



# SEMESTER EXAM REVIEW

English II





# LITERARY TERMS

## Simile (figure of speech)

---

□ DEF: The comparison of two different things using "like" or "as"

□ EX: James was flopping like a fish when Julie tickled him.

□ EX: Her eyes twinkled like stars.

□ EX: She was as cool as a cucumber during her interview.

## Metaphor (figure of speech)

---

□ DEF: A comparison of two unlike things without using "like" or "as"

□ EX: Her eyes were stars.

□ EX: You are the radiant sun.

□ EX: Life is a battle.

## Hyperbole

---

- DEF: extreme exaggeration used for emphasis or humor
- EX: I am so tired I could sleep for two days straight.
- EX: "... the shot heard round the world." (Emerson)

# Onomatopoeia

---

□ DEF: A word that imitates or suggests the sound that it describes

□ EX: The boom of the cannon scared me.

□ EX: The owl screeched all night long and kept me up.

## Personification (figure of speech)

---

□ DEF: Giving human traits (qualities, feelings, actions, characteristics) to something non-human.

□ EX: The sounds of the sea were calling me back home.

□ EX: The thunder grumbled like an old man.

## Foreshadowing

---

- DEF: clues that hint at what is going to happen later in the plot
- EX: Miss Gulch's transformation (Wizard of Oz)
- EX: "A plague on both your houses." (Mercutio, Romeo and Juliet)
- EX: scary, dramatic music gets louder in horror movie

## Imagery

---

□ EX: music coursed through our veins

□ EX: the scent of warm cookies wafted in the air

□ EX: the fuzzy sweater caused me to itch

## Protagonist

---

- DEF: principal (main) character; the force that drives the action (plot) of the story
- EX: Superman in "Man of Steel"
- EX: Romeo AND Juliet in Romeo and Juliet by William Shakespeare
- EX: Craig and Smokey in "Friday"

## Antagonist

---

- DEF: the main character or force that opposes the protagonist (causes problems), creating conflict in the story
- EX: Voldemort (archenemy of Harry Potter)
- EX: Lex Luthor (archenemy of Superman)
- EX: Big Worm in "Friday"

## Internal Conflict

---

- DEF: character's decision-making; conflict that takes place in the mind
- EX: Ponyboy's (The Outsiders) decision to be true to himself vs. the gang
- EX: study or watch TV
- EX: run or fight

## External Conflict

---

- DEF: struggle between a character and an outside force
- EX: Man vs. Man (Capulets vs. Montagues)
- Man vs. Nature (boy vs. raging wild fire)
- man vs. machinery (woman vs. car that will not start)
- man vs. society (man vs. how to feed the starving children in the world)

## Denotation

---

- The dictionary meaning of a word.
- Ex. The definition of "lake" is an "inland body of water".

## Connotation

---

- ❑ ideas and feelings associated with a word in addition to its explicit dictionary meaning
- ❑ EX: Cheap v. Inexpensive (what do you imagine if I use these words to describe something?)
- ❑ EX: slender v. gaunt
- ❑ EX: assertive v. pushy

## Symbol

---

- DEF: word or object that stands for another word or object.
- EX: In The Most Dangerous Game red was a symbol for blood, violence, and death on Ship-Trap Island.
- EX: dove -- peace; apple -- sin
- EX: windmill in Animal Farm -- pig's manipulation

## Situational Irony

---

- ❑ DEF: Unexpected events; Irony that occurs when what we expect to happen is the opposite of what actually does happen
- ❑ EX: The small “nerd” beats up the big “jock”.
- ❑ EX: A single woman reluctantly goes to a wedding but ends up meeting the man she marries.
- ❑ EX: The paint inside a can promises to stop metal from rusting, yet the metal can it is in is rusted.

## Dramatic Irony

---

- DEF: Irony which occurs when the audience or reader knows something important that a character does not know.
- EX: In a movie, a slasher is in the woods and the audience can see him. The character runs to the woods to hide not knowing the slasher is in the woods.
- EX: Romeo does not know Juliet is just asleep in the tomb. The reader or audience knows this information.

## Verbal Irony

---

- DEF: Irony where a writer or speaker says something but means something else.
- EX: Your D's and F's will surely get you in the Smart People of America Club.
- How wonderful it is that the water will be turned off for six hours tomorrow!

## Theme

---

- DEF: subject, topic, or focal idea of an artistic piece; author's message to audience or point of focus
- EX: A theme in Romeo and Juliet is love.
- EX: coming of age; friendship; war
- \*\*In analysis, theme is given as a complete sentence = Love inspires sacrifice.

## Mood

---

□ DEF: the feeling/atmosphere the writer creates through tone; emotional response created IN the READER

□ EX: sympathetic, outraged, shocked, disappointed, excited, nervous, hopeful, satisfied, appreciative, energized

□ MY (the reader's) feelings while reading

## Tone

---

□ DEF: the writer's attitude towards his or her subject; tone reflects the writer's feelings

TEST 1- Version B

□ EX: matter-of-fact or straightforward, sincere, suspenseful, argumentative, sarcastic, whimsical or playful, pessimistic, reflective

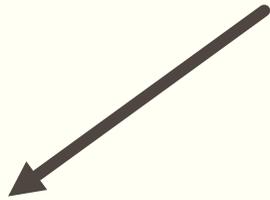


# CLAIM, CITE, CLARIFY

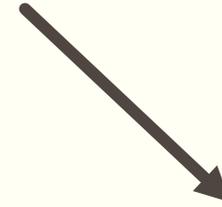
# Which Answer Sounds More Thought Out?

---

Why is it important to recycle?



Answer #1



Answer #2

- I think that it's important to recycle because it's good for the environment.
- Recycling is important. According to research, recycling is good for the environment because it decreases pollution. Therefore, recycling is essential.

# What Do The 3 Cs Mean to Me?

---

- Claim/Cite/Clarify is a way of answering questions or summarizing text.
- Claim it—claim the big ideas.
- Cite it—cite the information for those ideas.
- Clarify it—explain how it all works together to present a message.

## When Do You Use C/C/C?

---

- Responding to short answer questions.
- Writing research papers.
- During persuasive speeches.
- Summarizing paragraphs.

---

## Your Citation

- Whenever you make a claim, you MUST back it up with evidence.
- This evidence is called a citation. Citations are a direct quote, or a general summary from the text.
- Ways to introduce your citation:
  - “According to the text...”
  - “The text states...”
  - “The author describes...”
  - “In the article...”

What evidence from the text would you use to back up your claim?

# Your Clarification

---

- Ties back to your claim.
- Explains how your citation supports your claim.
  
- Ways to introduce your clarification:
  - “Knowing this...”
  - “Therefore...”
  - “As you can see...”
  - “Because of this...”
  - “Given the evidence...”

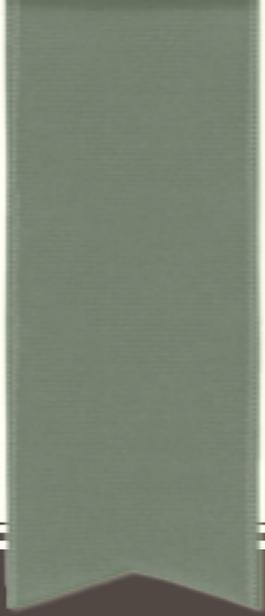
## On Your Own...

---

- Read the following passage on your own and answer the question:

“Oatmeal has many health benefits. You may have heard the saying that a hearty bowl of oatmeal at breakfast “sticks to your ribs”. This is not too far off from the truth. Oatmeal contains fiber which stays in the stomach longer and helps you feel fuller for longer. This can prevent overeating later on in the day, which may help you maintain a healthy weight and avoid the health problems associated with overweight.”

- Why is oatmeal healthy? Explain.



# RHETORIC

# What is Rhetoric?

---

---

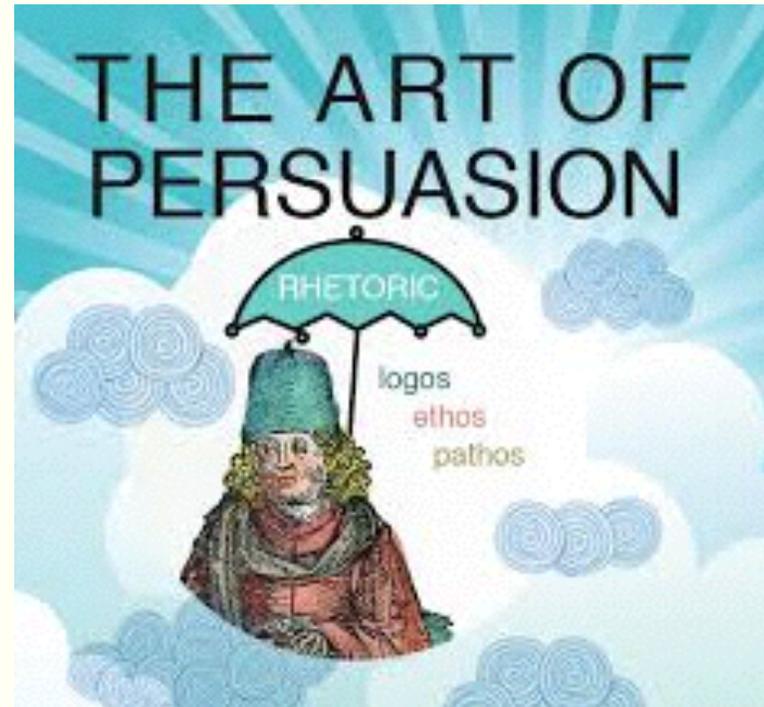
What is being said (content)  
+HOW it is being said (form)  
=RHETORIC



# EPL

---

- Ethos
  - Trust
- Pathos
  - Emotion
- Logos
  - Logic



# Ethos, Pathos, or Logos?

---

We don't have single-sex toilets at home, and we don't need them at the office. Then there's also the small question of efficiency. I see my male colleagues waiting in line to use the men's room, when the women's toilet is unoccupied. Which is precisely why Delta Airlines doesn't label those two bathrooms at the back of the plane as being solely for men and women. It just wouldn't fly.



# Ethos, Pathos, or Logos?

---

People—crippled or not—wince at the word “cripple,” as they do not at “handicapped” or “disabled.” Perhaps I want them to wince. I want them to see me as a tough customer, one to whom the fates/gods/viruses have not been kind, but who can face the brutal truth of her existence squarely. As a cripple, I swagger.

—Nancy Mairs, “On Being a Cripple”



# Ethos, Pathos, or Logos?

---

We shall not flag or fail. We shall go on to the end. We shall fight in France, we shall fight on the seas and oceans, we shall fight with growing confidence and growing strength in the air, we shall defend our island, whatever the cost may be, we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills. We shall never surrender.

—Winston Churchill, speech to the House of Commons, June 4, 1940





---

# “THE MASQUE OF THE RED DEATH”

---

# Summary of “The Masque of the Red Death”

---

The Red Death is a fictional plague sweeping through the land. Prince Prospero, the main character in the short story, is hiding from the plague in an abbey, along with a bunch of other nobles. Despite the plague being quite horrific and consisting of symptoms like sweating blood and dying within 30 minutes, the nobles think they are safe in the abbey. In fact, they are so relaxed about their situation that Prospero hosts a big masquerade ball.

The only downside of the abbey, which is quite luxurious, is the decor. There are seven rooms which are color-coded and arranged east to west. The last of these rooms is a creepy room that is decorated in black and scarlet. This room contains a huge clock that scares the guests whenever it chimes on the hour.

The clock does not disrupt the masquerade for long, however. People keep partying until it strikes midnight. Then, a mysterious figure shows up, which is disturbing because the doors to the abbey are welded shut to keep all the plague-infested people out. The figure is dressed in a bloody robe, and the figure's mask is designed to look like someone who has died from the Red Death.

Prospero chases the figure through the abbey until he corners the figure in the creepy room, which is the room farthest to the west. When the stranger looks at Prospero, Prospero drops dead. The other noblemen corner the stranger and unmask him. Once he is unmasked, they realize that he does not possess a body. Everyone in the abbey catches the Red Death and dies.

Source: <https://study.com/academy/lesson/the-masque-of-the-red-death-by-edgar-allan-poe-summary-symbolism-analysis.html>

---

1. When “The Masque of the Red Death” opens, half the population in Prince Prospero’s kingdom has died of the Red Death. Whom does he invite to his abbey? How do he and his guests try to remain safe from the Red Death?



- He invites a thousand of his wealthy friends.
- They barricade themselves in the castle, locking the doors so no one can get in or out.

---

2. The second paragraph of “The Masque of the Red Death” contains several details in praise of Prince Prospero. Does the narrator really admire Prince Prospero? Provide one detail from the rest of the story to support your opinion.



- **No, the narrator does not admire Prince Prospero.**
- **When the Red Death shows up, he describes how the Prince tried to make his guests take the masked intruder and hang him.**

---

3. Of the seven chambers in “The Masque of the Red Death,” the seventh is the least popular with the guests at the masquerade. The chamber is black with red windows. What do you think it symbolizes, or represents?



- **It symbolizes death.**
- **The room is described as very dark and the windows are described as blood red.**

---

4. Why is it significant that the seventh chamber is in the west? What do the chambers leading to the seventh chamber symbolize in “The Masque of the Red Death”? (List the colors and what you think they symbolize.)

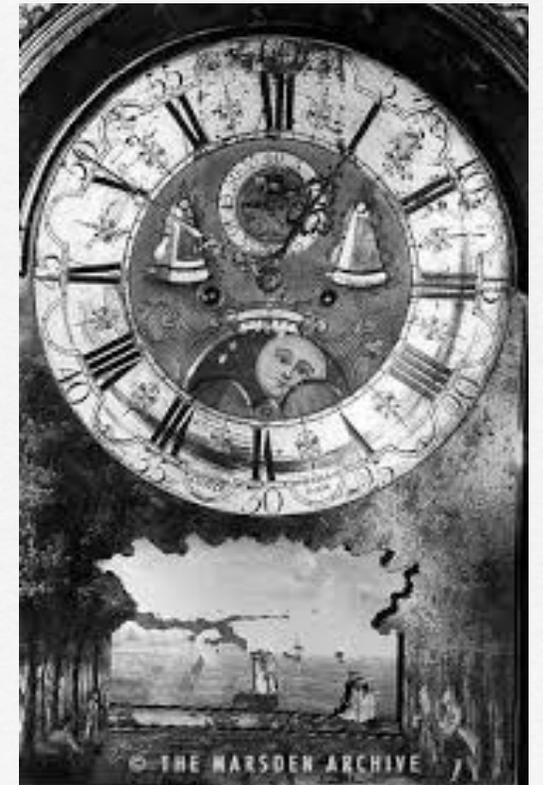
- Blue, purple = childhood
- Green, orange = adulthood
- Violet, white = old age
- Black/red = death



---

5. For much of the masquerade in “The Masque of the Red Death,” Prince Prospero’s guests seem happy and carefree. When the clock chimes, they grow very quiet and stop playing. Based on this change in behavior, what can you conclude about how they are really feeling?

- **They are nervous because the clock reminds them of their own mortality. They know that even though they are safe in the castle, they will die one day.**

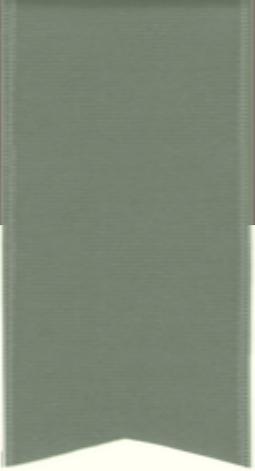


---

6. In “The Masque of the Red Death,” why does Prospero become angry with the mysterious intruder who attends the masquerade? Of what does the stranger remind him?

- He’s angry because the intruder is dressed like the Red Death.
- It reminds him that he cannot escape death.





“ANNABEL LEE”

---

---

1. How do the opening lines of the poem evoke a “fairy-tale” tone?

The opening lines of the poem evoke a “fairy-tale” tone in that many fairy tales begin with the lines similar to “many years ago...”.

---

2. Knowing who he wrote this for, who do you think Annabel Lee is?

Annabel Lee is Poe's wife, Virginia.

---

3. What do you think he means by “ But we loved with a love that was more than love”?  
What tone does this set in the poem?

Poe probably meant that their love was something higher, almost divine. This phrase creates an intense and serious tone in the poem.

---

4. In line 15, what might the “wind” represent in Poe’s life?

The wind may represent the tuberculosis which killed Virginia.

---

5. How does the fact that Annabel Lee does not die until line 26 represent the reality of Virginia Poe's death?

The fact that Annabel Lee does not die until much later in the poem mirrors the timeframe of the reality of Virginia Poe's death. Virginia's death was painfully prolonged by the tuberculosis.

---

6. How do lines 7, and lines 27-29 reflect the reality of the relationship between Edgar Allan Poe and his wife, Virginia?

Line 7 says, “I was a child and she was a child”. Lines 27-29 say, “But our love it was stronger by far than the love / Of those who were older than we -- / Of many far wiser than we –”. The reality is that they were young, but that he viewed their love as stronger than a couple older than they.

---

---

## 7. Why might Poe feel the need to justify his love for Virginia?

While she was a child, he was not. Poe was 27 and she was 13 when they married. It appears Poe was trying to say their love was stronger than those older and wiser. Instead of lumping himself in the category of being older and wiser, he imagines himself to be closer to Virginia's age. That way, he can justify the strength of their love. (Poe wasn't exactly right in the head, but he did write great poetry.)

---

8. What romanticized explanation does the speaker give for the death of his love, Annabel Lee?

Poe claimed that the angels were jealous of his love in stanza 4 and took her from him.

---

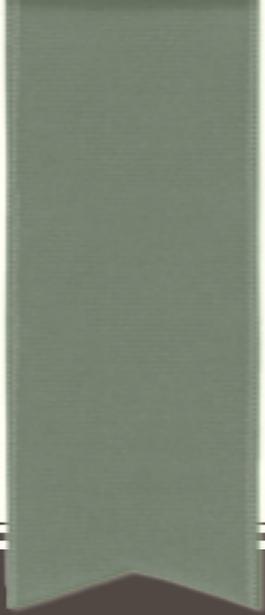
9. How would you describe the overall tone of the poem?

The overall tone of the poem is wistful and dreamy.

---

10. How does the rhythm of the poem affect the tone?

The rhythm of the poem involves many long 'e' sounds. Long 'e' sounds are typically associated with happiness so while Annabel Lee may be gone, the love they shared was a happy time. It was a dream for him.



# CONTEXT CLUES

---

---

The team was elated when they won the trophy.

- **make**  
(**someone**)  
**ecstatically**  
**happy.**



---

During the demonstration, a skirmish broke out and the police were called to restore order.

- irregular  
or  
unpremedi-  
tated  
fighting.



---

The cat has a kind disposition and would never bite or claw.

- a person's inherent qualities of mind and character.



---

---

His constant questioning of my remarks made him a nuisance.

- a person, thing, or circumstance causing inconvenience or annoyance



---

Something in the refrigerator has a putrid odor;  
the smell was rotten when we opened the door.

- **decaying or rotting and emitting a fetid smell**

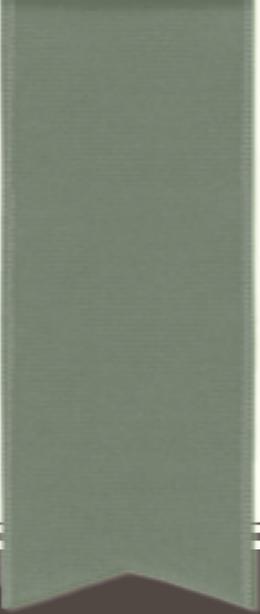


---

He winced in pain when he hit his thumb with hammer.

- give a slight involuntary grimace or shrinking movement of the body out of or in anticipation of pain or distress.





---

“CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE”

---

## Summary of “Civil Disobedience”

---

Thoreau opens his essay with the motto "That government is best which governs least." His distrust of government stems from the tendency of the latter to be "perverted and abused" before the people can actually express their will through it. A case in point is the Mexican war (1846-1848, which extended slavery into new US territories), orchestrated by a small élite of individuals who have manipulated government to their advantage against popular will. Government inherently lends itself to oppressive and corrupt uses since it enables a few men to impose their moral will on the majority and to profit economically from their own position of authority. Thoreau views government as a fundamental hindrance to the creative enterprise of the people it purports to represent. He cites as a prime example the regulation of trade and commerce, and its negative effect on the forces of the free market.

---

---

A man has an obligation to act according to the dictates of his conscience, even if the latter goes against majority opinion, the presiding leadership, or the laws of society. In cases where the government supports unjust or immoral laws, Thoreau's notion of service to one's country paradoxically takes the form of resistance against it. Resistance is the highest form of patriotism because it demonstrates a desire not to subvert government but to build a better one in the long term. Along these lines, Thoreau does not advocate a wholesale rejection of government, but resistance to those specific features deemed to be unjust or immoral.

---

---

In the American tradition, men have a recognized and cherished right of revolution, from which Thoreau derives the concept of civil disobedience. A man disgraces himself by associating with a government that treats even some of its citizens unjustly, even if he is not the direct victim of its injustice. Thoreau takes issue with William Paley, an English theologian and philosopher, who argues that any movement of resistance to government must balance the enormity of the grievance to be redressed and the "probability and expense" of redressing it. It may not be convenient to resist, and the personal costs may be greater than the injustice to be remedied; however, Thoreau firmly asserts the primacy of individual conscience over collective pragmatism.

---

---

Thoreau turns to the issue of effecting change through democratic means. The position of the majority, however legitimate in the context of a democracy, is not tantamount to a moral position. Thoreau believes that the real obstacle to reform lies with those who disapprove of the measures of government while tacitly lending it their practical allegiance. At the very least, if an unjust government is not to be directly resisted, a man of true conviction should cease to lend it his indirect support in the form of taxes. Thoreau acknowledges that it is realistically impossible to deprive the government of tax dollars for the specific policies that one wishes to oppose. Still, complete payment of his taxes would be tantamount to expressing complete allegiance to the State. Thoreau calls on his fellow citizens to withdraw their support from the government of Massachusetts and risk being thrown in prison for their resistance. Forced to keep all men in prison or abolish slavery, the State would quickly exhaust its resources and choose the latter course of action. For Thoreau, out of these acts of conscience flow "a man's real manhood and immortality."

---

---

Money is a generally corrupting force because it binds men to the institutions and the government responsible for unjust practices and policies, such as the enslavement of black Americans and the pursuit of war with Mexico. Thoreau sees a paradoxically inverse relationship between money and freedom. The poor man has the greatest liberty to resist because he depends the least on the government for his own welfare and protection.

After refusing to pay the poll tax for six years, Thoreau is thrown into jail for one night. While in prison, Thoreau realizes that the only advantage of the State is "superior physical strength." Otherwise, it is completely devoid of moral or intellectual authority, and even with its brute force, cannot compel him to think a certain way.

---

Why submit other people to one's own moral standard? Thoreau meditates at length on this question. While seeing his neighbors as essentially well-intentioned and in some respects undeserving of any moral contempt for their apparent indifference to the State's injustice, Thoreau nonetheless concludes that he has a human relation to his neighbors, and through them, millions of other men. He does not expect his neighbors to conform to his own beliefs, nor does he endeavor to change the nature of men. On the other hand, he refuses to tolerate the status quo.

---

---

Despite his stance of civil disobedience on the questions of slavery and the Mexican war, Thoreau claims to have great respect and admiration for the ideals of American government and its institutions. Thoreau goes so far as to state that his first instinct has always been conformity. Statesmen, legislators, politicians--in short, any part of the machinery of state bureaucracy--are unable to scrutinize the government that lends them their authority. Thoreau values their contributions to society, their pragmatism and their diplomacy, but feels that only someone outside of government can speak the Truth about it.

---

---

The purest sources of truth are, in Thoreau's view, the Constitution and the Bible. Not surprisingly, Thoreau holds in low esteem the entire political class, which he considers incapable of devising the most basic forms of legislation. In his last paragraph, Thoreau comes full circle to discussing the authority and reach of government, which derives from the "sanction and consent of the governed." Democracy is not the last step in the evolution of government, as there is still greater room for the State to recognize the freedom and rights of the individual. Thoreau concludes on an utopic note, saying such a State is one he has imagined "but not yet anywhere seen."

# Vocabulary

---

- expedient (n.) – an easy and quick way to solve a problem
- standing (adj.) – lasting or permanent
- liable (adj.) – likely to be affected or harmed by something
- inexpedient (adj.) – not suitable , judicious, or advisable
- abused (v.) – used wrongly or improperly
- perverted (v.) – turned from what is right
- prevail (v.) – to defeat an opponent especially in a long or difficult contest
- execute (v.) – to do something that you have planned to do or been told to do
- outset (n.) – the start or beginning of something

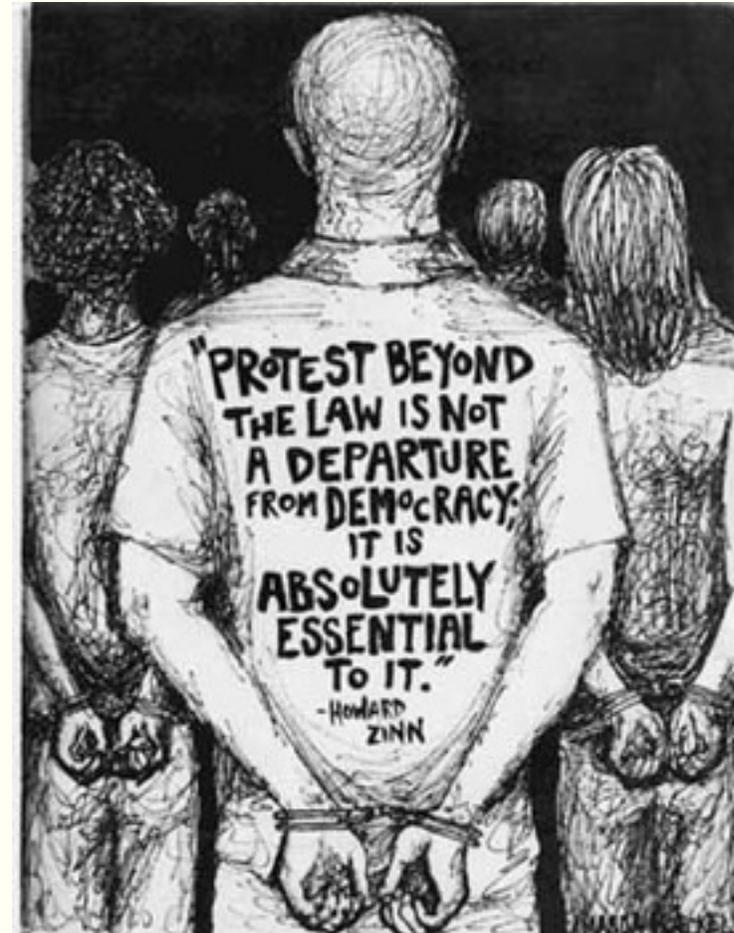
## What does Thoreau mean by a “better government.”

---

Thoreau believes that a “better government” will be one that is dictated by conscience rather than popularity.



- 
- How does the statement about a government “which governs not at all” develop an idea introduced in the first sentence of “Civil Disobedience”?
    - His statement in the first sentence is “that government is best which governs least.” Obviously, the “least” would be “not at all.” While Thoreau is not calling for anarchy, he is encouraging citizens to live such a way that little government is necessary.



# What can you infer about Thoreau's point of view regarding the military?

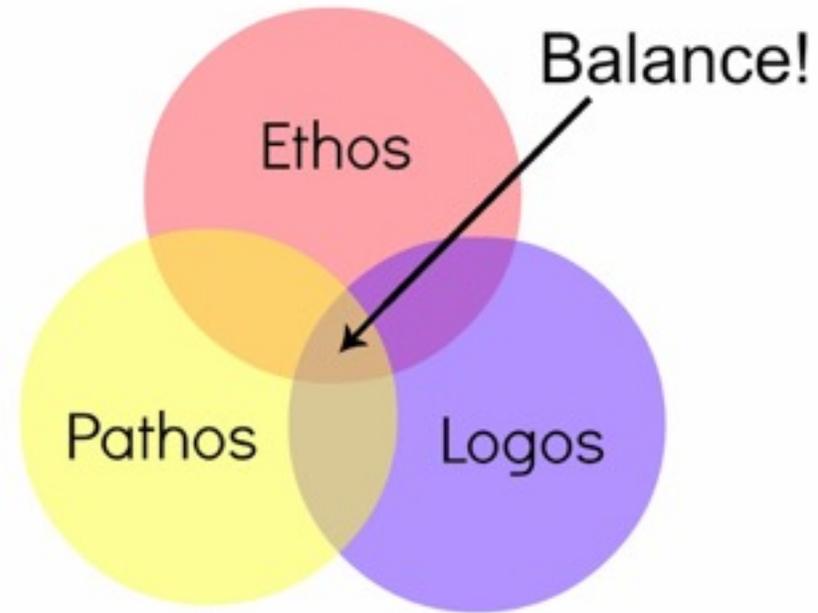
---

- Based on his “wooden gun” metaphor, Thoreau seems to feel that the military of 1849 holds no real power. Readers can infer that Thoreau believes man's greatest moral asset to be conscience, and he criticizes the military for removing that human aspect from the men who serve in their ranks.



Where can you find the following in “Civil Disobedience”?

- Ethos
- Pathos
- Logos



# Literary Devices

---

- Thoreau uses imagery to paint a picture of a soldier dying in battle.
- He uses metaphors to compare the government to a machine and the military to a wooden gun.



# That's it! Good luck, guys! You can do it!

---

- Your exam will start FRIDAY with the cold read section that applies all the concepts we've been over this semester.
- Then the easy part will be on your assigned exam day!
- MAKE SURE YOU ARE HERE NEXT WEEK!
- Email your teacher if you have questions or need help AT ALL while you study hard!

