English 9 Final Exam Review

Format (About 100 or so Questions)

- Multiple Choice
- Short Answer
- Essay

You should be able to finish these in a hour

Vocabulary (To Kill a Mockingbird)

1. unanimous - of one mind; in complete agreement; agreed.
2. amiably - having or showing pleasant, good-natured personal qualities; affable: an amiable disposition.
3. irked - to irritate, annoy, or exasperate: It irked him to wait in line.
4. ecclesiastical - of or pertaining to the church or the clergy; churchly; clerical; not secular.
5. subtlety - not noticeable.
6. stealthy - sneaky
7. sustain - to support, hold, or bear up from below; bear the weight of, as a structure.
8. prejudice - an unfavorable opinion or feeling formed beforehand or without knowledge, thought, or reason.
9. indulge - allow oneself to follow one's will
10. tyranny - arbitrary or unrestrained exercise of power; despotic abuse of authority.
11. oblivious - unmindful; unconscious; unaware
12. inaudible - not audible; incapable of being heard.
13. tormenting - to afflict with great bodily or mental suffering; pain: to be tormented with violent headaches.
14. peril - exposure to injury, loss, or destruction; grave risk; jeopardy; danger: They faced the peril of falling rocks.
15. dispelled - to drive off in various directions; disperse; dissipate
16. persevere - to persist in anything undertaken; maintain a purpose in spite of difficulty, obstacles, or discouragement; continue steadfastly.
17. debating - a discussion, as of a public question in an assembly, involving opposing viewpoints: a debate in the Senate on farm price supports.
18. acquainted - having personal knowledge as a result of study, experience, etc.; informed (usually fol. by with): to be acquainted with law.
19. ingenuous - free from reserve, restraint, or dissimulation; candid; sincere.
20. intimidate - frighten or overawe (someone), esp. in order to make them do what one wants.

**Literary Terms**

1. Allusion - A reference to a statement, person, place, event or thing that is known from literature, history, myth, politics, or some other field of knowledge. Allusions add depth of meaning to a work of literature by inviting comparisons.
2. Antagonist - The character or force that struggles against or blocks the protagonist.
3. Climax - the most exciting or tense part of a story.
4. Conflict - **External Conflict** – a character struggles against some outside force; another man (man vs. man), society as a whole (man vs. society) or some natural force (man vs. nature)
   **Internal Conflict** – a character struggles with opposing needs, desires, or emotions (man vs. self).
5. Foreshadowing - Clues that hint at what is going to happen later on in the plot.
6. Imagery - Language that appeals to the senses.
7. Metaphor - A figure of speech that makes a comparison by two seemingly unlike things. *The stars are icy diamonds.* (without using like, as, than, or resembles)
8. Setting - The time and place of a story. Setting is often closely linked to the mood of a literary work.
9. Plot (5 Parts) -
   • Exposition - Introduction
   • Rising Action - The conflict develops.
   • Climax - The most exiting or tense part.
   • Falling Action - Event or problems are solved.
   • Resolution - Problems or mysteries of the plot are unraveled.
10. Characterization - **Direct Characterization** - the writer makes direct statements about a character’s personality and tells what the character is like.

**Indirect Characterization** - The writer reveals information about a character and his personality through the character’s thoughts, words, and actions, along with how other characters respond to that character.

11. Theme - The central idea or insight of a work of literature. The theme is the idea the writer wishes to convey about the subject.

**Of Mice and Men - John Steinbeck**
Setting: 1930’s in Soledad, California

Characters - See Character List

Themes (4)
- **Friendship** - Every man needs someone to make them feel special. George and Lennie have a bond. Candy has his dog.
- **American Dream** - Everyone has a dream to strive for. The tragedy of this novel lies in no matter how hard and how intense George and Lennie’s hope is, which will not fulfill.
- **Loneliness** - Candy, Curley’s wife (is dangerous). Crooks (is a black, no one takes the time to talk to him, has to sleep in the barn because of the color of his skin.
- **Cripples** -
- **Candy** - Missing a hand,
- **Crooks** - Has a crooked spine. (Kicked by a horse)
- **Lennie** - mentally slow.

**Plot**
- **Exposition** - Salinas, California in the 1930’s. You meet George and Lennie.
- **Rising Action** - Dead dog, Curley and Lennie fight, and the puppy is killed by Lennie.
- **Climax** - Curley’s wife killed by Lennie.
- **Falling Action** - Lennie runs away from the barn; (the men find Curley's wife dead) Curley leads a mob of men to search for and kill Lennie; (George finds Lennie in the clearing and, while retelling the story of life on their farm, shoots him in the back of the head.)
- **Conclusion** - The dream won’t come true.

Look over **Study Guide Questions**.

**To Kill a Mockingbird - Harper Lee**

Setting: Maycomb, Alabama 1933-1935

Characters - See the character sheet we got in class.

**Themes**
- **Racism against Tom Robinson** - Tom Robinson was guilty as soon as Mayella screamed.
- **Loss of Innocence** - Tom, Boo, Scout and Jem
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plot</th>
<th>Possibility 1</th>
<th>Possibility 2</th>
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</table>
| **Rising Action** -  
  - Jem losing his pants  
  - Walter Cunningham  
  - Burning of Ms. Maudie’s house  
  - Shooting Tim Johnson | **Rising Action** -  
  - Jem losing his pants  
  - Walter Cunningham  
  - Burning of Ms. Maudie’s house  
  - Shooting Tim Johnson |
| **Climax** - Murder of Bob Ewell. | **Climax** - Tom Robinson is guilty. |
| **Falling Action** -  
  - Jem’s arm is broken  
  - Heck Tate makes decision to lie. | **Falling Action** -  
  - Threat by Bob Ewell.  
  - Bob Ewell attacks Scout and Jem  
  - Murder of Bob Ewell  
  - Jem’s arm is broken.  
  - Heck Tate makes decision to lie. |
| **Conclusion** - Acceptance of Boo. | **Conclusion** - Acceptance of Boo. |

Look over **Study Guide Questions**.
Essay
Prejudice, Coming of age, Loneliness, Fear

You can:
• Choose one of the above themes with 3 examples
• Pick 3 themes, with an example of each.
OR
• Do a character analysis (direct/indirect characterization)

Character Analysis Example
Atticus
1. Father
2. Diplomacy
3. Sympathy
4. Courage

1. treats children intelligent - fair
2. social standing
3. Walter, Mrs. Dubose, Mayella

• On Final there will be an example of a conflict and you will have to say what type of conflict it is.
  Ex. Man vs. Man