Sophomore English Review Semester 2

The Exam:  
-20 Novel Analysis -10 Research Paper Writing /Improving  
-10 Allegorical Texts -15 Drama and Tragedy  
-10 Exposition and Persuasion -15 Parallelism and Redundancy  
-20 Research Paper Techniques and Works Cited Formatting

Novel Analysis:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Definition | Term | Example |
| A reference to a well-known event, place, person, etc. | Allusion | “I was surprised his nose was not growing like Pinocchio’s.” |
| Add depth to the central plot | Purpose of minor characters | Katniss' Mom in The Hunger Games |
| Author's attitude toward the subject | Tone | “That’s great!!!” Vs “What the hell is going on here?” |
| Author's writing method | Style | This |
| Characters that change over time | Dynamic Character | Haymitch from The Hunger Games |
| Characters that do not change over time | Static Character | Prim from The Hunger Games |
| Creates tension, builds up to climax | Suspense | TV show cliffhangers |
| Least objective type of narrator | 3rd person omniscient narrator | Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone |
| Limited to one person, but does not use "I" | 3rd person limited narrator |  |
| Message of the text | Theme | War, Love and friendship, revenge, etc. |
| Most objective type of narrator | 1st person narrator | The Hunger Games |
| Provides background information: setting, characters, basis of conflict | Exposition | Prologue from *Antigone* |
| Supports the plot | Subplot | Peeta + Katniss from The Hunger Games |
| To educate, to entertain, inform | Purpose of reading | Every book ever |
| To transition between time and place | Purpose of chapters | Every book ever |
| Types of literature | Genre | Science fiction/horror/etc. |
| What it means to be a human (experiences and emotions that connect all people) | The Human Condition | Meaning of life, death, curiosity, Good/Evil, love, etc. |
| When someone says something they do not mean | Verbal Irony | "Clear as dirt" |
| When the audience knows something the characters do not | Dramatic Irony | Two people are engaged; The audience knows the man is planning to run away |
| When the least expected thing occurs | Situational Irony | A Vegetarian eating Pepperoni Pizza |

Allegorical Texts:

1. What is an allegory?
   1. A Story with 2 levels of meaning
      1. Literal level (Plot)
      2. Figurative level
2. What is the difference between the two levels of meaning?
   1. The literal level is what is actually takes place in the plot, the figurative level is expressed through symbolism to show a lesson.
3. What establishes the theme of an allegory?
   1. Character Motivations & Authors Tone
4. What are aspects of a text that can be symbolic?
   1. An action, person, place, word, or object
5. Why do authors write allegories?
   1. To teach the reader

Exposition and Persuasion:

1. What is the purpose of persuasive writing?
   1. to persuade the reader
2. What is the purpose of expository writing?
   1. to inform the reader
3. What do you use to support persuasive writing?
   1. Facts, Examples, Comparisons, Opinions, Stats
4. What do you use to support expository writing?
   1. Facts, Examples, Comparisons, Stats
5. What is a call to action?
   1. A sentence at the end of a persuasive paper telling the reader to take action
6. What is a contradictory statement? What is its purpose?
   1. A sentence that State an opinion of your own, then contradicts itself.
      1. Contradictory statements show that you see the other side of the argument.

Research Paper Notes and Works Cited Information:

1. What are the 3 main physical requirements for a research paper?
   1. Title Page
   2. Completed Paper
   3. Works Cited Page
2. If you needed to find information concerning the formatting of a research paper, what type of source(s) should you use?
   1. Reputable (IE: Purdue OWL)
3. What information is included in an in-text (Parenthetical) citation? (Show Example)
   1. (Author Pg#).
4. What is the difference between a Works Cited page and a Bibliography?
   1. A Work Cited page is all the materials cited in the paper
   2. A Bibliography is all the materials used for research
5. What is the difference between a primary and secondary source?
   1. A primary source is an object that was originally written about the topic (Poetry, diaries, letters), a secondary source interprets and analyzes a primary source (Magazine, News article, textbook)
6. What are the three major formatting requirements of a Works Cited Page?
   1. Entries must be put in **Alphabetical** order.
   2. Each entry must end with a **Medium of Publication.**
   3. Use a **Hanging Indent** for each line after the first.
7. Using The Library…
   1. What can you use to locate a book?
      1. Card Catalogue
   2. What can you use to locate a magazine article?
      1. EbscoHost
   3. What information can you use to look up materials in the card catalogue?
      1. Card #, Author Name, Book Name, Topic
   4. When using the internet, websites ending in **.Org**, **.EDU**, and **.GOV** are the most credible.

Works Cited:

Write a works cited entry for each source. Don't forget punctuation!!!

Source #1  
Jane Fonda  
1972  
Seattle  
Bananas are Delicious  
People's Publishing  
  
Fonda, Jane. Bananas Are Delicious. Seattle: People's, 1972. Print.  
  
Source #2  
"Atoms and Space"  
June 2003  
John Albertson  
Pages 45-62  
Scientific American  
  
Albertson, John. "Atoms and Space." Scientific American (2003): 45-62. Print.  
  
Drama and the Tragic Hero:

1. List the 5 qualities of a tragic hero
   1. Neither Love/Hate
   2. Demise is brought upon by tragic flaw
   3. Encourages Reflection
   4. Audience feels compassion for
   5. Audience defines beliefs
2. Define "Tragic Flaw"
   1. Flaw that leads to a tragic characters downfall

Read the following excerpt. Then answer the questions.  
  
PROLOGUE  
[ANTIGONE and ISMENE enter from the central door of the Palace]  
  
ANTIGONE:  
Ismene, dear sister,  
You would think that we had already suffered enough  
For the curse on Oedipus:1  
I cannot imagine any grief  
That you and I have not gone through. And now —  
Have they told you of the new decree of our King Creon?  
  
ISMENE:  
I have heard nothing: I know  
That two sisters lost two brothers, a double death  
In a single hour; and I know that the Argive army  
Fled in the night; but beyond this, nothing.  
  
ANTIGONE:  
I thought so. And that is why I wanted you  
To come out here with me. There is something we must do.  
  
ISMENE:  
Why do you speak so strangely?  
  
ANTIGONE:  
Listen, Ismene  
Creon buried our brother Eteoclés  
With military honors, gave him a soldier's funeral,  
And it was right that he should; but Polyneicés,  
They fought as bravely and died as miserably,--  
They say that Creon has sworn  
No one shall burry him, no one mourn for him,  
But this body must lie in the fields, a sweet treasure  
For carrion birds to find as they search for food.  
That is what they say, and our good Creon is coming here  
To announce it publicly; and the penalty —  
Stoning to death I the public squarel  
There it is,  
And now you can prove what you are:  
A true sister, or a traitor to your family.  
  
ISMENE:  
Antigone, you are mad! What could I possibly do?  
  
ANTIGONE:  
You must decide whether you will help me or not.  
  
ISMENE:  
I do not understand you. Help you in what?  
  
ANTIGONE:  
Ismene, I am going to bury him. Will you come?  
  
ISMENE:  
Bury him! You have just said the new law forbids it.  
  
ANTIGONE:  
He is my brother. And he is your brother, too.  
  
ISMENE:  
But think of the danger! Think what Creon will do!  
  
ANTIGONE:  
Creon is not enough to stand in my way.  
  
ISMENE:  
Ah sister!  
Oedipus died, everyone hating him  
For what his own search brought to light, his eyes  
Ripped out by his own hand; and Jocasta died,  
His mother and wife at once: she twisted the cords  
That strangled her life; and our two brothers died,  
Each killed by the other’s sword. And we are left:  
But oh, Antigone,  
Think how much more terrible than these  
Our own death would be if we should go against Creon  
And do what he has forbidden! We are only women,  
We cannot fight with men, Antigone!  
The law is strong, we must give in to the law  
In this thing, and in worse. I beg the Dead  
To forgive me, but l am helpless: l must yield  
To those in authority. And I think it is dangerous business  
To be always meddling.  
  
ANTIGONE:  
if that is what you think,  
I should not want you, even if you asked to come.  
You have made your choice, you can be what you want to be.  
But I will bury him; and if I must die,  
I say that this crime is holy: I shall lie down  
With him in death, and I shall be as clear  
To him as he to me.  
it is the dead  
Not the living, who make the longest demands:  
We die for ever...  
You may do as you like  
Since apparently the laws of the gods mean nothing to you. ‘  
  
ISMENE:  
They mean a great deal to me, but I have no strength  
To break laws that were made for the public good.  
  
ANTIGONE:  
That must be your excuse, I suppose. But as for me,  
I will bury the brother I love.  
  
ISMENE:  
Antigone,  
I am so afraid for you!  
  
ANTIGONE:  
You need not be:  
You have yourself to consider, after all.

1. What does Antigone want to do?

Bury Her Brother

2. Why is this act dangerous?

Creon put burying Polyneceis under penalty of death

3. What is Ismene’s response to Antigone’s request?

"Are You Crazy? We Could Die!"

4. Explain what lsmene is saying about Oedipus.

Don't Follow in his footsteps

5. How does Antigone feel about Ismene’s response to her request?

That Ismene Is only thinking of herself

6. What does the line, ”You need not be: You have yourself to consider, after all.”

See #5

Grammar - Redundancy Practice:  
***Directions: Rewrite the following sentences to reduce redundancy.***

1. ~~The reason that~~ Merdine was not able to ~~be in~~ attend~~ance at~~ the hockey game ~~was~~ because she had jury duty.

2. She used her money to purchase a large-type desk made of mahogany wood that is dark brown in color and handsome to look at.

She purchased a large, handsome, mahogany desk.

3. in view of the fact that it was raining down, orders were given that the game be canceled.

The game was canceled due to rain.

4. Some sort of identification that would show how old we were was requested of us by the man that collects tickets from people at the movie theater.

The box office attendant needed to see our ID's.

5. There is a possibility that one of the causes of so many teenagers running away from home is the fact that many of them have indifferent parents who don't really care about them.

Teenagers running away from home may be caused by bad parents.

Grammar - Parallelism Practice:

1. Which of the following sentences is not parallel?
   1. **I Have worked in Spain and in Ireland.**
   2. **Yesterday, I had the new pipes and the new air filter installed.**
   3. **Susan is smart, diligent, and a hard worker.**
2. Which of the following sentences is not parallel?
   1. Higher education is suffering from the twin evils of bureaucracy and politics.
   2. **Mary is a professor of linguistics but who teaches in an English department**
   3. Syntax, morphology, and phonology are the core areas of linguistics
3. Which of the following sentences is not parallel?
   1. I hope to vacation either in Spain or Ireland.
   2. I hope to marry the woman of my dreams or the woman of his dreams
   3. Either I will or I won't.
4. Which of the following sentences is not parallel?
   1. Bill not only passed the test but also wrote the best paper in the class.
   2. **Bill not only helped me with my homework, but he walked my dog while I was on vacation in Ireland, and I didn’t even buy him a t-shirt. I feel like a complete idiot. Duh!**
   3. Bills the bomb.
5. Which of the following sentences is not parallel?
   1. **She bought a Harley and Kawasaki.**
   2. She bought a Harley and a Kawasaki.
   3. The Harley started on alternate weekends; the Kawasaki started every time and was half the price.
6. Which of the following sentences is not parallel?
   1. **I was happy and my parents happy too when my parents when I graduated.**
   2. I was happy and my parents were happy too when my parents when I graduated.
7. Which of the following sentences is not parallel?
   1. **I always have and will teach summer school.**
   2. I always have taught and will teach summer school.
8. Which of the following sentences is not parallel?
   1. I was repulsed but interested in his disgusting story.
   2. He is as employable, if not more employable than, an English major.
   3. **They were interested, but my girlfriend completely uninterested.**
9. Which of the following sentences is not parallel?
   1. **I have always and always will call my banker once per week.**
   2. I have always called and always will call my banker once per week.
10. Which of the following sentences is not parallel?
    1. My banker is a man who has many talents and who will help anyone who asks
    2. My banker is a hero and a saint
    3. My banker is handsome, strong and sings well.