2nd semester final review

3rd quarter information
### Review the following:

- Notes on Fairy tales and Fables
- Literary terms (know definitions and be able to recognize examples of these)
  - Direct & Indirect characterization
  - Allegory
  - Irony
  - Satire
  - Allusion
  - Metaphor
  - Simile
  - Personification
  - Hyperbole
  - Alliteration
  - Onomatopoeia
  - Mood
  - Repetition
  - Tone
  - Symbolism
- Allegory
- Irony
- Satire
- Allusion
- Metaphor
- Simile
- Personification
- Hyperbole
- Alliteration
- Onomatopoeia
- Mood
- Repetition
- Tone
- Symbolism
- Foreshadowing
- Point of view
- Imagery
- Flashback
- Plot
- Protagonist & Antagonist
- Theme
- Diction

- Notes on The Russian Revolution:
  - Lenin
  - Stalin
  - Trotsky
- *Animal Farm* plot, characters, symbolism
- *Fahrenheit 451* plot, characters, symbolism
- Dystopian genre notes
- Salem Witch Trials
- McCarthyism
- Narrative elements notes
Which location in *Animal Farm* represented Germany?

Pinchfield Farm
Define irony

The expression of one’s meaning by using language that normally signifies the opposite, typically for humorous or emphatic effect (the opposite of what we expect to happen)
Which character in *Animal Farm* represented Stalin?

Napoleon
What element of fairy tales did *Animal Farm* not have? (there are 3)

1. No magic
2. Good did not triumph
3. No transformation
Which character in *Animal Farm* represented Czar Nicholas II?

Mr. Jones
What does the windmill represent?

Stalin’s 5 year plan
Which characters in *Animal Farm* represented Stalin’s secret police?

The dogs
Is this direct or indirect characterization? “Her face was slender and milk-white, and in it was a kind of gentle hunger that touched over everything with tireless curiosity. It was a look, almost, of pale surprise; the dark eyes were so fixed to the world that no move escaped them. Her dress was white and it whispered” (Bradbury 3).

Direct characterization
Frederick represented ______ from history.

Hitler
Which character in *Animal Farm* represented Leon Trotsky?

Snowball
Explain what a fable is.

A short story which usually has no more than 2-3 characters.

They teach a lesson/moral and tend to have animal characters that talk like humans.

They are poetic with double or allegorical significance.
Which character in *Animal Farm* represented the female working class?

Clover
Fairy Tales usually have the following: (name 3 characteristics - there are 5)

1. An undefined time and place
2. Good character vs. evil character
3. A transformation
4. Magic
5. Happy ending (good wins over evil)
Which location in *Animal Farm* represented England?

Foxwood Farm
Define satire

The use of humor, irony, exaggeration, or ridicule to expose and criticize people’s stupidity or vices… (making fun of something to point out flaws and hopefully change something that’s wrong)
Name 2+ examples of books or stories we read that were examples of satire from 3rd and 4th quarter

Animal Farm

Fahrenheit 451

2081 / “Harrison Bergeron”
Is the phrase “I will work harder” direct or indirect characterization?

Indirect (Remember, indirect characterization includes STEAL: Speech, thoughts, effects, actions, and looks). It isn’t directly told to us by the narrator.
What was ironic in “Harrison Bergeron”?

The weights which were put on people as a handicap would have actually made them stronger.
Which character in *Animal Farm* represented the older generation/old men?

Old Benjamin
Who often said the phrase “I will work harder”? What did this character represent in history?

Boxer

Bolsheviks / working class
Pilkington represented ______ from history.

Winston Churchill
The Pravda (Russian media) was portrayed by which character’s speeches?

Squealer
Old Major represented who and what?

Lenin

Karl Marx

Marxism
The female upper class were represented by:

Mollie
Explain Boxer’s death (fill in the blanks):
He got sick and was taken to the _______ and was turned into ___________. The pigs bought _______ with the money.

Knacker

glue

alcohol
What did Moses talk about?

Sugarcandy Mountain
The pigs used Boxer’s death against him by telling the other animals ____________?

Boxer’s last words were: “Napoleon is always right and I will work harder.”
Religion (or the Russian Orthodox church / priests) is represented by Moses the raven
What was a major theme from *Animal Farm*?

“Power tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely.”
Totalitarianism is ___________

A government where one ruler has absolute (total) power and control.
Animal Farm is an __________ story.

Allegory (story with a double meaning)
What did Sugarcandy Mountain represent?

Heaven
What elements of a fable does *Animal Farm* have?

Talking animals

A moral or lesson
What is a dystopia

A work of fiction describing an imaginary place where life is extremely bad because of deprivation or oppression or terror.
Name 3+ ideas that dystopian novels often contain:

- Post war / post-apocalyptic
- Nature (fear of)
- The standout among society
- Society that has different family roles, norms/rules
- Humans as test subjects
- Technology (advanced, used as weapons, fear of…)
- Government (controlling…)
- Revolution or rebellion (often led by the standout)
Allusion is ___________

Making an indirect or implied reference to something, especially in literature, history, or mythology

Example: “It is computed that eleven thousand persons have at several times suffered death rather than submit to break their eggs at the smaller end” (Bradbury 67). This quotation is taken from Jonathan Swift, Gulliver's Travels.
Review for *Fahrenheit 451*

By Ray Bradbury
Name Montag’s wife

Mildred
What does Montag call the wall TVs?

The relatives
Which character is a former English professor?

Faber
What is the green bullet?

A radio that Faber gives Montag (like a walkie talkie) to keep in his ear
Who cried when Montag read the poem?

Mrs. Phelps
List 3 dystopian traits for Fahrenheit 451

The Standout: Montag

Post-War: “3 atomic wars since 2022”

Technology: green bullet, ear seashells, wall-size TVs, doorbell that talks

Propaganda: Books are bad / dangerous

Changed society: lack of family connections, no emotional depth / discussions are very shallow, don’t spend time with their children or families

Government: Very controlling
Name the protagonist in *Fahrenheit 451* (fireman)

Guy Montag
What are the ear thimbles / ear seashells / electronic bees for?

They are like earbuds and are used for listening to the radio. (Mildred wears them all the time).
What happened to Clarisse?

She was hit by a car
What did Clarisse focus on and ask Montag about?

Are you happy?

Nature (the moon, leaves)

Fast cars

Love

Books
In the *Fahrenheit 451* society, Clarisse is considered “antisocial.” What about her behavior was unusual?

She was having discussions / talking with people
Name Montag’s neighbor who is aware of the past

Clarisse
Which character is a Captain fireman?

Beatty
What 3 things did Faber say books have that we need in life?

Quality, leisure, the right to carry out actions based on the combination of the first two
Who said: “We shall this day light such a candle by God’s grace as I trust shall never be put out.”

The old woman whose house was burned (she burned it to fight for her books)
What is the fireman’s symbol?

Salamander
During the day Mildred spent time doing what?

Watching the parlor (TV) walls
What does the mechanical hound represent or symbolize?

Technology can be dangerous to humans
What do the Wall TVs represent?

Technology can distract us.
Who said: “My family is real; they talk to me!”

Mildred
Who said: “It’s not books that you need; it’s some of the things that were once in books.”
Faber
Who said: “You must understand our civilization is so vast that we can’t have our minorities upset and stirred.”

Captain Beatty
Who said: “We need not to be let alone. We need to be really bothered once in a while. How long is it since you were really bothered? About something important, about something real?”

Guy Montag
When Montag visits Faber, Faber calls himself a coward. Why? In what way has he acted cowardly?

He didn’t fight to keep books. He just quietly gave in because no one else was fighting either.

Almost rejected Montag

Hid at home and made an earpiece
Who said: “I didn’t do that...Never in a billion years.”

Mildred
Who said: “Do you ever read any of the books you burn?”

Clarisse
Be able to explain the purpose for each character. Why did Bradbury include that person in the story?

Example: Montag: to show us how bad the future society could become without books

Clarisse

Beatty

Faber
Figurative language Review
What type of figurative language is the following quote? “The books lay like great mounds of fishes left to dry”

Simile
What type of figurative language is the following quote? “Some [books] were missing and he knew that she had started on her own slow process of dispersing the dynamite in her house, stick by stick”

Metaphor
What type of figurative language is the following quote? “It was a pleasure to burn. It was a special pleasure to see things eaten, to see things blackened and changed”

Metaphor
What type of figurative language is the following quote? “He stood looking up at the ventilator grill in the wall and suddenly remembered that something lay hidden behind the grill, something that seemed to peer down at him now.”

Personification or metaphor
What type of figurative language is the following quote? Faber says to Montag, “I’m the Queen Bee, safe in the hive. You will be the drone, the traveling ear.”

Metaphors (3)

- Queen Bee (the one in charge)
- Drone (Male honey bee that mate with a fertile queen)
- Traveling ear (Montag – Faber will be listening to what he hears)
What type of figurative language is the following quote? “Every hour so many d@#$ things in the sky! How in the he#$ did those bombers get up there every single second of our lives!”

Hyperbole
What type of figurative language is the following quote? “A book is a loaded gun in the house next door.”

Metaphor
What type of figurative language is the following quote? “She made the empty rooms roar with accusation…”

Personification
Which type of figurative language is this: “Mildred backed away as if she were suddenly confronted by a pack of mice that had come up out of the floor.”

Simile
Which type of figurative language is this: “...his massive black slicker flapping out behind so that he seemed a great black bat flying above the engine...”

Metaphor
Identify the type of figurative language: “We’re heading right for the cliff, Millie.”

Metaphor
Identify the figurative language: “Speed up the film, Montag, quick. Click. Pic, Look, Eye, Now, Flick, Here, There…Bang! Smack! Wallop, Bing, Bong, Boom!”

Onomatopoeia
Identify the 2 types of figurative language: “All of them running about, putting out the stars and extinguishing the sun.”

Metaphor and hyperbole

(refers to books / authors)
Identify the 3 types of figurative language: “And he remembered thinking then that if she died, he was certain he wouldn’t cry. For it would be the dying of an unknown… and it was suddenly so very wrong that he had begun to cry, not at death but at the thought of not crying at death, a silly empty man near a silly empty woman, while the hungry snake made her still more empty.”

¢ Metaphor

Hungry snake – metaphor for machine tube working on her (“empty” man / woman)

¢ Irony

He is still crying at the thought of not crying upon his wife’s possible death

¢ Repetition (silly, silly, silly and empty, empty, empty)
Identify the 2 literary devices: “Denham’s Dentifrice; they toil not, neither do they spin”

- Alliteration (Denham’s Dentifrice)
- “They toil not, neither do they spin” (Biblical allusion)
What device is repeated twice in this quote: “Mildred stood over his bed...the body as thin as a praying mantis from dieting, and her flesh like white bacon.”

2 similes
One using as
One using like
Identify the type of figurative language: “She was a time bomb.”

Metaphor
Which two literary devices are in this quote: “...and the way the stars looked, a million of them swimming between the clouds...”

Hyperbole

Personification (stars swimming)
Which two literary devices are in this quote: “He fell into his bed and his wife cried out, startled. He lay far across the room from her, on a winter island separated by an empty sea.”

HYPERBOLE

“far across the room from her on a winter island separated by an empty sea”

METAPHOR (separate beds)
Winter Island symbolizes cold relationships
Empty sea - their lack of closeness