

Quizlet

NAME _____

5 Written questions

1. Words that create sounds and carry meaning; they sound like they are spelt and convey a meaning that would be harder to describe than to use the sound. Examples: boom, clap, bang

It is used primarily because describing sounds with words can be difficult for an author. For example, if an author is writing a story and someone fires a gun, they are faced with the problem of explaining to the reader how the gun sounded. An author could choose to say the gun sounded loud, but that does nothing to give the reader a better picture of the action. Instead, the author could use simile or metaphors like, "the gun sounded like thunder," to describe the action, but for more variety and for a more efficient way to provide an image, he could make use of onomatopoeia. For example, instead of using a simile comparing the gun to thunder, the author could say that the gun made a "bang." The word "bang" mimics the sound a gun produces, providing an instant, unmistakable auditory image in the reader's mind.

They are used to help readers create images and keep them entertained.

2. the first part of the plot
characters, setting, and basic situation
are revealed

3. a writer's use of words which connect to a reader's sense of sight, touch, taste, smell, or hearing in order to create an image in the reader's mind so they can better understand the character, setting, plot, or theme

4. Writers use Formal Voice, a highly literary style, to set off the events in a story from commonplace or everyday events. The effect of Formal Voice is to make what transpires in a story seem special. It also gives writers a chance to flex their muscles and use words that rarely find their way into common speech. Formal Voice can be distancing for the reader. It can also be poetic.

5. to simplify or shorten something in your own words

5 Matching questions

1. ____ Exaggeration

2. ____ Dialogue

3. ____ Author's Purpose:

4. ____ Antagonist

A. reader-centered the overall feeling or atmosphere created by a work of literature (influenced by the setting); the general atmosphere created by the author's words; how the reader feels because of what the writer says

B. a conversation between two or more characters in a text; it is where quotation marks are used in writing to show someone is speaking to another character

5. _____ Mood

C. The reason the author is sharing the information. All text will generally fall into one of five categories: PIEED (Persuade the reader, Inform the reader, entertain the reader, explain something to the reader, or describe/share something with the reader)

While the text you read will fall into one of these categories, the answer choices may use different verb-synonyms as choices. For examples, the answer choices may not say "to persuade the reader". Instead, it may say "to convince the reader". Likewise, instead of "to inform the reader", the test may use the verb "to show the reader". You need to pay attention to the verbs and narrow down the choices. Then, apply the choices you have narrowed it down the information in the text and select your best choice.

D. the character or force in conflict with the protagonist (could be nature, society, another character, or even himself)

E. to enlarge a fact beyond what is actual or true or to be dramatic about a topic, it helps the reader understand the tone, mood, purpose, character, or plot

5 Multiple choice questions

1. The author's method of organizing or structuring a text. If information or stories are not presented in a logical order, they make no sense to the person reading it and the message is lost, which is why authors use them when they write. You do it too when you write, even if you don't think about it.

There are five main types: description, cause/effect, problem/solution, compare/contrast, sequence/order of importance. The sixth is proposition and support, which is really just persuasive text.

- A. Text Features
- B. Conclude
- C. Exposition
- D. Text Structure or Organizational Patterns

2. the time and place of a story

- A. Tone
- B. Refrain
- C. Setting
- D. Suffix

3. the story is told by the main character, so the reader is only able to know what they are thinking and interpret everything in the story (like other characters) through his/her opinion; allows the story to be biased because people see things differently through their own perspectives

- A. Tone
- B. First Person Point of View
- C. Description
- D. Protagonist

4. A text structure or organizational pattern used in writing by authors where the author typically presents a problem and possible solutions to it.

Key Words to identify it are: problem, solution, because, cause, since, as a result, in order to, so that

- A. Compare & Contrast
- B. Dialect & Why Authors Use Them
- C. Protagonist
- D. Problem & Solution

5. events that follow the climax and lead to the resolution
conflicts begin moving towards resolution

- A. Alliteration
- B. Exaggeration
- C. Opinion
- D. Falling Action

5 True/False questions

1. A text structure or organizational pattern used in writing by authors by placing together characters, situations, or ideas to show common or differing features in literary selections.

Key Words to identify it are: however, on the other hand, but, yet, nevertheless, on the contrary (for contrast aka differences) and both, in the same way, while, similarly, as, also, like, likewise (for compare aka similarities) → Casual or Conversational Voice & Why Authors Use Them

- True
- False

2. something that cannot be proven, but people use as a way to convey their thoughts on a subject, these should never be a part of a summary → Idiom

True

False

3. the part of the poem that is repeated, like the chorus in a song

They will ask you WHY an author uses refrain. You need to understand that author's repeat things to stress their importance in order to get the message across to the reader. Usually, the answer to this question will begin with the verb "emphasize or emphasis" because repetition is used for emphasis! → Refrain

True

False

4. Writers often use this type of voice to quickly establish a relationship between the narrator and reader. Conversational Voice gives the reader the impression that someone is speaking directly to him or to another character. Usually, with Conversational Voice, the narrator employs common, dressed-down language to communicate easily and freely, as if chatting with a friend. → Casual or Conversational Voice & Why Authors Use Them

True

False

5. non-human things are given human qualities; for example: the flowers reached across the table or the book spoke to me
YOU MUST ALSO KNOW WHY IT IS USED ON STAAR ALSO AND BE ABLE TO READ AND DECIDE WHICH WAY THE AUTHOR IS APPLYING IT TO THE PARTICULAR STORY YOU ARE WORKING WITH. Answers: Human-like qualities in objects allow readers to better envision what is going on in the story. If an author says, "The pages in the book spoke directly to John with their heartfelt words," the reader may better envision John experiencing an emotional reaction as he reads. It is also more entertained. Additionally, he better understands the message and information the author is presenting or sharing with the reader. → Rising Action

True

False