

Key Details

- Textbook return?
 - today or day of the final
- Final Format?
 - Multiple Choice Section
 - 30-ish on grammar
 - 50-ish on literature
 - Short Answer (Paragraph)
 - five questions (Literature)

History of the English Language

Final Exam Review

Dialects

- Regional Dialect- the variety of a language spoken in a particular geographic area
- Ethnic Dialect- the variety of a language spoken by a people of a particular cultural heritage
- 3 Regional Dialects
 - Northern
 - Midland
 - Southern

Jargon

- The specialized technical language of a particular occupation, profession, or hobby.

Colloquialism

- Informal often colorful expressions of conversational language.
- Often unsuitable for formal written communication
- Examples:
 - y'all, wanna
 - grub(food)
 - grubby, grungy(dirty)

Idiom

- an expression which means something different from the literal meanings of the words in a separate context
- Examples:
 - It's raining *cats and dogs*.
 - The federal government is so large that sometimes *the left hand doesn't know what the right hand is doing*.
 - Without their All-Star quarterback, the football team entered the game *like lambs to the slaughter*.
 - We're planning a surprise party for her birthday, so *don't let the cat out of the bag*.

Slang

- Far more informal than colloquialisms and idioms, slang is usually characterized by one or more of the following:
 - highly localized (a single city or neighborhood)
 - considered vulgar and offensive outside the users' group
 - changes rapidly/short lived
 - has a feeling of novelty

Euphemisms

- *Ground beef* or *hamburger* (ground flesh of dead cow)
- *pre-owned* (used or second-hand)
- *undocumented worker* (illegal alien)
- We are experiencing *heavy casualties* (many soldiers are being killed)
- *Friendly fire* (wounded/killed by fire from own troops)
- Sanitation Worker (trash collector)

Mixed Metaphor

- M.M. are different metaphors occurring in the same utterance, especially the same sentence, that are used to express the same concept.
- He stepped up to the plate and grabbed the bull by the horns.
 - Baseball + bullfighting?

Oxymorons

- A figure of speech in which incongruous or contradictory terms are combined.
 - Deafening silence
 - Global village
 - Military intelligence
 - Include me out
 - Jumbo shrimp

Cliché

- a phrase, expression, or idea that has been overused to the point of losing its intended force or novelty, especially when at some time it was considered distinctively forceful or novel.
- sink or swim
- all the tea in China
- neither hide nor hair
- blanket of snow
- a fish out of water

History of the English Language

- Denotation & Connotation
 - Denotation- the dictionary definition of a word
 - Connotation- the feeling/emotion associated with a word
- Loaded Words- words charged with very strong positive/negative emotions
- Euphemisms- a more agreeable, less direct word/phrase for one considered offensive
- Jargon-
 - gobbeldygook- wordy, puffed up language

History of the English Language

- Mixed Metaphor- 1 metaphor at a time, please
- Oxymorons- adj + noun that = contradiction
- Tired Words- worn out words
- Clichés- worn out phrases

Short Story

Final Exam Review

by Edgar Allan Poe

The Masque of the Red Death





The Masque of the
Red Death
by Edgar Allan Poe



THE MONKEY'S PAW

FROM THE STORY OF W.W. JACOBS
AND
THE PLAY BY LOUIS N. PARKER

Contents of the
by Jack Finney
Dead Man's Pocket

by Jack Finney



Terms

- Foreshadowing
- Suspense
- Characterization
 - internal & external
- Theme & Universal theme
- Setting (Time and Location)

Plot

- Plot
 - exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, resolution

POV?

- Point of View
 - 1st person
 - I walked up the stairs.
 - 2nd person
 - You walked up the stairs.
 - 3rd person
 - He walked up the stairs.

Poetry

Final Exam Review

Types of Poetry

- Lyric Poetry
 - Expresses the observations and feelings of a single speaker in “highly musical” verse
 - Can be in free verse (not written in a formal rhythmical pattern)
 - Not intended to tell a complete story
 - Imagery- descriptive or figurative language that creates “word pictures”

Types of Poetry

- Narrative Poetry
 - Tells a story
 - One or more characters
 - Setting (time and place)
 - Conflict
 - A series of events (plot)
 - The Epic (*Illiad*, *Odyssey*, *Beowulf*, *Paradise Lost*) is a long, book-length narrative poem
- Dramatic Poetry
 - Uses the techniques of drama
 - Verse that presents the speech of one or more characters

Forms of Lyric Poetry

- Haiku
 - Unrhymed lyric poetry
 - 3 lines of 5, 7, 5 syllables (?)
 - Traditionally includes images from nature
- Tanka
 - Unrhymed lyric poetry
 - 5 lines of 5, 7, 5, 7, 7 syllables

Forms of Lyric Poetry

- Sonnet
 - A 14 line rhymed lyric poem
 - In iambic pentameter
 - Five unaccented syllables each followed by an accented one
 - Often organized into:
 - Quatrains(4), Octets(8), and/or Couplets(2)

Forms of Lyric Poetry

- Villanelle
 - A lyric poem
 - 3 line stanzas (triplets) and ending in a four-line stanza (quatrain)
 - Also has 2 refrains, repeated lines
- Free Verse
 - a lyric poem
 - lacking traditional form
 - without a formal rhythmical pattern

Imagery

- Imagery is descriptive or figurative language that creates “word pictures.”
 - Notice the details
 - Create snapshots or mini-movies in your mind as you imagine the scene the poet describes

Alliteration

- Definition: the repetition of initial consonant sounds
- Purpose: to emphasize words and create (simple) musical effects
 - Example: Peter Piper Picked a Peck of Pickled Peppers
 - Example: Those tidal thoroughbreds that tango through the turquoise tide.

Onomatopoeia

- Definition: the use of words to imitate actual sounds
 - Examples: buzz, zoom, click

Assonance

- Definition: repetition of similar vowel sounds
 - Examples: D*ee*p b*ee*n*ea*th in d*ee*amless sl*ee*p

Consonance

- Repetition of similar consonant sounds at the ends of accented syllables
 - Examples:
 - Litter and batter
 - Spelled and scald
 - Laughed and deft
 - Dress and boss
 - Slither and lather

Repetition and Rhyme

- Purpose: to help shape the poem the poet uses repeated words and words with the same/similar sounds
 - examples: *from Lake Isle of Innisfree*
 - InnisfreeA
 - madeB
 - honeybeeA
 - gladeB

Simile and Metaphor

- Both compare dissimilar things to create an interesting image
- Simile- uses *like* or *as*
- Metaphor- does not
 - The lake was like a mirror.
 - The lake was a mirror.

Personification

- Giving an object, animal, or idea human characteristics
 - A special kind of personification, **anthropomorphism**, gives animals human characteristics
 - *Hunger sat shivering on the road...*
 - *Flowers danced about the lawn.*

Haiku

- Kireji
 - “cutting word,” this helps divide the two images of the haiku
 - In English punctuation is used
 - “–” dash
 - “...” ellipsis
 - “:” colon

Harvest moon:

around the pond I wander
and the night is gone.

Haiku

Kigo
Kigo

a season word
– a season word

– *Nothing in the cry
of **cicadas** suggests they
are about to die*

TKAM

Final Review

Characters?

- Scout
- Jem
- Dill
- Atticus
- Boo Radley
- Tom Robinson
- Calpurnia
- Heck Tate
- Bob Ewell
- Miss Dubose
- Dolphus Raymond
- Miss Maudie
- Miss Caroline
- Reverend Sykes
- Walter Cunningham

Themes?

- **Courage**
 - Atticus standing up to the mob
 - Knowing he was going to lose the case, but fighting it anyway “because it was the right thing to do”
 - Jem fighting off Bob Ewell
- **Growing up**
 - Jem realizing the world isn’t perfect (court case)
 - Scout learning to “walk around in someone else’s shoes”
- **Prejudice**
 - use of language throughout