



**IDX G10 English H+
Study Guide Issue #S1 Finals
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Table of Contents:

1. Unit 4 Vocabulary
 2. Satire Glossary and Satire Analysis
 3. Conflicts and Tensions
 4. Texts / Stories
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Unit 4 VOCAB

1. Affable – friendly, good-natured, and easy to talk to.
2. Aggrandize – to increase the power, status, or wealth of; to make appear greater.
3. Amorphous – lacking a definite shape or form; shapeless.
4. Archetype – a very typical example of a certain person or thing; an original model.
5. Aura – a distinctive atmosphere or quality that seems to surround a person or thing.
6. Contraband – goods that are imported or exported illegally.
7. Erudite – having or showing great knowledge or learning.
8. Gossamer – something extremely light, delicate, or insubstantial.
9. Inscrutable – impossible to understand or interpret; impenetrable.

10. Insular – ignorant of or uninterested in cultures, ideas, or peoples outside one's own experience; narrow-minded.
11. Irrevocable – not able to be changed, reversed, or recovered; final.
12. Propensity – a natural tendency or inclination to behave in a particular way.
13. Querulous – complaining in a whining or petulant manner.
14. Remonstrate – to argue or plead in protest, objection, or complaint.
15. Repudiate – to refuse to accept or be associated with; to deny the truth or validity of.
16. Resilient – able to withstand or recover quickly from difficult conditions.
17. Reverberate – to be repeated several times as an echo; to have continuing and serious effects.
18. Scurrilous – making or spreading scandalous claims about someone with the intent to damage their reputation.
19. Sedulous – showing dedication and diligence; persevering and careful.
20. Sleazy – dishonest or immoral; shabby, dirty, and typically related to low moral standards.

SATIRE GLOSSARY

1. Satire - Writing that exposes human or social foolishness through humor, exaggeration, or irony.
2. Digression / Narrative Intrusion - The narrator interrupts the plot to add opinions or asides.
3. Juxtaposition - Two contrasting elements placed side-by-side to heighten effect.
4. Caricature - Exaggerated portrayal of character traits for comic effect.
5. Symbolism - An object that represents a larger idea.
6. Social Pretension - Excessive concern with reputation or rank.
7. Misaligned Priorities - Characters caring about the wrong things.
8. Farce - Ridiculous, improbable events and physical comedy.
9. Free Indirect Discourse - The narrator blends a character's thoughts into the narration.
10. Mock-Epic Tone - Using a grand, elevated style to describe trivial events.

11. Deadpan / Understatement - A flat, emotionless presentation of absurd events.
12. Hyperbole - Extreme exaggeration for comic or critical effect.
13. Grotesque - A combination of the strange, ugly, and comic.
14. Absurdism - Illogical or impossible events treated as normal.
15. Irony (Situational) - A surprising contradiction between expectation and reality.
16. Irony (Verbal) - Words that mean more or the opposite of what they say.
17. Bathos - A sudden drop from the serious to the trivial.
18. Parody - Imitating official language or forms to mock them.
19. Bureaucratic Language / Pomposity - Inflated, formal language used for trivial matters.
20. Material Detail / Social Costume - Clothing and appearance used to reveal social status.
21. Tone - The author's attitude (e.g., mocking, ironic, deadpan).

Satirical Triangle :

- Irony, object of criticism, transformative urge

3 Types of Irony:

- Dramatic irony, Situational irony, Verbal irony

CONFLICTS AND TENSIONS

Conflicts :

- Positive and negative
- Empowering and limiting
- Appearance and reality
- Individual and society
- Freedom and constraint
- Identity and performance

- Desire and danger
- Loyalty and betrayal
- Order chaos
- Logic emotion
- Stability instability

Identifying tension:

- Cue 1: Character's words vs. actions
- Cue2: What the society says + what the text shows
- Cue 3: Concept appears helpful ad harmful
- Cue 4: Technique reveals two opposing meanings

EE Framework:

- Feature: The observable textual element
- Function: The author's strategic purpose for using that feature at that moment
- Effect: The resulting impact on the reader or understanding of the text.

Core Purpose of the Framework:

The Function step is the essential, logical bridge between Feature and Effect. It prevents vague, unsupported, or projected interpretations by forcing analysis to remain specific and accountable to the text.

TEXTS

1. “Silent Snow, Secret Snow” (Conrad Aiken)

A psychological story about a 12-year-old boy, Paul Hasleman, who gradually retreats from reality into a private, hypnotic fantasy world of silently falling snow, which he finds more

beautiful and meaningful than his everyday life. His withdrawal worries his parents and teacher, symbolizing a descent into mental isolation.

2. “Perhaps the World Ends Here” (Joy Harjo)

A poem by the former U.S. Poet Laureate that celebrates the kitchen table as the central, sacred space of human life. It is where we eat, talk, dream, grieve, pray, and experience the full cycle from birth to death, suggesting that the world both begins and ends at this communal heart of the home.

3. “Cathedral” (Raymond Carver)

A minimalist story about a cynical, insulated man whose wife invites her blind friend, Robert, to visit. The narrator is initially uncomfortable and prejudiced, but through the experience of helping Robert draw a cathedral on paper while blindfolded, he achieves a moment of profound, wordless connection and spiritual insight.

4. “Noon Wine” (Katherine Anne Porter)

A tragic novella set on a Texas farm. Farmer Mr. Thompson hires a mysterious, efficient Swedish drifter named Olaf Helton. Their stable life is destroyed years later when a stranger arrives claiming Helton is an escaped mental patient. In the ensuing confrontation, Mr. Thompson commits murder, leading to guilt, social ostracism, and a final, desperate act.

5. “The Bet” (Anton Chekhov)

A philosophical short story about a bet between a banker and a young lawyer. The lawyer agrees to spend 15 years in solitary confinement for a large monetary prize. Over the years, he studies extensively and renounces the material world. On the eve of his release, the

banker, now ruined, plans to kill him, but finds the lawyer has voluntarily forfeited the bet, leaving a note that condemns earthly pursuits.

6. “Paul's Case” (Willa Cather)

A story about a sensitive, alienated Pittsburgh high school boy who despises his drab, middle-class surroundings and is obsessed with art, music, and the glamour of the theater.

After stealing money, he flees to New York City to live briefly in the luxury he craves.

Facing the inevitable return to his old life, he chooses a tragic end.

7. “How the Two Ivans Quarreled” / “The Tale of How Ivan Ivanovich Quarreled with Ivan Nikiforovich” (Nikolai Gogol)

A satirical short story about two formerly close friends in a small Ukrainian town, Ivan Ivanovich and Ivan Nikiforovich. Their friendship is shattered by a trivial insult (one calls the other a “goose”), leading to an absurd, lifelong feud that consumes their lives and wealth in endless lawsuits, mocking pettiness and judicial bureaucracy.

8. “The Nose” (Nikolai Gogol)

An absurdist satirical story set in St. Petersburg. Collegiate Assessor Kovalyov wakes up to find his nose missing. The nose develops a life of its own, appearing around the city dressed in a uniform of higher rank than Kovalyov himself. The tale follows Kovalyov's frantic and humiliating attempts to recover it, lampooning social status, bureaucracy, and identity.

9. “Get a Knife, Get a Dog, but Get Rid of Guns” (Molly Ivins)

A satirical argument against widespread gun ownership. Ivins contends the Second Amendment only protects militia rights, not private citizens, and that guns cause unique,

preventable violence in modern society. She advocates for strict regulations or an outright ban, suggesting knives and dogs as safer alternatives for protection.