

E1 English I End-of-Course

Category 1 – Understanding and Analysis Across Genres

TECHNICAL AND FOREIGN WORDS

etymology: origin [history] of a word; meaning of a technical or academic word can often be determined from Latin, Greek, or other linguistic roots

Examples: *bio* (life) + *ology* (study of) → biology [study of living things]; *penta* (five) + *gon* (angle) → pentagon [figure with five angles]

affix: word part placed before [prefix] or after [suffix] a base word; changes word's meaning in a predictable way

Certain **foreign words or phrases** are also commonly used in English, like French phrase *tete-a-tete* (head to head) means *private conversation*.

DETERMINING DENOTATION, CONNOTATION, AND ETYMOLOGY

dictionary entry: shows spelling, pronunciation, part of speech, etymology, and meaning(s), including denotation(s) and connotation(s)

denotation: word's direct or literal meaning; dictionary usually lists first

connotation: word's implied meaning or association

Example: dictionary entry

dove /duv/ n [Old English *dove*] 1. bird of family Columbidae that is usually smaller than a pigeon, 2. tender or peaceful person

Use **context clues** (nearby words or sentences that provide hints about a word's meaning) to determine the meaning of a word or phrase.

- words like *because*, *such as*, *also*, *like*, *unlike*, and *however* show relationships (like cause and effect, example, comparison, contrast, and between known words or concepts and unfamiliar words)

Example: Angie is a real dove, unlike her quarrelsome brother.

analysis of dove: Angie is not a bird, so the connotation of *dove* being used which means *tender or peaceful person*.

analysis of quarrelsome: It is an adjective describing Angie's brother who is *unlike Angie*, so it must mean *not tender or peaceful*.

• sentence structure can help determine the meaning of a word or phrase.

Additional references include a **thesaurus** (lists synonyms) or a **dictionary**.

Example: thesaurus entry **quarrelsome:** belligerent, argumentative, contentious, fierce, irascible, peevish, pugnacious, querulous, rancorous, wrathful

IMPACT OF GENRE AND VIEWPOINT

genre: type of text; used to group texts based on characteristics

- **literary genres:** fiction, literature, drama, poetry, non-fiction
- **informational genres:** exposition, cause and effect, how-to, news, reports, descriptive

theme: text's underlying message or central idea; implied by words, thoughts, actions, or images; to fully understand the meaning of a text, it should be analyzed with reference to other texts sharing the same theme (of any genre); **sub-themes:** coming of age, personal growth, reason

viewpoint: author's perspective or attitude regarding a topic; in most cases, there are multiple viewpoints on the same topic; find textual evidence of the author's viewpoint and support with details

INFERENCES AND SUPPORTIVE ACT

inference: reader's opinion or conclusion that is not directly stated in the text(s), such as a symbol's meaning or a character's motivation; to infer, a reader combines the text with his/her own experience; uses **textual evidence** (details, examples, descriptions, etc. from text) to support all **inferences**

In King's article, "El Hijo de la Fábrica," King makes inferences to conclude that Garza is a good factory worker.

Garza also reports that spill his coffee at work, however, King describes the factory as "greedy," and fails to report that spill his coffee at work.

All U.S. factories will soon learn from Garza's mistake.

Category 2 – Literature and Texts

MYTHIC, CLASSICAL, AND TRADITIONAL INFLUENCE

Many 20th century literary texts are influenced by past cultures.

- **mythic:** used to address a cultural or universal question; often addresses the origin of man; often includes a hero, god, or superhero

- **classical:** is or has the qualities of ancient Greek or Roman culture

- **traditional:** considered to be important literature or a tradition

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE AND SETTING

figurative language: expression that describes an ordinary thing in a different, non-literal way; varies by historical and cultural context

Example: A young American in 1924 describes a jazz band as the *bee's knees*. That phrase would not be used in a contemporary setting.

DICTION AND IMAGERY IN POETRY

poetry: literary form that often uses **rhyme** (expressions that appeal to a person's senses), **metaphor** (word choice) techniques, like rhyming, to convey ideas or emotions; usually divided into lines of verse

controlling image: image that dominates and controls a text

Example: repeated imagery of water wealth in poem about death

Technique Description Example

understatement	speaks more than reality (what is said is less than what is meant)	Winnipeg's weather was a nice surprise to start the day.
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overstatement	exaggeration that states more than is true	It was a really bad day again.
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irony	contrast between what is real and what is expected	The cat, which had just been adopted, killed its first bird.
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paradox	appears contradictory, but actually contains truth	The soldiers fought for peace.
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satire	verbal irony often results in taunts or ridicule	After Jackson tripped, Mac said "Nice move!"
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simile	comparison using <i>like</i> or <i>as</i>	America's smile glowed like the sun.
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personification	character that does not act like a human	The geometry test was a nightmare.
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alliteration	repetition of initial sound	The ocean's angry waves pounded the tiny boat.
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onomatopoeia	words imitate the sound	He held the heavy horse.
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LITERARY CONVENTIONS

literary form intended to be performed, like a play or an opera; dramatic conventions to develop and improve the text

Description	monologue	character's long speech to self or to others
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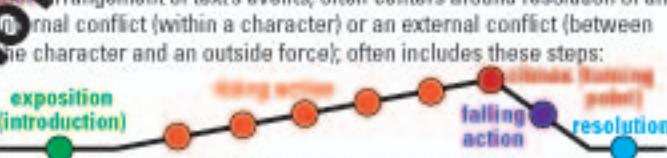
soliloquy	character's long speech to express inner thoughts or thoughts; typically done alone on stage
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irony	when reader/audience knows something a character does not
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STORY DEVELOPMENT IN FICTION

plot: literary form that describes events and people that are not real or true; may be made up; some features, like the **setting** (time and place of a literary work), may be true

plot: arrangement of text's events; often centers around resolution of an internal conflict (within a character) or an external conflict (between the character and an outside force); often includes these steps:



linear plot: clear, direct order of events (like a chronological plot)

non-linear plot: out-of-sequence order of events; can use non-linear plot techniques or devices to develop a non-linear plot;

Technique	Description
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flashback	interruption of a story's order of events to describe an event that happened in the past
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foreshadowing	clues that suggest something about a future event
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sub-plot	secondary plot that is connected to the main plot
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to the small, quick-witted George, Lennie's contrasting traits and mannerisms help the reader to better understand George.