Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Study Guide: Collection 4**

**Revising and Editing-** You will read a passage and answer 12 multiple-choice

questions based on the following topics:

1. **Spelling-** Know the difference between commonly misspelled words.

(p. 232)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. **hole-** a hollow place in a surface.   There was a **hole** in the bucket. | **whole-** all of, entire.  We sat through the **whole** movie. |
| 1. **do-** perform an action.   What will we **do** over the  weekend? | **due-** expected at or planned at a certain time.  The informative essay is **due** tomorrow. |
| 1. **to-** expressing motion in the direction of.   Let’s go **to** the mall. | **two-** 2.  We found **two** dollars on the table. |
| **too-** very; in addition.  The soup was **too** salty.  I am wearing red **too.** |  |
| 1. **except-** not including.   She enjoys the outdoors **except**  for the mosquitoes. | **accept-** to take or receive.  I will **accept** your late homework assignment. |
| 1. **one-** 1.   You are allowed to have **one** piece of candy. | **won-** to be victorious.  Our team **won** the championship game. |
| 1. **bored-** uninterested.   The class was **bored** with the presentation. | **board-** a flat sheet of wood.  The **board** should be placed on top of the box. |

1. **Dialogue-**Written conversation between two or more characters. (p. 240)

**Reminders:**

* Put quotation marks before and after a speaker’s exact words.
* Place punctuation marks (commas, question marks, and periods) inside the quotation mark.
* If a speech tag, such as *she said*, comes before the quotation, set a comma after the speech tag.
* If a speech tag follows the exact words of a quotation, set a comma after the quotation but before the closing quotation mark.

**“Whose is this?” Mrs. Price says, and she holds the red sweater up in the air for all the class to see. “It’s been sitting in the coatroom for a month.”**

**“Not mine,” says everybody. “Not me.”**

**“It has to belong to somebody,” Mrs. Price keeps saying, but nobody can remember.**

1. **Author Expression-** (p. 222)

**Standard English-** Formal language. The author writes sentences that have a formal tone and are grammatically correct.

An author can use **informal language** such as **shuddup** (from *The Ravine)* to mimic how teenagers sound.

**Slang-** Made-up words and ordinary words with new meanings.

**Example:** I’m gonna catch some zzz’s.

That comment bugged me.