

English I Exam Review – Fall 2018

- Students will take the North Carolina Final Exam (NCFE) state standardized assessment.
- English I exams counts for 20% of the semester grade.
- The English I exam is a multiple choice reading comprehension skill-based assessment.
- The English I curriculum, including IRT and assigned readings, has fostered development of these skills.

Semester Unit Review

Extra Practice: <http://dailymsl.blogspot.com/>

<http://www.ncpublicschools.org/docs/accountability/testing/releasedforms/eng1released15.pdf>

Basic Overview of Reading Terms

Diction - the *connotation* of the word choice

What words does the author choose? Consider his/her word choice compared to another. Why did the author choose that particular word? What are the connotations of that word choice?

- Laugh: guffaw, chuckle, titter, giggle, cackle, snicker, roar
- Old: mature, experienced, antique, relic, senior, ancient
- Fat: obese, plump, corpulent, portly, porky, burly, husky, full-figured

Imagery - vivid appeals to understanding through the senses

What images does the author use? What does he/she focus on in a sensory (sight, touch, taste, smell, etc.) way? How do the kinds of images the author puts in or leaves out reflect his/her style? Are they vibrant? Prominent? Plain? **Note:** Images differ from detail in the degree to which they appeal to the senses.

- An old, mad, blind, despised, and dying king addressed his court. (somber, candid)
- He clasps the crag with crooked hands. (dramatic)
- Love sets you going like a fat gold watch. (fanciful)
- Smiling, the boy fell dead. (shocking)

Details - *facts* that are included or those that are omitted; the speaker's perspective shapes what details are given and which are not.

What details are does the author choose to include? What do they imply? What does the author choose to exclude? What are the connotations of their choice of details?

Please note: Details are facts or fact-lets. They differ from images in that they don't have a strong sensory appeal.

Shift in Tone:

Good authors are rarely monotone. A speaker's attitude can shift on a topic, or an author might have one attitude toward the audience and another toward the subject.

The following are some clues to watch for shifts in tone:

- Key words (but, yet, nevertheless, however, although)
- Punctuation (dashes, periods, colons)
- Paragraph divisions
- Changes in sentence length
- Sharp contrasts in diction

TONE

Tone is defined as the writer's or speaker's attitude toward the subject and the audience. Understanding tone in prose and poetry can be challenging because the reader doesn't have voice inflection to carry meaning. Thus, an appreciation of word choice, details, imagery, and language all contribute to the understanding of tone. To misinterpret tone is to misinterpret meaning.

A list of tone words is one practical method of providing a basic "tone vocabulary." An enriched vocabulary enables students to use more specific and subtle descriptions of an attitude they discover in a text. Here is a short list of simple but helpful "tone words":

Angry	Lighthearted	Sentimental	Afraid	Whimsical
Sharp	Cold	Fanciful	Detached	Informative
Upset	Urgent	Complimentary	Contemptuous	Authoritative
Silly	Joking	Condescending	Happy	Confident
Boring	Poignant	Sympathetic	Confused	Cynical
Apologetic	Hollow	Childish	Humorous	Cultured
Joyful	Peaceful	Horrific	Elusive	Intellectual
Mocking	Sarcastic	Sweet	Objective	Optimistic
Satirical	Vexed	Vibrant	Zealous	Pessimistic
Tired	Frivolous	Irrelevant	Bitter	Nostalgic
Audacious	Benevolent	Dreamy	Shocking	Hopeless
Seductive	Restrained	Somber	Candid	Enthusiastic
Proud	Giddy	Pitiful	Dramatic	Colloquial
Provocative	Didactic	Lugubrious	Sentimental	Grotesque

Fiction Terms:

Character

Characterization
Indirect characterization
Direct characterization
Protagonist
Antagonist
Flat/round characters

Plot

Conflict
Internal conflict
External conflict
Exposition
Narrative hook
Rising action
Suspense
Climax
Falling action
Resolution

Other Fiction Terms

Novel
Short story
Style
Theme
Setting
Fiction
Dialect
Dialogue
Verbal irony
Situational irony
Dramatic irony
Prose
Tone

Point of view

Narrator
1st person of point of view
3rd person limited point of view
3rd person omniscient point of view

Nonfiction Terms:

Nonfiction
Purpose
Audience
Style
Biography
Autobiography
Connotation
Denotation
Inference

Poetry Terms:

Alliteration
Assonance
Hyperbole
Imagery
Simile
Metaphor
Mood
Onomatopoeia
Parallelism
Personification
Poetry
Symbolism