a topic using a clear, non-narrative organizational structure with a major topic and supporting information. Expository texts can include topics such as historical, scientific or economic information. There are six main types of expository papers: process (how-to), problem-solution, comparison-contrast, definition, classification, and cause-effect. Each of those has its slightly different structure and purpose. Include news articles, informational books, instruction manuals, or textbooks.
Persuasive	A persuasive text or speech is given for the purpose of persuading the audience to feel a certain way, to take a certain action, or to support a specific view or cause. Ex. "I have a dream" speech by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.
Narrative	A narrative text is a story with complication or problematic events and it tries to find the resolutions to solve the problems. An important part of narrative text is the narrative mode, the set of methods used to communicate the narrative through a process of narration . Ex. <i>When I was Puerto Rican</i> by Esmeralda Santiago

Genre	Characteristics
Technical	<p>Technical text is read for the purpose of learning more about a subject or understanding how to complete a task. Technical texts are often accompanied by charts, diagrams, illustrations, and other visual elements that support the text and provide additional information about the subject.</p> <p>Ex. Examples of technical writing include instruction manuals, recipes, how-to guides, textbooks, multimedia presentations, and operating instructions. Every occupation and field of study has its own language that's incorporated into specialized reports and other written work.</p>
Poetic	<p>Type of literary work in which the main tool of expression is a verse</p> <p>Example: Popular poetry types include among many others: haiku, free verse, sonnets, and acrostic poems.</p> <p>Ex. Stopping by woods on a snowy evening by Robert Frost, The Raven by Edgar Allan Poe</p>
Fact and Opinion	<p>Fact is a statement that can be proven true or false. An opinion is an expression of a person's feelings that cannot be proven. Opinions can be based on facts or emotions and sometimes they are meant to deliberately mislead others. Therefore, it is important to be aware of the author's purpose and choice of language.</p>

Genre	Characteristics
Fiction vs Non-fiction	<p>Fiction" refers to literature created from the imagination. Mysteries, science fiction, romance, fantasy, chick lit, crime thrillers are all fiction genres. Examples of classic fiction include <i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i> by Harper Lee, <i>A Tale of Two Cities</i> by Charles Dickens, <i>1984</i> by George Orwell and <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> by Jane Austen. Our Fiction Department also has a large selection of popular movies and television shows on DVD.</p> <p>"Nonfiction" refers to literature based in fact. It is the broadest category of literature. The Nonfiction Department has books and videos in many categories including biography, business, cooking, health and fitness, pets, crafts, home decorating, languages, travel, home improvement, religion, art and music, history, self-help, true crime, science and humor. We also have a section of popular and award-winning documentary DVDs.</p>
Biography	<p>A biography, is a detailed description of a person's life. It involves more than just the basic facts like education, work, relationships, and death; it portrays a person's experience of these life events. Ex. <i>Alexander Hamilton</i> by Ron Chernow (made even more famous by the musical "Hamilton," created by Lin-Manuel Miranda)</p>
Autobiography	<p>It is an account of a person's life written by that person. Examples: <i>The Diary of Anne Frank</i> and <i>The Diary of my Life</i> by Heller Keller</p>

Literary Genres Review:

Choose the correct answer:

1. A selection that provides factual information about people, things, places and events is _____

- Ⓐ fiction.
- Ⓑ persuasive.
- Ⓒ expository.
- Ⓓ biography.

2. A true story about a real person's life written by someone else is _____.

- Ⓐ persuasive text.
- Ⓑ fiction.
- Ⓒ expository.
- Ⓓ biography.

3. A selection that is written to convince the reader to believe or do something is _____

- Ⓐ expository.
- Ⓑ biography.
- Ⓒ persuasive.
- Ⓓ fiction.

4. My purpose for reading an expository piece is _____.

- Ⓐ to learn about a person's life
- Ⓑ to learn about the topic
- Ⓒ to be entertained
- Ⓓ to identify the author's argument

5. The author uses great adjectives in his _____ text.

- Ⓐ persuasive
- Ⓑ narrative
- Ⓒ descriptive
- Ⓓ expository

6. Identify the genre: a five- paragraph essay where the author compares and contrasts dogs and cats.

- Ⓐ biography
- Ⓑ expository
- Ⓒ fiction
- Ⓓ persuasive

7. Identify the genre: Eva Perón writes the story of her life from childhood to her rise to political power in Argentina.

- Ⓐ fiction
- Ⓑ persuasive
- Ⓒ biography
- Ⓓ autobiography

8. Identify the genre: The story of a race of aliens that come to enslave the residents of Earth with their advanced weaponry. Only one teacher can stop them, but is it too late?

- Ⓐ persuasive
- Ⓑ fiction
- Ⓒ expository
- Ⓓ autobiography

9. In a Manual, an expert explains how to fix the motor of a car. The text is a _____ one.

- Ⓐ fictional
- Ⓑ technical
- Ⓒ expository
- Ⓓ persuasive

10. Identify the genre: The author tells the untold story of the United States by focusing on the underrepresented minority groups.

- Ⓐ fiction
- Ⓑ persuasive
- Ⓒ expository
- Ⓓ biography

10.LA.3 Apply knowledge of language to understand how language functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening.

10.R.10 Read and comprehend a variety of literature, including stories, dramas, and poetry, and informational texts (e.g., history/social studies, science, and technical texts) of appropriate grade level.

Definition of Poetry- literary work in which special intensity is given to the expression of feelings and ideas by the use of distinctive style and rhythm; poems collectively or as a genre of literature.

Elements of Poetry and Drama

Mood or Tone	Symbolism	Meter	Rhyme
<p>Figurative Language Writers and poets use figurative language to build imagery and give words more power.</p>	<p>Connotation An idea or feeling that a word invokes in addition to its literal or primary meaning.</p>	<p>Repetition Repetition is a literary device that repeats the same words or phrases a few times to make an idea clearer and more memorable. There are several types of repetition commonly used in both prose and poetry.</p>	<p>Alliteration The occurrence of the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words.</p>
<p>Imagery Imagery means to use <u>figurative language</u> to represent objects, actions, and ideas in such a way that it appeals to our physical senses.</p>	<p>Irony The expression of one's meaning by using language that normally signifies the opposite, typically for humorous or emphatic effect.</p>	<p>Voice In literature is the individual style in which a certain author writes his or her works. Voice includes many different literary devices and stylistic techniques, including syntax, semantics, diction, dialogue, character development, tone, pacing, and even punctuation.</p>	<p>Assonance In literature is the individual style in which a certain author writes his or her works. Voice includes many different literary devices and stylistic techniques, including syntax, semantics, diction, dialogue, character development, tone, pacing, and even punctuation.</p>

Elements of Poetry

Mood or Tone	Symbolism	Meter	Rhyme
<p>Diction The choice and use of words and phrases in speech or writing.</p>	<p>Form A poetic form just refers to a type of poem that follows a particular set of rules, whether it be the number of lines, the length or number of stanzas, rhyme scheme, subject matter, or really whatever rule you can think of. The most famous poetic form of all has to be the sonnet.</p>	<p>Stanza A group of lines forming the basic recurring metrical unit in a poem; a verse.</p>	<p>Word Order Simply refers to the order in which words are arranged in the poem.</p>

Other Poetic forms

<p>Free Verse Not to be mixed up with blank verse, free verse is poetic form/technique where the poet does not follow the conventions of any meter or rhyme.</p>	<p>Blank Verse This is basically a poem written in iambic pentameter but it does not rhyme. It can follow other meter, but iambic pentameter is the most common by far.</p>
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Types of Poetry

<p>Haiku This is the only poem that rivals free verse these days. People love the Haiku. It's a 3 line poem generally where first and last lines have 5 syllables, and the middle has seven syllables.</p>	<p>Limerick A Limerick is at it's core (and there is more too them) a 5 line poem that follows a strict meter and always has a AABBA rhyme scheme.</p>
<p>Sonnet There are various forms of sonnets, but the most popular tends to be the English or Shakespearean sonnet. It is a 14-line poem written in iambic pentameter. The poem will end in a rhyming couplet. There are much more to these of course, but this is the general definition. There is also the Italian or Petrarchan sonnet. The English sonnet seems to be the most attempted.</p>	<p>Villanelle Here is another poetic, but it's not easy to explain nor easy to write. The most famous one of these is Do Not Go Gentle into that Good Night by Dylan Thomas. The form is basically a 19-line poem that has five 3-line stanzas. The first line of the poem and the last line of the first stanza becomes a refrains (repeated) again and again until the last stanza. Basically, line 1, 3 become beginning and ending lines of all the other stanzas.</p>
<p>Tanka Related in a sense to the Haiku, the Tanka poem is basically a poem that has 5,7,5,7,7 for its lines. So, it's basically a Haiku with 2 seven syllable lines added on to the end.</p>	<p>Acrostic This is a simple poetry form, newer than the rest on this page. The Acrostic is basically a poem that uses the up and down letters of a poem to spell a word or phrase. So, the first letter of each line could be pulled out to spell a word.</p>
<p>Cinquain At it's very base this is simply a 5-line poem. The Tanka falls into this classification, but the most popular Cinquain that people want you to write when you say, Let's write a cinquain is generally in English that follows a rhyme scheme of ababb, abaab or abccb.</p>	<p>Sestina It's probably easier to write a sestina than it is to explain how to write one. So its a six stanza of 6-lines each with a triplet at the end. Each stanza has the same 6 words at the end of each line of the poem. So the words that end the lines fo the first stanza are rotated over and over again at the end of the lines of the next stanza.</p>

YouTube link to a video of the poem available in the resources list

Famous Poets and Poems

PHENOMENAL
woman,
THAT'S Me
By Maya Angelou

Pretty women wonder where my
secret lies.
I'm not cute or built to suit a fashion
model's size
But when I start to tell them,
They think I'm telling lies.
I say,
It's in the reach of my arms,
The span of my hips,
The stride of my step,
The curl of my lips.
I'm a woman
Phenomenally.
Phenomenal woman,
That's me.

I walk into a room
Just as cool as you please,
And to a man,
The fellows stand or
Fall down on their knees.
Then they swarm around me,
A hive of honey bees.
I say,
It's the fire in my eyes,
And the flash of my teeth,
The swing in my waist,
And the joy in my feet.
I'm a woman
Phenomenally.
Phenomenal woman,
That's me.

Men themselves have wondered
What they see in me.
They try so much
But they can't touch
My inner mystery.
When I try to show them,
They say they still can't see.
I say,
It's in the arch of my back,
The sun of my smile,
The ride of my breasts,
The grace of my style.
I'm a woman
Phenomenally.
Phenomenal woman,
That's me.

Now you understand
Just why my head's not bowed.
I don't shout or jump about
Or have to talk real loud.
When you see me passing,
It ought to make you proud.
I say,
It's in the click of my heels,
The bend of my hair,
the palm of my hand,
The need for my care.
'Cause I'm a woman
Phenomenally.
Phenomenal woman,
That's me.

Annabel Lee
By Edgar Allan Poe

It was many and many a year ago,
In a kingdom by the sea,
That a maiden there lived whom you
may know
By the name of Annabel Lee;
And this maiden she lived with no
other thought
Than to love and be loved by me.

I was a child and she was a child,
In this kingdom by the sea,
But we loved with a love that was
more than love—
I and my Annabel Lee—
With a love that the wingèd seraphs
of Heaven
Coveted her and me.

And this was the reason that, long
ago,
In this kingdom by the sea,
A wind blew out of a cloud, chilling
My beautiful Annabel Lee;
So that her highborn kinsmen came
And bore her away from me,
To shut her up in a sepulcher
In this kingdom by the sea.
The angels, not half so happy in
Heaven,
Went envying her and me—

Yes!—that was the reason (as all
men know,
In this kingdom by the sea)
That the wind came out of the
cloud by night,
Chilling and killing my Annabel Lee.

But our love it was stronger by far
than the love
Of those who were older than we—
Of many far wiser than we—
And neither the angels in Heaven
above
Nor the demons down under the sea
Can ever dissever my soul from the
soul
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;

For the moon never beams,
without bringing me dreams
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;
And the stars never rise, but I feel the
bright eyes
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;
And so, all the night-tide, I lie down
by the side
Of my darling—my darling—my life
and my bride,
In her sepulcher there by the sea—
In her tomb by the sounding sea.

Let's Examine the Literary Devices used in POETRY!

Let's **DO** this!

What is a Literary Device?

Literary devices or literary techniques are specific structures that writers often use to add meaning or create more compelling stories for the reader.

What is a Figure of Speech?

Figure of speech is a phrase or word having different meanings than its literal. It conveys meaning by identifying or comparing one thing to another.

Examples of Figures of Speech used in Poetry:

metaphor, alliteration, hyperbole, simile, personification, rhyme, assonance, onomatopoeia, internal rhyme

Figure of Speech	Definition	Example
Metaphor	a comparison between two things that states one thing is another, in order help explain an idea or show hidden similarities. It is an indirect comparison	Juan is a shining star in the classroom. His heart is gold .

Figure of Speech	Definition	Example
Simile	a <u>figure of speech</u> that makes a <u>comparison</u> , showing similarities between two different things. Unlike a <u>metaphor</u> , a simile draws resemblance with the help of the words “like” or “as.” Therefore, it is a direct comparison	The plants at home were as dry as a bone. Her lips are red like a rose.
Personification	a <u>figure of speech</u> in which a thing, an idea or an <u>animal</u> – is given human attributes	The flowers were dancing with the wind. The road to his house was a twisting snake .
Hyperbole	a <u>figure of speech</u> that involves an <u>exaggeration</u> of ideas for the sake of emphasis	His bag is as heavy as an elephant . My cousin was dying to go to Disney.
Rhyme	a <u>repetition</u> of similar sounding words, occurring at the end of lines in poems or songs	“ Baa baa black sheep , have you any wool ? Yes sir, yes sir, three bags full! One for the master, one for the dame , And one for the little boy who lives down the lane .”
Onomatopoeia	a word which <u>imitates the natural sounds of a thing</u> . It creates a sound effect that mimics the thing described, making the description more expressive and interesting.	The heavy bag fell into the river with a splash . The girl tripped with her bookbag and we heard a loud thump .
Alliteration	It is a device in which a number of words, having <u>the same first consonant sound</u> , <u>occur close together in a series</u>	<u>B</u> t a better butter makes a batter better . Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers .

Figure of Speech	Definition	Example
Assonance	takes place when <u>two or more words, close to one another repeat the same vowel sound</u> , but start with different consonant sounds	<p>Go and mow the lawn.</p> <p>Mary went here, there and everywhere.</p>
Allusion	a <u>brief and indirect</u> reference to a person, place, thing or idea of historical, cultural, literary or political significance.	<p>This place is like paradise.</p> <p>His speeches resemble those of Martin Luther King.</p>
Internal rhyme	a poetic device that can be defined as metrical lines in which its middle words and its end words rhyme with one another. It is also called “middle rhyme,” since it comes in the middle of lines	<p>In the same line: Rhyme in the same line comes when the words rhyme in a single line.</p> <p>“Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered, weak and weary.</p> <p>End of, and Middle of Line: Rhyme of the words at the end of lines and words in the middle of the lines come when the words at the end of lines rhyme with the words in the middle of the next lines.</p> <p>an excerpt from Edgar Allan Poe’s poem The Raven “Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered, weak and weary, While I nodded, nearly napping, suddenly there came a tapping, As of someone gently rapping, rapping at my chamber door. Tis some visitor,” I muttered, “tapping at my chamber door...”</p>

Multiple Choice exercise about POETRY:

11. When a poem's lines end with words that sound the same:

- (a) alliteration
- (b) rhyme
- (c) poem
- (d) rhythm

12. When rhyme occurs in the same line:

- (a) end rhyme
- (b) beginning rhyme
- (c) external rhyme
- (d) internal rhyme

13. A poetic device used to compare two things using like or as _____.

- (a) simile
- (b) metaphor
- (c) alliteration
- (d) personification

14. A poetic device used to describe something non-human with human qualities is called _____.

- (a) personification
- (b) alliteration
- (c) assonance
- (d) poem

15. An exaggerated statement in a poem is called _____.

- (a) personification
- (b) hyperbole
- (c) metaphor
- (d) alliteration

16. Repeating the beginning consonant sounds in words is called _____.

- (a) rhyme
- (b) alliteration
- (c) hyperbole
- (d) assonance

17. The repetition of two or more of the same vowel sounds in a line is called _____.

- (a) alliteration
- (b) assonance
- (c) onomatopoeia
- (d) allusion

18. A word that sounds like the noise it describes is called _____.

- (a) onomatopoeia
- (b) rhyme
- (c) allusion
- (d) alliteration

19. A reference that is made briefly and indirectly to a person, place, thing or idea of historical, cultural, literary or political significance is called _____.

- (a) rhyme
- (b) allusion
- (c) alliteration
- (d) assonance

20. The following sentence is an example of:

The car complained as the key was roughly turned in its ignition.

- (a) allusion
- (b) onomatopoeia
- (c) personification
- (d) alliteration

Definition of Drama- it is a composition in prose or verse presenting in dialogue or pantomime a story involving conflict or contrast of character, especially one intended to be acted on the stage; a play. the branch of literature having such compositions as its subject; **dramatic** art or representation.



Elements of Drama:

There are six main **elements of drama** which serve as the basis of producing a successful play. These essential elements of drama include the **plot** of the story, the **theme**, the **genre** in which the story belongs, the **characters**, the **setting**, and the **audience**.

Elements of Plot

- Exposition
- Rising Action
- Climax
- Falling Action
- Resolution

-Elements of Drama- Multiple Choice Exercise

21. The people that participate in a drama are called _____.

- (a) actors
- (b) properties (props)
- (c) roles
- (d) conflict

22. A form of literature meant to be performed on stage in front of actors is _____.

- (a) drama
- (b) episode
- (c) poem
- (d) short story

23. A series of events in a drama:

- (a) conflict
- (b) play
- (c) plot
- (d) rising action

24. The sections that a drama is divided into are:

- (a) divisions
- (b) parts
- (c) roles
- (d) scenes

25. A collection of scenes in a drama:

- (a) prologue
- (b) act
- (c) trilogy
- (d) monologue

26. A struggle between opposing forces that is revealed through a character's thoughts and actions:

- (a) control
- (b) fight
- (c) climax
- (d) conflict

27. The writer of a play is called _____.

- (a) playwright
- (b) editor
- (c) author
- (d) poet

28. The person who speaks to the audience when a drama is performed is _____

- (a) stage manager.
- (b) narrator.
- (c) main character.
- (d) playwright.

29. When an actor/actress steps into a character's shoes, he/she is playing a _____?

- (a) role
- (b) speaker
- (c) cast
- (d) job

30. The written text of a play _____

- (a) dialogue
- (b) script
- (c) novel
- (d) directions

10.LA.2 Demonstrate command of the conventions of English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling.

10.LA.2a Use advanced punctuation marks correctly.

10.LA.2b Spell correctly.

10.LA.2c Apply capitalization rules correctly.

Writing Conventions

Capitalization is the writing of a word with its first letter in uppercase and the remaining letters in lowercase. Experienced writers are stingy with capitals. It is best not to use them if there is any doubt.

The main function of capitals is to focus attention on particular elements within any group of people, places, or things. We can speak of a lake in the middle of the country, or we can be more specific and say Lake Michigan, which distinguishes it from every other lake on earth.

Capitalization Reference List

Brand names	Holidays	Companies
Streets and roads	Days of the week and months of the year	Special occasions the Olympic Games, the Cannes Film Festival
Institutions Oxford College, the Juilliard School of Music	Manmade structures the Empire State Building, the Eiffel Tower, the Titanic	Manmade territories Berlin, Montana, Cook County
Historical episodes and eras the Inquisition, the American Revolutionary War, the Great Depression	Natural and manmade landmarks Mount Everest, the Hoover Dam	Natural and manmade landmarks Mount Everest, the Hoover Dam

Brand names	Holidays	Companies
Races, nationalities, and tribes Eskimo, Navajo, East Indian, Caucasian, African American (Note: white and black in reference to race are lowercase)	Organizations American Center for Law and Justice, Norwegian Ministry of the Environment	Nicknames and epithets Andrew "Old Hickory" Jackson; Babe Ruth, the Sultan of Swat
Planets <i>Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune</i> , but policies vary on capitalizing <i>earth</i> , and it is usually not capitalized unless it is being discussed specifically as a planet: <i>We learned that Earth travels through space at 66,700 miles per hour.</i>		
Governmental matters Congress (but congressional), the U.S. Constitution (but constitutional), the Electoral College, Department of Agriculture. Note: Many authorities do not capitalize federal or state unless it is part of the official title: State Water Resources Control Board, but state water board; Federal Communications Commission, but federal regulations.		

Lowercase Reference List- Here is a list of categories not capitalized unless an item contains a proper noun or proper adjective (or, sometimes, a trademark). In such cases, only the proper noun or adjective is capitalized.

Brand names	Holidays	Companies
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Animals antelope, black bear, Bengal tiger, yellow-bellied sapsucker, German shepherd	Minerals	Heavenly bodies besides planets Never capitalize the moon or the sun.
Foods Lowercase except for brand names, proper nouns and adjectives, or custom-named recipes: Tabasco sauce, Russian dressing, pepper crusted bluefin tuna, Mandy's Bluefin Surprise	Medical conditions Epstein-Barr syndrome, tuberculosis, Parkinson's disease	Elements Always lowercase, even when the name is derived from a proper noun: einsteinium, nobelium, californium

Seasons and seasonal data	Plants, vegetables, and fruits	
spring, summertime, the winter solstice, the autumnal equinox, daylight saving time	poinsettia, Douglas fir, Jerusalem artichoke, organic celery, Golden Delicious apples	

Punctuation

Punctuation is the traffic light for reading; it tells the reader when to pause, when to stop, and how to proceed.

The comma may be the most used punctuation mark in English. It denotes a pause, it may also clarify the meaning of words, as in coordinating adjectives.	The colon is one of the most versatile of the punctuation marks. It can join clauses, introduce lists, separate minutes from hours, and denote a chapter and verse number.
An apostrophe is a versatile punctuation mark. It may stand for deleted letters, as in a contraction, or it may be a way to show ownership, as in a possessive.	Quotation marks are punctuation marks most often used to signal direct quotations: the actual words or text that someone said or wrote. Title of songs, short stories and other short works are also enclosed in quotation marks in text.
The punctuation at the end of the sentence tells the reader the sentence is over and tells the type of sentence it is. An exclamation point is at the end of an exclamatory sentence. A question mark ends an interrogative sentence that asks a question. A period marks the end of a declarative sentence, the most common of sentences.	

English Conventions: Multiple Choice Exercise

31. Choose the sentence in which capital letters are used correctly.

- (a) This afternoon, you and I will play basketball with Kathleen and Beth.
- (b) This afternoon, You and I will play basketball with Kathleen and Beth.
- (c) This afternoon, you and i will play basketball with Kathleen and Beth.

32. Choose the word or words that should be capitalized in the following sentence:

Heather introduced her english cousin.

- (a) English
- (b) Cousin
- (c) English, Cousin

33. Complete the sentence using the word spelled correctly:

My _____ is going to meet us at the library.

- (a) father
- (b) Father

34. Choose the word that is spelled correctly.

- (a) Alabamma
- (b) alabama
- (c) Alabama
- (d) alabamma

35. Choose the word that is spelled correctly

- (a) literrey
- (b) literary
- (c) litarary
- (d) litterrery

36. Complete the sentence using the word spelled correctly:

_____ shirt is on the desk?

- (a) Who's
- (b) Whose

What are context clues?

Context clues are hints that an author gives to help define a difficult or unusual word within a book. The **clue** may appear within the same sentence as the word to which it refers or it may follow in the next sentence.

37. I believe that if you lower taxes so that people can keep more of the money they earn, it will be an incentive for them to work harder. What is the meaning of “incentive”? _____.

- Ⓐ a reason to do something
- Ⓑ a small amount of money
- Ⓒ a tax
- Ⓓ a reward

38. The purpose of a psychiatrist is to **mitigate** the suffering of the patient.

- Ⓐ make milder
- Ⓑ beautify
- Ⓒ increase
- Ⓓ banish

What is a Main Idea?

The **main idea** is the **point** of the paragraph. It is the most important thought about the topic. ... The author can locate the **main idea** in different places within a paragraph. The **main idea** is usually a sentence, and it is usually the first sentence. The writer then uses the rest of the paragraph to support the **main idea**.

39. Rice is the main meal in Puerto Rico. People cook it in many ways. Some with beans, chicken, vegetables, pigeon peas and others. These add on more flavor to the rice.

What is the main idea of the paragraph?

- Ⓐ people in Puerto Rico only eat rice.
- Ⓑ rice can be cooked in different ways.
- Ⓒ people eat rice everyday
- Ⓓ rice is the main meal in Puerto Rico

40. During Hurricane María many people in the island lost their lives, others lost all their possessions, including their homes. In many areas, people lacked electricity and water for months. Many people and places in the island are still affected by it and the island is now suffering the consequences of earthquakes.

What is the main idea of the paragraph?

- Ⓐ how Hurricane María has affected affected Puerto Rico
- Ⓑ how many houses were destroyed
- Ⓒ there was no electricity
- Ⓓ there was no running water

Useful links and References:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LbO3IRXT0ww> Main Idea
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3571UcZIFyc> Author's Claims
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4568uvlGotQ> Main Idea
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3pR6GhMxIB8> Informational text
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5dNAffCFNNI> subject verb agreement

Hope you all especially enjoy these two poems

Maya Angelou reciting **Phenomenal Woman**

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VeFfhH83_RE

Edgar Allan Poe's Annabel Lee

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pEO9HyKfNel>

