

# Language Arts Review

Second Semester

# LA Review--Literary Terms p.1

1. **plot**-what happens in a story; the events that make up the action
2. **setting**- time and place in which a story takes place
3. **characters**-people or animals the story is about
4. **theme**-life lesson or central message learned from a poem, short story, or novel

# LA Review--Literary Terms p.2

5. **protagonist**-Main character; character trying to overcome an obstacle; “good guy”
6. **antagonist**-Character, force of nature, aspect of society that opposes the main character; “bad guy”
7. **conflict**-Problem that must be solved; obstacle that stands in the way
8. **foreshadowing**- Use of clues early in a story to hint at events that will occur later.

# LA Review—Literary Terms p.3

- 9. first-person point of view**-The storyteller/narrator is a participant in the action; uses *I* and *me*.
- 10. third-person point of view**-The storyteller/narrator is outside the events of the story; uses *he, she, they*.
- 11. exposition**- Introduces readers to characters and explains the setting; provides background information
- 12. rising action**- series of events that leads to the climax of a story.

# LA Review—Literary Terms p.4

- 13. climax-** Highest point of action or suspense in a story
- 14. falling action-** events that occur after the climax.
- 15. resolution-** follows *falling action* and provides a solution of the story's problem.
- 16. onomatopoeia-** the use of words to imitate sounds (i.e. *swish, flutter*)

# LA Review--Literary Terms p.5

- 17. alliteration-** Repetition of similar beginning consonant sounds within a phrase (*green grass grew*).
- 18. hyperbole-** Figure of speech which uses obvious exaggeration for emphasis or effect.
- 19. oxymoron-** Figure of speech in which contradictory terms are combined (*jumbo shrimp*).
- 20. personification-** Gives human qualities to nonhuman things: *The waves danced in glee.*

# LA Review--Literary Terms p. 6

- 21. simile-** Uses words such as *like* or *as* to compare unlike things: *Her eyes were like beacons of light.*
- 22. metaphor-** Compares to apparently unlike things: *The grass was a carpet of green.*
- 23. repetition-** the use of any sound, word, or phrase more than once.
- 24. Man v. Man-** main character is in conflict with another character, force of nature, or animal.

# LA Review--Literary Terms p.7

- 25.Man v. Self-** main character struggles with internal conflict (right v. wrong, choices, etc.)
- 26.Man v. Nature-** main character conflicts with surroundings (weather, wild animals, terrain)
- 27.Man v. Society-** main character disagrees with laws, beliefs, or values.

# LA Review--Writing p.8

- 28. transitions-** words used to connect ideas and details that add fluidity to writing.
- 29. Thesis statement-** sentence which clearly states what the essay will be about; last sentence in the introduction.
- 30. introduction-** gets a reader's attention and presents the focus of the essay
- 31. conclusion-** sums up the main ideas of the piece and provides a clear end to the essay.
- 32. IDEAS-** trait concerning focus on one idea

# LA Review—Writing p.9

- 33. Word Choice-** trait concerned with using precise language to create detailed pictures in readers' minds; avoids repetition.
- 34. Organization-** trait concerning use of a controlling sequence or logical pattern
- 35. Voice-** trait concerned with the writer's point of view
- 36. Sentence Fluency-** trait concerned with sentence beginnings, length, and structure.

# LA Review—Writing p.10

- 37. Conventions-** trait concerned with proofreading, editing, and correcting misspelled words, and grammar.
- 38. Band Wagon-** persuasive technique which proclaims: “Everyone is doing it, so why don’t you get with it and join the crowd?”
- 39. Testimonial-** persuasive technique in which a celebrity is shown using a particular brand item.
- 40. Transfer-** Good feelings, looks, or ideas are transferred to the person for whom the product is intended.

# LA Review—Writing p. 11

- 41. Plain Folks-** appeal made to the general public by stating that people in the ads are just like you, have the same problems as you, and understand you.
- 42. Card Stacking-** persuasive technique in which facts and figures presented are only those that support or oppose a candidate, cause, or proposal.
- 43. Glittering Generalities-** persuasive technique in which a words or phrases are used that may not have a specific meaning, but sound good.
- 44. Name Calling-** persuasive technique in which a label that is not complimentary is used to influence others to dislike a person or organization.

# LA Review—Writing p.12

**45. Persuasive-** writing that convinces the reader to agree or disagree with a certain point of view; (convince, persuade, agree, disagree)

**46. Expository-** writing which informs of or explains something to the reader; (tell how, show, explain, describe)

# LA Review—Vocabulary p.13

47. **pod/ped**= foot

48. **hydro**= water

49. **poly**= many

50. **hypo**= under

51. **hyper**= over

52. **astro**= star

53. **magni**= great

54. **hypno**= sleep

55. **dyna** = power

56. **derma**= skin

# LA Review—Vocabulary p.14

57. **bio**= life

58. **cardio**= heart

59. **demo**= people

60. **helio**= sun

61. **circum**= around

62. **mono**= one

63. **agri**= field

64. **tri**= three

65. **cent** = one hundred