

ESL Literature Project Quiz #8

Subject: "Grammar"

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: _____ /97

I. Literal Information:

Objects, facts, names, dates, and specific information explicitly stated in the text. It is reading "the words exactly on the page."

Part One: Matching

Directions: Match the definition to the correct literary term. (1 pt each) _____ /13

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| 1. Grammar _____ | a. A group of organized sentences supporting a single topic. |
| 2. Context Clues _____ | b. Describing how two things are similar. |
| 3. Paragraphs _____ | c. Broad statements by inferring from specific information. |
| 4. Transition Words _____ | d. The result of what happened. |
| 5. Sequencing _____ | e. Describing how two things are different. |
| 6. Generalizing _____ | f. Comparison of two things to explain and clarify. |
| 7. Analogies _____ | g. Hints used by authors to help define difficult words. |
| 8. Compare _____ | h. The reason why something happens. |
| 9. Contrast _____ | i. Specific words that link sentences and ideas smoothly. |
| 10. Classify _____ | j. Giving names to groups based on how they are alike. |
| 11. Categorize _____ | k. Rules that govern language and natural word order. |
| 12. Cause _____ | l. Organizing groups by things they have in common. |
| 13. Effect _____ | m. Words that organize and frame events, process and importance. |

I. Inferential Information:

An inference or prediction based on literal objects and events, it is what the author means but is not directly saying. It is reading “in-between the words” for meaning.

Part Two: Short Answer D.E.E.D Writing

Directions: Use the D.E.E.D. (Define, Explain, Example, Describe) Writing Method to answer each of the following questions. Be thorough, complete, and exact in your answer. (12 pts each) _____ /36

14. What is grammar and why is it so essential to study? Did you like grammar study? Why or why not?

15. What is to compare and contrast? Why is this skill important in literature and life?

16. What is an analogy? How can they help students understand language? What are some examples?

II. Experiential Information:

Relating what the author is saying directly to your own personal experience. It is reading that “connects the words to your own life.”

Part Three: Paragraph Writing

Directions: Answer the question in a complete paragraph. (12 pts each) _____ /12

17. Cause and effect relationships are very important to study. What is an example of a time you learned about cause and effect in your own life? What happened? What did you learn?

III. Evaluative Information:

Cross-textual. Taking the events and actions of the written material and comparing and contrasting to other written works. It is reading “beyond the words to other source material.”

Part Four: Literary Analysis

Directions: Read the homework story. Answer the questions in complete sentences. (12 pts each) _____ /36

18. Using correct literary terms, write a plot summary of *The Tell Tale Heart*.

Scoring Guide for Quiz D.E.E.D. and Paragraph Writing.

CRITERIA	3 pts	2 pts	1 pt
<i>Ideas & Content</i>	Ideas are well developed, strong, engage the reader and create interest. Supporting examples are detailed and effective. The answer is consistent and relevant to the question.	The ideas are stated clearly but only slightly engage the reader. Supporting examples are present. The answer attempts to be relevant to the question.	The ideas are basic. Supporting examples are given but are not interesting.
<i>Organization</i>	Organization is logical and structured. Transitions are used effectively. <i>(For D.E.E.D. the writing skills are ordered clearly and progress gracefully.)</i>	Organization is attempted but not strong. Transitions are used but not completely. <i>(For D.E.E.D. the writing skills are only partially demonstrated.)</i>	There is no organization. Transitions are not used. <i>(For D.E.E.D. the writing skills are not demonstrated or understood.)</i>
<i>Sentence Fluency</i>	Writing is smooth, skillful, and coherent. Sentences are strong and complete. Expressions are used effectively.	Writing is clear and understandable. Sentences have varied structure but can be understood. An attempt at expressions are used.	Writing is not clear. Sentences are confusing, containing fragments or run-ons. No expression used.
<i>Conventions</i>	Punctuation, spelling, capitalization are correct. No errors. Handwriting is clear, neat, and presented well.	Punctuation, spelling, capitalization are generally correct with some errors. Handwriting is clear.	Distracting errors in punctuation, spelling, and capitalization. Handwriting is unreadable.

Answers:

1. k 2. g 3. a 4. i 5. m 6. c 7. f 8. b 9. e 10. l 11. j 12. h 13. d