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Character

Characters-

Protagonist characters – The Hero

Antagonist characters- the villain

\*\*\*\*Add pictures\*\*\*\*

Characters

3 round characters- a character we know lots of information about they have character traits the major character.

4 flat characters – a character we don’t know much about a minor character. Not as important.

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Characters

Characterization – describing words used for the character’s action.

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6. Dynamic character- a character that changes.

7. static character- a character that stays the same throughout the story.

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Setting

1. Setting- is where and when the story takes place. May change throughout the story. May even jump ahead or behind in time.

Plot

1. Plot- Sequence of events from the story
2. Beginning – introduce characters and settings
3. Rising action- begin to tell the story, its getting interesting.
4. Climax- the most exciting part
5. Falling action- begins to tie up loose ends
6. Resolution the ending.

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1. Suspense- excitement or tension that makes the reader want to read more.
2. Conflict- problem the character must solve.
3. Flashback- can reveal motivations or hint at the theme.
4. Plot summary – not a reviewed out states the facts. No opinions or judgements, big detail included not little details.

Dialogue

1. Dialogue- a conversation between characters. Reveals character motivations and traits. Set off. With “ “ . not found in journals, letters, memoirs.

Theme

1. Theme- the message the author wants to teach you through the story. Looking at how characters change, deal with conflict, and what motivates them can give clues to the theme.

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Point of View

1. Point of view- the way the story is told.
2. Narrator- the voice telling the story.

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1st person-

* Uses the pronouns “I”, “me”, or “we”
* The main character is telling the story
* Sometimes you may need to read the back of the book or wait until another character is speaking to the main character and look for their name.
* Advantage- reading is inside the main character’s head and knows what they’re thinking and feeling

2nd person-

* The author talks directly to the reader
* When your teacher addresses the entire class he/she is using 2nd person point of view
* Most appropriate for email, presentations, business, and technical writing

3rd person

* The author or narrator is telling the story
* Traditionally used for academic writing
* Advantage- Readers may have an objective or nonbiased view of the characters and events
* Disadvantage- reader is not completely inside any of the character’s heads and able to fully experience the story from their point of view.

Character Traits

Character traits- adjectives that describe the character on the inside.

\*\*\*Add pictures\*\*\*\*

RACE

\*\*\*Add pictures\*\*\*\*\*

Types of writing

1. Informative Writing Response

You are providing factual information on a topic

1. Define your topic
2. Form a thesis statement
3. Organize your ideas
4. Choose supporting details
5. Paraphrase or quote your source
6. Restate the purpose
7. Provide a conclusion

What is a thesis statement?

It is a sentence in which you state your central idea or main point. All other ideas in your paragraph should go back or relate to this thesis statement writing format.

Writing format

1. Introduction paragraph- includes thesis statement and what else will be discussed in the paper.
2. Body Paragraph- each paragraph should include the main ideas from the different parts discussed.
3. Conclusion- final thoughts for the reader- summarizing what was stated earlier.

What is Text Dependent Analysis?

-Examine and explain the text

\* Using facts and information for the text to prove your answer is correct

\*Cite information to prove

How to complete a text dependent analysis question?

1. Read the story
2. Read the question
3. Answer question using RACE
4. Add examples of prompts

\*\*\*Add flipbook\*\*\*

Examples of text dependent analysis questions

\*\*\*add pictures\*\*\*

What is text evidence?

\*\*\*add flipbook\*\*\*\*

How to prove text evidence?

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How to explain your answer?

\*\*\*add pictures\*\*\*

How to paraphrase?

\*\*\*\*add pictures\*\*\*

Drama

* A drama is a story written to be performed by actors.
* Dialogue- most of the story is told through the characters spoken words or dialogue
* Setting- the time and place of the story
  + Mood- the general atmosphere of a drama- example: a walk on a sunny day creates a happy mood.
* Plot- a series of events that happen in the story.
  + Act- a drama will be divided into acts. Major sections of the drama
  + Scenes- each act will have scenes in them. They are smaller sections of the act
    - 1. Exposition- introduces characters, setting and conflict
    - 2. Rising action- all the events leading up to the climax
    - 3. Climax- the turning point of the story- when the tension is the highest
    - 4. Falling action- the result of the climax leading to the resolution
    - 5. Resolution- tells how the conflict is or is not resolved
  + Characters- feelings and thoughts of the characters are revealed through their dialogue

Idiom- a common expression where the words have a different meaning from the meaning of the individual words examples: touch base- means touching base in baseball but means to talk to meet.

Dialect- words, phrases or grammar commonly used in a certain area.

Figurative language- language that is used beyond its literal meaning for effect or to create image

Hyperbole- Exaggeration to make things appear greater or lesser than they are. Example: It was the only bone in my body that I hadn’t broken.

Metaphor- a comparison that says one thing is another. Example: The cast is a cocoon for my arm.

Simile- a comparison using the words like or as. Example: My arm snapped like a popsicle stick.

Pun- a joke based on the different possible meanings of the word or what a word sounds like. Example: As you can see, I like to do things single-handed.

Allusion- a comparison to a historical, mythical or literary person. Example: Mom is taking of me; she is a regular Florence Nightingale.

Theme- the central message the author wants the readers to understand. It is sometimes alluded to in the title.

Writing Mechanics

Commas- a comma (,) is used to set off dialogue or separate clauses in a sentence

1. Items in a series- a list of 3 or more items should be separated by a comma between the items.

Parenthetical elements- information that is not completely necessary to understanding the meaning of the sentence. It usually provides an example or clarification.

1. Use commas with most parenthetical elements. The class president, the boy in the red shirt, asked me to the movies.
2. Use dashes to emphasize the information in a parenthetical element. The poison dart frog is deadly- yet beautiful- amphibian native to Central and South America.
3. Use parentheses () to deemphasize the information. Jonah (sitting in the back row) is organizing the spelling.

Prefixes and suffixes-

1. Prefixes are added to the beginning of the root word. These prefixes change the meaning of the word. Pre, post, re
2. Suffixes are added to the ending of the root word. These suffixes change the meaning of the word- able, ly
3. Plural nouns- to make a plural at most nouns you simply add s at the end. Computer- computers
   1. If the noun ends in y change the y to i and add es. Library- libraries
   2. If the noun ends in ch, sh, x, s, ss add an es. Mess- messes
4. Verb tenses-
   1. If the verb ends with e, drop the e before adding ed or ing
   2. If the verb ends with a constant ty, change the y to i and add ed
   3. If the verb ends with y keep the y before adding ing
   4. If the verb ends with a single stressed constant, double the constant before adding ed or ing. Grin- grinning
5. Words with ei/ie- spelling words with ie are tricky (exceptions) but remember the following
   1. Write ie in most words (Pierce)
   2. Write ei if the letters come after e (remember the saying i before e except after c)
   3. Write ei if the vowel sound is not eel

Grammar and Usage

Nouns: naming words

* Four main groups: people, place, things, or ideas

1. Concrete nouns- name something that can be recognized through the five senses. Example: pencil, dog, tractor, river
2. Abstract nouns- names something that cannot be recognized through the senses. Example: courage, fun, honor, exploration
3. Collective nouns- names a group of people or things. Example: herd, club, class, group
4. Count and non-count nouns-
   1. Count nouns- names things that can be counted. Example: orange, bench, street
   2. Non-count- names things that cannot be counted. Example: thunder, rice, grass
5. Compound nouns- one noun made by joining two or more words. Example: firefighter, thunderstorms
6. Common nouns- names any one of a class of people, place, things, or ideas. Example: story, village
7. Proper noun- names a specific person, place, thing or idea. Example: American Red Cross, Joshua, Tarry Town

Pronouns: a word that takes a place of a noun or groups of words acting as a noun. Example: Aunt Jenny turns to she, father turns to he

1. Antecedents- the nouns which the pronoun replaces. Example: the firefighter described how they did antecedents
2. Intensive pronouns- when you want to emphasize a noun or pronoun, end with self or selves. Example: the mayor himself came to the fair.
3. Vague pronouns- a vague connection between a pronoun and its antecedents will confuse the reader. Example: Liz saw her teacher and she waved. (who waved Liz or her teacher)

Action Verb: tells what someone or something is performing, examples: carries, remembered, believe

1. Transitive verbs- an action verb is transitive if the receiver of the action is named in the sentence. The receiver of the action is called the object. Example: Pete opened the window with great difficulty.
2. Intransitive verbs- an action verb is intransitive if the receiver at the action is named in the sentence. An intransitive verb does not have an object. Example: the bus driver raced through the traffic light.
3. Linking verbs- a verb that connects a subject with a word that described or identifies it.
   1. Most common linking verb is be
   2. The winner were tony and I

Linking verb

1. Helping verb- added before another verb to make a verb phrase.
   1. Helping verb main verb verb phrase

Has written has written

Writing Mechanics

Commas- a comma (,) is used to set off dialogue or separate clauses in a sentence

1. Items in a series- a list of 3 or more items should be separated by a comma between the items.
2. To separate independent clauses (complete thoughts) when joined by conjunction. Examples- and, or, for, nor, so, but, yet
3. To separate a dependent clause from an independent clause. Without water, the plant will die.
4. To separate extra information in the sentence- My mom, on the other hand, does not like chocolate.
5. Separate a quotation- “We need to buy more sugar,” she said, “before it runs out.”
6. Separate introductory element from the sentence. Hi, how are you?
7. Separate city from country or state
8. Separate day of week, day of the month, and year.

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Example. Pencil, dog, tractor, river

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* The winners were tony and I.

Linking verb.

1. Helping verb- added before another verb to make a verb phrase.

Helping verb Main verb Verb Phrase

Has Written Has Written

Poetry

A poem is a type of writing in which words are arranged to create a feeling or image.

1. Structure
2. Prose- writing in sentences
3. Lines- rows of words that do not always follow the rules of capitalization and punctuation.
4. Stanzas- groups of lines in a poem, set apart by space.
5. Rhyme- describes words with the same ending sound.
6. Rhyme scheme – the rhymes follows a pattern.
7. Abab
8. Aabb
9. Abcefc
10. Sound devices- using the sounds of words to create certain effects.
11. Rhythm – the pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in a line of poetry. Creates the beat.
12. Meter- recurring pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables.
13. Repetition- repeating of words or lines in poetry. Usually used to reinforce the meaning or theme.
14. Alliteration- repetition of an initial sound- sally sells sea shells.
15. Figurative language- used to create images or impressions in the reader’s mind.
16. Simile- comparison that uses the word like or as.
17. Metaphor- comparison that does not use the word like or as.
18. Personification- human qualities are assigned to nonhuman things
19. Symbolism- the use of an object to stand for a thing or ideas.
20. Point of view- the position or outlook from which the speaker tells a story or observes.
21. Speaker- the voice of the person, like the narrator
22. Theme- the message or lesson the winter wants to show.
23. Tone- the speakers attitude about a topic example: happy or angry
24. Forms of poetry
25. Ballad- short poem that tells a story and consists of stanzas of two or four lines or a series of lives that repeat.
26. Free verse- a poem that does not follow any rules of rhythm and rhyme
27. Lyric poem- a short poem focused on the speakers thoughts or feelings: often similar to song.
28. Ode- A poem that includes two or more stanzas with similar structures: each line must rhyme with another line in the same stanza; usually a serious poem about a meaningful topic.
29. Epic poem- a long poem that tells about adventures of a hero or a historic event. Such as a great military victory.
30. Sonnet- a poem that has 14 lines with 10-12 syllables per line.