

Figurative Language

Irony

Giving living qualities to non-living things or
human qualities to non-humans

Symbolism

the use of items to express or represent ideas or
qualities in literature

Simile

comparing things using like or as

Metaphor

Extreme exaggeration

Hyperbole

language that causes people to imagine pictures
in their mind

Personification

the opposite of what it should be

Imagery

to say one thing is another thing

Sentences

Compound sentence

Complex Sentence

Simple sentence

Coordinating conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions

Dependent clause

Independent clause

for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so

I will.

I swam the length of the river and the lake.

I do not want him here, for he smells like poo.

Get out of my room, or I'll break your face!

because, since, even though, whenever, before, if

Because you were late, you get a detention.

You get a detention because you were late.

Irony

Situational

Verbal

Dramatic

when a speaker's intention is the *opposite* of what he or she is saying. For example, a character stepping out into a hurricane and saying, "What nice weather we're having!"

when the actual result of a situation is totally different from what you'd expect the result to be. Sitcoms often use situational irony. For example, a family spends a lot of time and money planning an elaborate surprise birthday party for their mother to show her how much they care. But it turns out, her birthday is *next* month, and none of them knew the correct date. She ends up fuming that no one cares enough to remember her birthday.

when the audience knows a key piece of information that a character in a play, movie or novel does not. This is the type of irony that makes us yell, "DON'T GO IN THERE!!" during a scary movie.

Poetry

Stanza

Rhyme Scheme

Speaker

the voice behind the poem—the person readers imagine to be saying the thing out loud.

a group of lines forming the basic recurring metrical unit in a poem; a poem’s “paragraph”

the ordered pattern of rhymes at the ends of the lines of a poem

Whose woods these are I think I know.
His house is in the village though;
He will not see me stopping here
To watch his woods fill up with snow.

My little horse must think it queer
To stop without a farmhouse near
Between the woods and frozen lake
The darkest evening of the year.

Appositives

If the information is essential to the meaning of the sentence do not place commas around the appositive; just leave it alone.

If the sentence would be clear and complete without the appositive, then commas are necessary; place one before and one after the appositive.

The popular US president John F Kennedy was known for his eloquent and inspirational speeches.

John F Kennedy, the popular US president, was known for his eloquent and inspirational speeches.

My friend Bill owes me fifty dollars.

Frédéric Chopin, a Polish composer, was one of the most celebrated virtuoso pianists.

Hermione Granger, a witch at Hogwarts School, is accomplished at spells.

A witch at Hogwarts School Hermione Granger is accomplished at spells.

Point of View

1st person

2nd person

3rd person limited

3rd person omniscient

This point of view uses you and gives the reader instructions to complete

Uses he, she, they... and the narrator can tell the reader what one character is thinking

This point of view uses I, me, and my. The main character is telling the story.

Uses he, she, they... and the narrator can tell the reader what every character is thinking

Mood and Tone

Created by means of setting, attitude, and descriptions. It is a literary element that awakens certain feelings or vibes in readers through words and descriptions.

It is when a literary work expresses the writer's attitude toward or feelings about the subject matter and audience.

Parts of Speech

Verb

person, place, thing, or idea

the action of the subject

Noun

a word that describes a noun

Adjective

A word that tells how a verb is performed

Adverb

a name used for an individual person, place, or organization, spelled with initial capital letters

Pronoun

a word (such as *I, he, she, you, it, we, or they*) that is used instead of a noun

Proper noun

The large man slowly fell out of his seat when the batter at the Tampa Bay Rays game hit a homerun.

RACE Paragraph

Restate the question

Answer the question

Cite “evidence” from the text

Explanation of the evidence

Bullying is a huge problem in many schools. There are several steps students can take to help stop this problem in their own school. One thing students can do is to participate in a school wide effort committed to speaking out against bullying. According to the author, “research has shown that students who participate in anti-bullying programs in their schools are more likely to have empathy for students who experience bullying.” One example of this is a poster contest my school had. The topic was “Stand up to Bullies.” The contest seemed to make students really think about how hurtful bullying can be.

Parts of an Essay

Introduction

1st, 2nd, and 3rd body section

Counter claim

Conclusion

counter claim is located in an _____ essay.

Thesis

Topic sentence

Evidence

Elaboration

Counter claim

Reasons

Hook

Similar to the introduction

Plot

Exposition

Conflict

Rising Action

Climax

Falling Action

Conclusion/Resolution

Every story has to have a _____

The main character trying to solve the problem, or the problem keeps getting worse

The most exciting part of the story, or where the conflict is changed in some way

This is the end of the story

The story is being wrapped up and things become more clear

The setting and characters are introduced

Use Context Clues to define difficult words, phrases, or ideas.

1. Diane was lethargic; she didn't have the energy to get out of bed.
2. The doctor's writing was utterly illegible; no one could read those scribbles.
3. She heard the cry of the banshee, a spirit that alludes to the death of a family member.
4. He knew his future was precarious and likely to fall apart.
5. Marty is gregarious, unlike his brother who is quiet and shy.
6. Attempting to avoid the accident was futile; it was impossible for either of them to stop in time.
7. This painting of the landscape is picturesque, while the one of the old house is just plain ugly.
8. The feral cat would not let us pet him, unlike our friendly cat.
9. Our sweltering summer days were quickly replaced by the cold flashes of fall.
10. The team was elated because they just found out they placed in the semifinals.
11. During the demonstration, a skirmish broke out so the police were called to restore order.
12. We know the dog has a kind disposition because we've never seen her bite or scratch anyone.
13. I called him a nuisance because he annoyed me with his incessant line of questioning.

Theme

Motif

Moral

It is a recurrent image, idea, or symbol that develops or explains a theme, while a theme is a central idea or message.

It is a message conveyed by, or a lesson learned from, a story, a poem, or an event. It is not necessary that the author or the poet has clearly stated it. It can be left for the audiences or the learners to decided.

In a story is its underlying message, or 'big idea. ' In other words, it is the author's critical belief about life; it is the author trying to convey an idea in the writing of a novel, play, short story, or poem.

Main idea / Theme

Identify the main idea/theme of the passage.

The rain began early in the morning. It fell as hard drops, morning. It fell as hard drops, one after another. The sky one after another. The sky was full of dark purple clouds. was full of dark purple clouds. Thunder began as a soft Thunder began as a soft rumble and became louder rumble and became louder and louder. Lightning crashed and louder. Lightning crashed every few minutes, making the sky a brilliant white.

What is the main idea?

- A. The farms needed the rain.
- B. The thunder hurt the people's ears.
- C. Lightning made the sky bright.
- D. The storm was very strong.

Main idea / Theme

Identify the main idea/theme of the passage.

People often refer to taxes in terms of their being much too high. In reality, they are probably even higher than you think, because in addition to the federal income tax we are now studying, there are many other Federal, State, and local taxes, including sales taxes, inheritance taxes, state income taxes, personal property taxes, real estate taxes, and others. These are just some of the most obvious ones.

- a. Taxes are much too high.
- b. We pay more taxes than we may realize.
- c. Inheritance taxes and real estate taxes are unfair.
- d. Some taxes are hidden.

Main idea / Theme

Identify the main idea/theme of the passage.

The attitudes of Americans toward gambling are amazingly contradictory. You may find, for example, that horse racing is legal in your state, but that you cannot legally play poker for money on your front porch; bookies may be prosecuted by state law, but they are supposed to purchase a federal license nonetheless; one church condemns gambling, while another raises money by sponsoring Bingo games. Gambling laws are inconsistent from state to state or even from town to town and are very difficult to enforce.

- a) Americans have negative attitudes toward gambling.
- b) Gambling laws are difficult to enforce
- c) Gambling laws are inconsistent from community to community.
- d) Churches do not have uniform ideas about gambling.

Main idea / Theme

Identify the main idea/theme of the passage.

Nothing Gold Can Stay

BY ROBERT FROST

Nature's first green is gold,
Her hardest hue to hold.
Her early leaf's a flower;
But only so an hour.
Then leaf subsides to leaf.
So Eden sank to grief,
So dawn goes down to day.
Nothing gold can stay.

- A. Nature is important
- B. Time passes quickly
- C. Nature is our life
- D. Time is on our side

Claims and Evidence

A **claim** is a statement of a writer's argument, position, or opinion. When you make a claim in a piece of writing, you should also give evidence, or details, to support that claim. Strong **evidence** should show why your claim is valid or true.

Read the claim below.

Fishing is a great way to relax and enjoy the outdoors.

Select the piece of evidence that best supports this claim.

- A. Fishing promotes family bonding and can help solve arguments
- B. Fishing is a great sport and an easy way to provide food for your family.
- C. Many anglers find that fishing promotes both patience and care for the natural world.
- D. Fishing requires the use of special equipment as well as access to a clean body of water.

Read the claim below.

Joining the army is a great way to earn money for college.

Select the piece of evidence that best supports this claim.

- A. Because the military fights for our freedom, they deserve less expensive college tuition.
- B. College isn't for everyone, that's why some people join the military after high school.
- C. More than two million U.S. military personal have served in war zones in Iraq and Afghanistan.
- D. Under the GI, Bill, veterans may receive funds to help cover the costs of college tuition and housing.

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Read the claim below.

Clothing stores should represent more body types in their retail websites.

Select the piece of evidence that best supports this claim.

- A. Viewing clothing on a variety of models can make it easier for customers to determine what will fit them
- B. Advertisers and clothing retailers often doctor photos to make models appear thinner than they are.
- C. Larger people need more clothing options because of their size.
- D. More clothing options would build businesses' reputation.

Read the claim below.

Electric cars are superior to gas powered cars.

Select the piece of evidence that best supports this claim.

- A. Most electric cars require frequent recharges, while gas-powered cars can go hundreds of miles between fill-ups.
- B. Electric cars require much less maintenance than gas-powered cars.
- C. Electric cars can go the same speed as gas powered-cars.
- D. There is no chance of a electric shock with gas-powered cars.