

KEY - Taylor

English I 2015 Spring Final Study Guide

- I. You will read two excerpts from *Romeo and Juliet* and answer questions about them...review the plot of *Romeo and Juliet* using your study guides or Sparknotes.
- II. Define these drama terms.
 - A. aside - a brief remark, unheard by other characters on stage, to the audience
 - B. blank verse - unrhymed verse written in iambic pentameter
 - C. chorus - narrator's - introduces the play's plot
 - D. comedic relief - a humorous character in a serious work, used to relieve tension.
 - E. monologue - a lengthy speech addressed to other characters
 - F. soliloquy - a long speech by one person expressing their inner feelings
 - G. prologue - introduction to & summary of the play

H. tragedy - a drama in which the main character is brought to ruin or suffering

I. staging - the actors, scenery, lighting, props & sound effects necessary to transform a play from a written work to a theatrical production.

III. Define these figurative language devices.

A. allusion - a reference to another work, statement, person, place, history, religion, mythology, pop culture, etc.

B. alliteration - the repetition of initial consonant sounds

C. apostrophe - an address to an imaginary or absent person, animal, object, etc.

D. understatement - deliberately representing something as less important than it really is

E. oxymoron - a paradoxical utterance that combines two opposite terms (i.e. - bittersweet, happy cemetery)

F. personification - giving inanimate objects or animals human characteristics

G. pun - a play on the multiple meanings of a word, or two different words that sound alike but have different meanings.

H. simile - a comparison using "like" or "as"

I. hyperbole - an extreme exaggeration

IV. Label each quote with the figurative language device (or devices) it exemplifies.

A. "Death lies on her like an untimely frost..." simile

B. "Beautiful tyrant..." "Honorable villain!" oxymoron

C. "Venus smiles not in house of tears." allusion

D. "I'll re you, I'll fa you. Do you note me?" pun

E. "...cleft with the blind bow-boy's butt shaft..." alliteration

F. "But soft! What light through yonder window breaks?" soliloquy

G. "...twenty hundred times more joy than thou went'st forth in lamentation." hyperbole

H. "Romeo, Romeo, Romeo, I drink to thee." apostrophe

- I. "Death, that hath ta'en her hence to make me wail..." *personification*
- J. Benvolio: "What! Art thou hurt?"
Mercutio: "Ay, ay, a scratch, a scratch..." *understatement*

V. Match the following theme statements to the quote that best exemplifies it.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Life is not subject to the plans of men. <i>E</i> 2. The fruit of hatred is emptiness, destruction, & waste. <i>A</i> 3. Even well-intended deceptions and secrets can be destructive. <i>C</i> 4. At times, young people have more passion than wisdom. <i>B</i> 5. Suffering often causes alienation, but paradoxically it is often the only means that can bring people together. <i>D</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. "See what a scourge is laid upon your hate/ That heaven finds means to kill your joys with love," ... "All are punished." B. "Her I love now/ Doth grace for grace and love for love allow./ The other did not so." C. "if aught in this/ Miscarried by my fault, let my old life/ Be sacrificed some hour before his time/ Unto the rigor of severest law." D. "A pair of star-crossed lovers take their life/ whose misadventured piteous overthrows/ Do bury their parents' strife." E. "Unhappy fortune! By my brotherhood/ The letter was not nice, but full of charge/ Of dear import; and neglecting it/ May do much danger." |
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VI. Be prepared to read an excerpt from another play and answer questions about it.

VII. Be prepared to read a passage and answer revising/editing questions about it.

VIII. Answer the following questions about the research process.

A. What is the very first step in the research process (what did you have to do before you even started your research project)?

decide on a topic

B. What information should be on a works cited page?

the works you cited in your paper

- C. Write an example of an in-text citation using a page from your lit. circle book.

(Forster 15)
 ↑ ↑
 author's last name page number

- D. What punctuation do you use to designate a quote?

quotation marks → " "

- E. Every page of an MLA formatted paper should have...

pagination (page numbers)

- F. Write down everything you know about thesis statements.

- Last sentence of introduction
- 1 sentence
- States your opinion & reasons why

- G. In what order should you put entries on your works cited page?

alphabetical order

- H. What is the criteria for an MLA formatted paper (font size, type, spacing, etc...)?

Times New Roman, 12 point font,
 double-spaced, 1" margins

- I. Practice writing citations for books (remember writing one for your lit. circle book in class).

last name, first name. Title. Place of publication:
 name of publisher, year. print.
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 (or web, or digital)

IX. Define the following media terms.

- A. media - the main means of mass communication (esp. TV, radio, newspapers, & the internet)
- B. bias - a particular tendency, trend, inclination, feeling or opinion, especially one that is preconceived or unreasoned.
- C. rhetoric - the art of effective or persuasive speaking or writing, especially the use of figures of speech & other figurative language.
- D. argumentation - particular attitude or way of regarding something; a point of view
- E. perspective - particular attitude toward or way of regarding something; a point of view
- F. logos - an appeal to logic; persuading an audience by reason.
- G. pathos - an appeal to emotion; convincing an audience using emotional responses.
- H. ethos - an appeal to ethics; convincing someone of the character or credibility of a person

I. target audience - the intended audience for a work

J. purpose - the goal of a work

X. Define the following words.

A. symbol - an object that represents an idea, belief, action, or material entity

B. flashback - a section of a literary work that interrupts the sequence of events to relate an event from an earlier time (ex. - a memory)

C. theme - the general idea or insight into life that the story presents (central message).

D. tone - the author/narrator's attitude toward the plot

E. denotation - the dictionary definition of a word

F. connotation - the attitude or feelings associated with a word

G. conflict - the main struggle in a plot

H. infer - to make an educated guess

I. plot - the sequence of incidents or actions in a story.

J. Draw and label a plot line.

