

8 True/False questions

Term

Secondary source

Definition

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Provide the reader with first hand knowledge, ideas, and details of an event or activity. This allows the reader to get closer to the truth about a subject or event.

☐ True

☐ False

Term

provide

Definition

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When you are asked to give or supply information

☐ True

☐ False

Term

Simile

Definition

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The use of language in which the consonant sounds are repeated, generally at the beginning of a word or within words.

☐ True

☐ False

Term

Personification

Definition

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The use of descriptive words in such a way as to give human characteristics to a nonhuman thing such as an object, idea, or animal. Helps convey a particular feeling or attitude toward the item and allows the reader to form their own perception.

☐ True

☐ False

Term

Mood

Definition

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Author can follow all characters around and all times and knows thoughts and feelings of all characters.

☐ True

☐ False

Term

Allusion

Definition

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An implied or indirect reference especially in literature

☐ True

☐ False

Term

Definition

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Figurative language

The use of words, phrases, or other language structures that change the literal meaning of the words used. Uses the literal or ordinary words and constructs them in an imaginary way to add beauty, strength, or a different context to the structure.

☐ True

☐ False

Term

Definition

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Theme

The view, belief, or message that is an underlying message of the narrative. It is not directly stated but is left up to the reader to determine it from what has been read.

☐ True

☐ False

9 Multiple choice questions

Term

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counterclaim

- ☐ A challenge to a position; an opposing argument
- ☐ A series of events occurring after the climax that bring the story to a conclusion.
- ☐ a section of writing that has a topic and concluding sentence
- ☐ When you are asked to give or supply information

Term

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Concluding Sentence

- ☐ Literature that may be used in subjects but is often for pleasure or based on a the reader's interest.
- ☐ Helps individuals remember large amounts of information, and they are better able to make applications in their daily lives.
- ☐ the last sentence in a paragraph that restates, ties together, or summarizes the information in a paragraph
- ☐ When you study the patterns of difference in two or more things; how they are different

Term

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Thesis/Claim Statement

- ☐ phrases or words used to connect one idea to the next
- ☐ a writer's position on a topic or issue.
- ☐ states the paragraph's main idea
- ☐ A string of events that builds up from the conflict, which then moves toward the climax.

Term

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Rising action

- ☐ A string of events that builds up from the conflict, which then moves toward the climax.
- ☐ A series of events occurring after the climax that bring the story to a conclusion.
- ☐ The kinds of writing that creates a clear image of something, usually by using details that appeal to one or more of our senses.
- ☐ The use of language in which the consonant sounds are repeated, generally at the beginning of a word or within words.

Term

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Setting

- ☐ A specific use of language that appeals to the readers' senses. It may be used to describe people or objects and is influenced by the use of the five senses. Forming mental pictures by the reader and to form these pictures while reading.
- ☐ The kinds of writing that creates a clear image of something, usually by using details that appeal to one or more of our senses.
- ☐ The physical location and/or time of the narrative or events of the narrative. Setting can be developed directly through description or can be inferred through context clues, word choice, and dialogue of characters.
- ☐ Taking source information and using it exactly word for word.

Term

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Foreshadow

- ☐ A figure of speech used as a comparison of two unrelated objects, concepts, or ideas without using the words like or as.
- ☐ A hint or clue that the author provides to the reader to suggest what will happen next or at sometime in the future in the story or narrative.
- ☐ a pattern of organization that arranges elements of an argument in a "because this happened, this resulted" sequence
- ☐ The use of language in which the consonant sounds are repeated, generally at the beginning of a word or within words.

Supporting Evidence/Textual Evidence

- ☐ phrases or words used to connect one idea to the next
- ☐ ideas that support the topic sentence in a paragraph
- ☐ Restating small amounts of source material in different words.
- ☐ states the paragraph's main idea

Flashback

- ☐ An implied or indirect reference especially in literature
- ☐ Break in the plot to describe an event that happened at an earlier time.
- ☐ When you study the patterns of difference in two or more things; how they are different
- ☐ a section of writing that has a topic and concluding sentence

evidence

- ☐ When you pick out important details and can name/list them
- ☐ Supporting materials used to prove or disprove something
- ☐ When you think something and bring your thinking to life
- ☐ An implied or indirect reference especially in literature

8 Matching questions

Antagonist

Third person limited point of view

Rhythm

chronological/sequence

Resolution

adjective

- A.** A character or force (nature, society, a person) that may oppose the protagonist in a piece of literature.
- B.** the musical quality created by the alternation of stressed and unstressed syllables in a line of poetry
- C.** The general attitude an author takes towards his/her topic or subject.
- D.** As the conflict reaches a turning point (its most intense point) the two

☐

Climax

☐

Tone

opposing forces in the story meet.

E. A word that describes a noun

F. arranged in order of time

G. Author follows one character around and knows all things about this character.

H. The conclusion of the story and the completion of the action.