English III Semester Exam Review December 2010

1	_iterary	Terms, Ro	manticism, ¯	Transcend	entalism
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	Know what these	literary terms are	(define)
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- Allegory
- Figurative Language (simile, metaphor)
- Flashback
- Foreshadowing
- Irony (dramatic, situational, verbal)
- Motif: similar to theme recurring subject, theme, or idea in literary works (ex: death)
- Satíre
- Symbolism
- Theme

Characteristics of Romanticism:	
Characteristics of Transcendentalism:	

The Crucible by
Why did the author write it?
Conflict: give examples for all that apply: • Man vs. supernatural vs. • Man vs. society vs. • Man vs. man vs. • Man vs. himself vs. Basic Plot, Events:
Characters & character motivations (why do they do what they do?)
How could the accused save themselves?
Elizabeth & John's marriage/relationship
Irony
What is the significance, meaning, cause of: 1. Betty's trance-like state

- 2. Confessing to witchcraft
- 3. Ten Commandments
- 4. Poppet
- 5. Rebecca Nurse being charged with witchcraft
- 6. Mary Warren's claim that the girls are pretending, her inability to faint, her accusing John
- 7. Elizabeth "kept a cold house"
- 8. John's refusal to sign the confession

Arthur Miller

- 2. Reason for Betty Parris's trance-like state
- What people did to save themselves after being accused of witchcraft
- Commandment that Proctor forgets
- Evidence used to arrest Elizabeth Proctor
- Rev. Hale
- The fact that Rebecca Nurse is charged with witchcraft
- Damages Mary Warren's credibility with the
- Reason Elizabeth Proctor denies her husband's affair with Abigail
- Reason Mary Warren tells the court that Proctor is the "devil's man"
- 11. Reason Hale quits the courts
- Disturbing news that Parris tells Judge Hawthome
- Elizabeth Proctor's internal conflict
- John's and Elizabeth's relationship at the end of the play
- Reason Elizabeth doesn't beg John to save his life and confess

Arthur Miller's purpose for writing The

Crucible

Match the following details from "The Crucible" with the theme it represents.

- The people accusing townspeople of being witches are committing a sin themselves by lying and accusing inno cent people.
- 18. Mary Warren, after being accused of attacking the girls with her spirit, turns on Proctor and changes her testimony about pretending during the trials.
- Tituba is from another country and follows different religious practices than the Puritans; the town is quick to accuse someone who is different of being a witch.
- 20. The girls revel in their position of "bringing the light of God" to the town of Salem.

- A. Intolerance
- B. Hysteria/Fear
- C. Obsession with Power
- D. Hypocrisy

- A. wants to protect John's reputation
- Adultery
- She blames herself for John's affair with Abigail
 - D. She is unable to faint on command
- Reconciled
- F. author of The Crucible
- G. To parallel the 1950's Red Scare and the Salem Witch Trials
- H. Proved that even the most upstanding citizens were included in the hysteria
- She is afraid of her own life and of Abigail and she wants to save herself

He is horrified with the results of misinformed

authority

- A poppet with a needle stuck in it
- L. She fears punishment for being caught dancing the forest

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- M. Abigail has stolen Parris's money and disappeared from Salem
- N. Accused other people
- action and doesn't want to take his dignity away O. She knows he has achieved "goodness" in this from him
- Salem and becomes conflicted because he begins Is brought in from out of town to find the devil to question the truthfulness of Abigail and the

"The Devil and Tom Walker"			
by			
Setting: time, place			
Characters			
• Compare Tom and his wife.			
· What was their relationship			
· What happens when the dev			
Basic Plot:			
Images you remember the most:			
Conflict: give examples for all t	hat apply:		
. 1	V5.		
• Man vs. society	V5.		
• Man vs. man	VS.		
• Man vs. himself	V5		
Satire. define:			
· What is the author saying al	out		
- Wives			
- Puritans			
- Moneylenders	1		
Theme(s) and lesson(s) to be learned:			
What do the following have to do with the story?			
• the pirate's treasure			
• the apron			
• the skull			
• the trees			
• usurer			
• slave ship			
• soul			

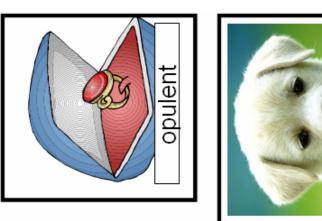
Of Mice and Men

by		
Setting: time, place: Themes (Motifs)		
Basic Plot, Events		
Characters		
Conflict: give examples for all that apply:		
- Man vs. supernaturalvs		
Man vs. society vs		
- Man vs. man vs.		
- Van vs. himself vs		
Symbols		
Foreshadowing		
lrony		
What do the following have to do with the story?		
1. The riverbank		
2. Rabbits, ketchup, soft things		
3. Lennie and George being cousins		
4. Lennie & George's ranch		
5. The fat of the land		
6. The American Dream		
7. The Great Depression		
What types of problems has Crooks had to overcome?		
What foreshadowed the crushing of Curley's hand?		
Why isn't Curley's wife given a name?		
According to George, why are he and Lennie different from other migrant workers?		
Where does Lennie flee to at the end of the novel?		
What was George upset about when they got to the ranch?		
What does Curley's wife invite Lennie to touch?		

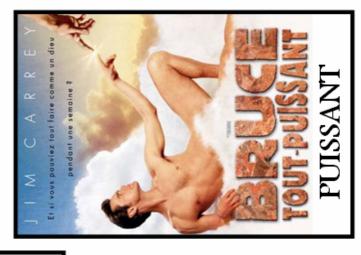
VOCAB	Part of Speech	Definition, synonyms
Aborigine	n	
Animosity		
Bourgeois		
Cerebration		
Coadjutor		
Culpable	adj	
Dichotomy		
Dotage		
Enigma		
Flamboyant		
Forte	n	
Inchoate		
Innocuous	adj	
Maimed		
Nexus	n	
Opulent		
Petulant		
Placid		
Puissant	adj	
Retinue		



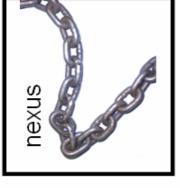












the bourgeosie, Son — they have a strange thing called 'morality."



petulant

animosity



