

# Final English Review

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**Authored for the English Language Arts Curriculum of Semester 1, 2022**

## Vocab Unit 5

accomplice	Partner in crime
annihilate	Destroy completely
arbitrary	Unreasonable, based on ones wishes
brazen	Shameless; made of brass
catalyst	Something that hastens a chemical reaction
exodus	Large flight / departure
facilitate	To assist
incorrigible	Beyond control / fixing
latent	Present but not realized
militant	Active / aggressive in support of a cause OR given to fighting
morose	Gloomy / sully manner
opaque	Not letting light through; not clear or stupid
paramount	Chief in important
prattle	Talk in aimless approach; babble
rebut	Offer arguments that contradict an assertion
reprimand	Scold, find fault with
servitude	Slavery
slapdash	Careless, hasty
stagnant	Not running; inactive
succumb	yield

## Vocab Unit 6

atone	To make up for
bondage	slavery
credible	believable
defray	To pay for
diligent	hardworking
doleful	sad
ghastly	frightful
hamper	Hold back
hew	To hold to; to cut with an ax
impoverished	poor
incessant	Never stopping
intricate	Complicated; hard to understand
lucid	EASY to understand; rational
posthumous	Occurring after one's death
prim	Overly neat
sardonic	Bitterly sarcastic
superfluous	Exceeding what is sufficient or required
supplant	To replace LOL
taunt	To jeer at (a jeering remark)
tenacious	Holding firmly and persistently

## Vocab Unit 7

Adieu (GERMAN WORD??)	Bai bai
advent	Arrival
apex	The highest point
assimilate	To absorb fully, to adapt fully
bogus	0 false
exorbitant	Unreasonably high
interim	The time between / temporary
inundate	To overflow
malign	To slander (ZY0X SLANDER?????)
meander	To wander about / a sharp turn or twist
metropolis	A large city
momentous	Very important
obstreperous	Noisy, unruly
pensive	Thoughtful, melancholy
perilous	dangerous
shoddy	Of poor quality
sprightly	Lively, spirited
surly	Angry, rude
tirade	A long, angry speech
vagrant	Idle wanderer; to wander aimlessly

## Verbals

A verbal is a verb that is being used as another part of speech rather than a verb.

Participle - a verb that acts as an adjective.

- Eg, the crying woman, the frustrated dog
  - Present participles end with -ing
  - Past participles end with -ed.

Gerund - a verb that acts as a noun.

- Eg, feeding is good for your health! Donating gives you money!
  - Gerunds always end in -ings.

Infinitive - a verb attached to the word "to" - acts as adj/n/adv

- Present Infinitive - "to" + verb
- Perfect Infinitive - "to have / to have been / past tense of the verb

## Comma Splice and Fused Sentences

A comma splice is a particular kind of comma mistake that happens when you use a comma to join independent clauses.

- They are a type of run-on sentence!

You can fix a comma splice in 3 ways:

- Adding a conjunction: FANBOYS: I am not angry with you, **but** I'm not happy with you either.
- Changing to a semicolon: I love trees; I also love trains.
- Making Separate Sentences: that is an engaging speech. I am going to get an ice cream

A Fused Sentence is an ungrammatical sentence that contains two or more independent clauses not properly connected.

- They are a type of run-on sentence!

You can fix fused sentences by making separate sentences, using semicolons, coordinating conjunctions (or both), inserting commas and coordinating conjunction, and more.

## Literary Works Notations

- Literary works are assumed to exist in an **eternal present**

- When you comment on the author's words - **PRESENT TENSE**
- When you comment on the author's works - **PAST TENSE**
- When you comment on historical events - **PAST TENSE**
- When you comment on the events in a story - **PRESENT TENSE**
  - \*if there is a major shift in the time frame in the text, you can use past tense
- Sometimes sentences must employ **BOTH PRESENT AND PAST TENSE**

## Dystopian Characteristics

1. **1. Environmental destruction:** Dystopian novels often occur in inhabitable places on Earth or settings preparing for collapse. Climate dystopia is a subcategory of dystopian fiction that explores the effects of climate change and global warming.
2. **2. Government control:** Government plays a significant role in dystopian literature. Generally, there is either no government or an oppressive ruling body.
3. **3. Loss of individualism:** Many dystopian futures depict the dangers of conformity and explore how the needs of society as a whole compare to individual needs.
4. **4. Survival:** The oppressive powers and destruction in dystopian worlds often leave the inhabitants to fend for themselves.
5. **5. Technological control:** Advanced science and technology in dystopian works go beyond tools for improving everyday life—technology is often depicted as a controlling, omnipresent force and is often a fear-mongering tactic.

## Propaganda Devices

1. **The name-calling device:** makes people make a judgement without examining the evidence (ex: terrorist, dictator, criminal)
2. **The glittering generalities device:** makes audience approve of propagandist's position without analysis of facts (uses virtuous words like truth, freedom, honor)
3. **The transfer device:** person/company tries to tie their message to something else audience respects — patriotism, etc.
4. **The testimonial device:** uses celebrities, famous people, or experts that offer their story of how the product changed their life

5. **The plain folks device:** used to win our confidence by appearing to be like us
6. **The card stacking device:** only providing beneficial info & covers up the truth
7. **Bandwagon:** suck used in reference to an activity, cause, etc. that is currently fashionable or popular and attracting increasing support.

#### Class readings

- Your novel
- 2BR02B
- Harrison Bergeron
- The Lottery
- Examination Day
- The Flying Machine