**Mrs. Burns 7th Grade Language Arts 1st Semester Final Exam Review**

\*\*Review videos can be found at <http://burnsbulletin.weebly.com/class-assignments---reading.html>

\*\*\*Define these words ### - apply these skills

Plot Elements\*\*\*

1. Plot: the organized pattern or sequence of events that make up a story
2. Plot Diagram: 5 parts of a story – exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, resolution
3. Exposition: Part of the story that introduces important background information; setting (time and place), events happening before the main plot, characters
4. Rising Action: A series of conflicts in a story that build toward the point of greatest interest; builds suspense
5. Climax: the turning point of the story; the point of highest intensity of drama
6. Falling Action: occurs after the climax has been reached and the conflict has been resolved
7. Resolution/Denouement: the final closing and clarification of a drama or narrative plot

Point of View ###

1. Four types: First Person, Third Person Limited, Third Person Omniscient
2. First person: narrator is a character in the story; uses pronouns like “I”, “me”, “mine”

Example: As the rain continued, I texted my mom to make sure she was going to pick me up.

1. Third Person Limited: narrator is NOT a character in the story; Story being told by an outside observer; uses pronouns like “he”, “she”, “they”; narrator tells about the thoughts and feelings of only ONE, single character
2. Third Person Omniscient: narrator is NOT a character in the story; narrator knows everything about ALL the characters, character is “all knowing” about the thoughts, feelings, and actions of ALL the characters

Connotation and Denotation ###

1. Connotation: feelings or emotions attached to a word; positive and negative meanings

Examples: negative – weird OR positive - unique

1. Denotation: dictionary/definition, literal meaning of the word

Characterization ###

1. Acronym STEAL (Say, Think, Everyone else, Actions, Looks)
2. Say – dialogue, what does the character say
3. Think – what is the character thinking? How does the character feel about other characters, events, places, situations?
4. Everyone Else – What do the other characters think about the main character? How do the actions/thoughts of the main character effect the lives of the other characters?
5. Actions – What does the character do? Where does he/she go? Conversations?
6. Looks – describe the characters’ features; what does the character look like? Age? Physical description like hair color, eye color, height; clothing?

Characters\*\*\*

1. Protagonist: the main character in a story, hero/heroine, whom the audience tends to identify
2. Antagonist: the character or force in conflict with the protagonist
3. Dynamic: a character who undergoes an important inner change such as a change in beliefs, personality, or attitude
4. Static: a character that stays the same throughout the entire story
5. Round: complex characters, show a variety of character traits; show a range of emotions; are realistic and life like; display strengths and weaknesses
6. Flat: defined by one or two character traits; show only a few emotions; easily defined; may be a stereotype (a character that is over simplified; not original)
7. Sympathetic: a character whose situation you understand, sympathize with, or can relate to
8. Minor: a character mentioned only briefly (less that a flat character)

Theme ###

1. The *truth or central idea* a story reveals about life
2. The moral, life lesson, message
3. A debatable opinion
4. A message that is implied but not stated
5. Any theme can be considered valid IF you can SUPPORT IT with TEXTUAL EVIDENCE

Conflicts ###

1. Conflict: a struggle between opposing forces or characters

* Without conflict, a story would be *boring*
* A story can have *several* conflicts
* The *main* conflict is *central* to the plot and is usually *resolved by the resolution*

1. Internal conflict: takes place inside a character’s mind or heart; sometimes involves a decision
2. External conflict: takes place between a character and something outside the character (outside forcres)
3. Types of conflicts:
4. Man vs. self (internal) – a struggle between a character and his feelings, conscience, or fear
5. Man vs. man (external) – a struggle (mental or physical) between two characters
6. Man vs. nature (external) – a struggle between a character and mother nature (mother nature = weather, animals, insects, sickness)
7. Man vs. society (external) – a struggle between a character and the laws or beliefs of a group (could be politics, poor, hunger/lack of food, values, social situations)

Story Devices\*\*\*

1. Flashback: interrupting the plot of a story to recreate an incident of an earlier time
2. Suspense: the anxiety or excitement the reader feels about what may happen next in the story
3. Cliffhanger: an ending to a section, chapter, or book that leave the reader in suspense
4. Foreshadowing: hints or clues suggesting what may happen later in the story

Figurative Language\*\*\*

1. Simile: a comparison of two unlike things using the words like or as
2. Metaphor: a comparison of two unlike things by saying that one thing is a dissimilar object or thing
3. Hyperbole: an exaggeration that cannot possibly be true
4. Personification: giving human qualities to nonhuman things
5. Idiom: a group of words whose overall meaning is quite different from their literal meaning
6. Alliteration: the repetition of the same initial consonant sound in a series of words
7. Allusion: a reference to a person, place, or event from literature, sports, history, movies, or the arts
8. Onomatopoeia: words whose sound suggest their meaning; sound words

Mood and Tone ###

1. Mood: reader centered; the overall feeling or atmosphere created by a work of literature
2. Tone: writer centered; the attitude the writer takes toward the subject or reader

Rhetorical Appeals ###

1. Rhetoric – the art of persuasion; attempting to persuade an audience
2. Three types:
3. Ethos: ethical appeal, audience perception of presenter’s credibility or authority

* Extrinsic: the character, expertise, education, experience of the presenter
* Intrinsic: how the presenter writes or speaks

1. Pathos: emotional appeal, attempting to persuade by making the audience feel certain emotions

* Love – connection between people
* Pity – homeless victims, starving animals
* Anger – how little is being done to help the victims or animals

1. Logos: logical appeal, attempting to persuade the audience using arguments that they will perceive as logical
2. Techniques
3. Avant Garde: suggests product is ahead of its time
4. Weasel words: suggests a positive meaning without making any guarantee
5. Magic ingredients: miracle discovery that makes the product exceptionally effective
6. Patriotism – suggests product shows love of your country
7. Transfer – positive words, images, and ideas suggest product is also positive
8. Plain folks – product is a good value for ordinary, everyday people
9. Snob appeal – suggests product makes the customer part of an elite, special group
10. Bribery – offers you something extra or free with purchase
11. Bandwagon – suggests you should join the crowd or be on the winning side
12. Demographics
13. Gender
14. Age group
15. Interests

Informational Essay ###

1. Parts: Introduction, 3 body paragraphs, conclusion
2. Introduction: Hook, bridge, thesis statement­­

* Hook: a sentence to grab the attention of your reader
  + Examples: unusual fact, a description, a quote from a specialist, a bold fact, a statistic
* Bridge: 3-4 sentences of background information on your topic
* Example:
* Thesis statement: a statement that identifies the main idea of the essay; also, called a controlling idea; clearly states the *THREE* central claims your piece of writing will try to prove
* Example of a strong thesis: *Diwali is an important festival for Indians because they* (1) *celebrate,* (2) *remember traditional legends, and* (3) *enjoy time with their families*.

1. Body paragraph: topic sentence, 3 E’s (example, evidence, explanation), conclusion

* Example – an example of your topic
* Evidence – cite evidence from the text to support your example
* Explanation – explain how the evidence supports the example
* Example Paragraph

*Skellig has not table manners and is a messy eater. “The red sauce trickled down his lips, down over his chin and on to his black jacket.” This shows that he eats in a disgusting way and gets food all over himself. It could be because he is in a rush to get food as he hasn’t eaten for a long time, or perhaps he is not used to other people watching him.*

1. Conclusion: restate the thesis, summarize each example, take away statement