The focus of this unit has been

\*reading closely and carefully

\*re-reading (multiple times) if necessary

\*notice **foreshadowing** (clues) in order to make **inferences** (educated guesses) and **predictions** (inferences about later events)

\***infer** motivation for author’s creative decisions & **evaluate** decisions made by author (Why choose a certain point of view? Why leave out a scene? Why use an allusion?)

\*use **textual evidence** to justify (prove/support) all of your answers

\*notice and understand use and purpose of **additional literary terms**:

 -stages of **plot**- exposition, narrative hook, rising action, climax, falling action, resolution

 -**allusion**- biblical/literary references to make a point

“Lamb to the Slaughter”- biblical verse

“Bloostain” & “Tell Tale Heart” 🡪 *MacBeth*

-**situational irony**- Irony is the when the opposite of expectations occurs. (Insidious characters like the landlady, Mary Maloney, and Fred are ironic characters because they all have personalities that contradict their appearance.)

-**dramatic irony**- audience knows information that readers do not

Example: Potassium cyanide smell in “Landlady” & detectives’ and Mary’s comments in “Lamb to the Slaughter”

-**unreliable narrator**- a narrator that cannot be trusted due to age or altered mental state

-**mood-** atmosphere created by light, noise, weather, time and place, use high-level adjectives to describe

-**character traits-** one word adjectives- use high-level adjectives to describe based on indirect characterization

\* notice and understand the **author’s purpose** in using **figurative language** such as:

 -**simile-** comparison using like or as

 -**metaphor-** comparison without using like or as (stronger)

 -**alliteration-** repeated consonant sounds

 -**hyperbole-** exaggeration

 -**personification-**giving life-like/human qualities to something that is not alive or human

**\* Notice writing techniques such as:**

 -The meaning and purpose of a title

 -Types of titles: ironic, pun, obvious, nouns, verbs, adjectives

 -How to create alternate, but equally good, titles

 -How suspense is created (see Weebly)

 -parallelism- a pattern of words/parts of speech.

Ex: I blush. I burn. I shudder. (I/verb).

**\*How to Write a Narrative:**

 -Balance three pillars:

 I. Plot (Action) II. Description (setting and character) III. Dialogue

 -Compose meaningful dialogue that advances the plot, describes a character, refers to the setting, adds to the mood

 -Use a nametag correctly and in various positions in the sentence

 -Use quotations marks and commas correctly

\***Narrative Writing Task:**

You will be asked to do **one** of the following on the test:

 -Write from a different point of view

 -Compose a missing scene

 -Compose a clear ending that addresses anything ambiguous (unanswered/unclear)