

Terms to know:

Flashback: when a character thinks back in time to a memory or a special moment

Symbol: an object that represents an idea (one word)

Simile: a comparison using "like" or "as"

Foreshadowing: a phrase, object, or event that gives hints to what comes next in a story

Mood: the general feeling or atmosphere that the reader feels

Metaphor: a comparison without using the words "like" or "as"

Allusion: when a piece of writing references to a text, movie, story, etc.

Tone: the feeling or outlook on a topic that the author is trying to express

Alliteration: a sentence with two or more words that start with the same letter. (Ex: Silly sally sued the store for stealing her sentimental snake!)

Motif: a reoccurring object, image, sound, word, etc. that gives an idea to the reader. (Ex: the reoccurring image of the red sled in *The Giver* by Lois Lowry gave the readers the idea of hope and a new life for Jonas and Gabe)

Theme: the main idea or "life lesson" the author is trying to explain

MLA Citation Format: (Author Name, Page Number) Ex: (Smith, 237)

Grammar:

Passive Voice ex: The lawn was mowed.

Active Voice ex: I mowed the lawn.

Compound Sentence ex: That puppy is too big, but that puppy is too small.

Complex sentence ex: Although there was thunder, the teens at the party still decided to go swimming.

Semi-Colons and Colons: 1) I love the blue dress; it has sequins. 2) Tilly did dance for one reason: to get into Juilliard.

Pronoun-Antecedent Agreement: Jenny painted the house herself.

Commas: 1) Helen, did you see the lights? 2) Oh my goodness, I hate exams!! 3) the car was yellow, black, and blue.

Know the themes and the author's craft moves for Harrison Bergeron. Our teacher said it is 50 percent of our grade, so we should take half the time on it.