



English 8 Fall Semester Exam Review Key



On the day of the exam, you must have this completed review and a pencil.

Completion Deadlines:
Thursday, December 12 - #1 - 40
Friday, December 13 - #41 - 85
Monday, December 16 - #86 - 125

Literary Terms – Using your notes or your textbook, define these literary terms.

1. Climax – **The high point of the story for the reader; the turning point**
2. Conflict – **The problems in a story**
3. Exposition - **The beginning of the story; characters and setting are introduced**
4. Falling Action – **The events leading to the resolution**
5. Denouement/Resolution – **The conclusion of the story**
6. Plot – **The sequence of events in a literary work**
7. Rising Action – **The conflict becomes apparent in this stage; the inciting moment occurs**
8. Irony – **A contrast between what is expected and what actually occurs**
9. Figurative Language – **Not intended to be taken literally; used to make a comparison**
10. Flashback – **Literary device used to present scenes that occurred before the opening of the story**
11. Foreshadowing – **Use of hints or clues to suggest action to come**
12. Point of View – **The view from which a literary work is told**
13. Symbol – **An object that has a meaning of its own and represents something else also**
14. Theme – **The message the author wants to leave the reader with**
15. Direct Characterization – **The author tells the reader a specific trait of a character**
16. Dramatic Irony – **Audience knows something that a character in the story does not**
17. External Conflict – **Man vs. man, Man vs. nature, Man vs. machine, Man vs. fate, Man vs. society**

18. Internal Conflict – **Man vs. himself**
19. Indirect Characterization – **The reader draws conclusions about a character**
20. Situational Irony – **A character's actions bring about unexpected results**
21. Verbal Irony – **Saying one thing but meaning another**
22. Antagonist – **The person or situation that tries to keep the main character from achieving a goal**
23. Allusion – **A reference to a character in another piece of literature or an event in history**
24. Foil – **A character that sets off another character by contrast**
25. Inference – **A conclusion drawn from evidence or reasoning**
26. Metaphor – **A comparison of two unlike things**
27. Protagonist – **The main character who is trying to achieve a goal**
28. Simile – **A comparison using the words "like" or "as"**



The Most Dangerous Game

29. At the beginning of the story, how does the author foreshadows the dangerous game?

Having Whitney tell Rainsford of the sailor's attitude toward the island.

30. When Rainsford has difficulty sleeping the night before the hunt, what can we infer?

An internal conflict

31. What figurative language is used in the following passage, "...where the sea licked greedy lips in the shadows"?

Personification

32. How does the following quote characterize Rainsford? "Surely your experiences in the war..."

A soldier

33. How does the following quote characterize General Zaroff? "Hunting? Good God, General Zaroff, what you speak of is murder!"

Less civilized/insane

34. At the end of the story, the reader must draw conclusions based on clues given by the author. What literary device is used?

Inference



A Sound of Thunder

35. Who is the protagonist?

Eckels

36. Who is the antagonist?

Travis

37. What can we infer is the first sound of thunder?

The T-Rex moving in the jungle

38. What can we infer is the final sound of thunder?

A gunshot

39. What is the theme of the story?

Money cannot fix everything; Every action has a consequence; Small things can have the biggest impact.

40. What is the climax of the story?

When the hunters see the butterfly on the bottom of Eckels' shoe



The Life & Works of Edgar Allan Poe

41. Edgar Allan Poe was born in what year?

1809

42. After his mother's death, who took Poe in?

John Allan

43. Upon leaving preparatory school, what university did Poe attend?

University of Virginia – Charlottesville

44. Poe left college because of what difficulty?

His stepfather cut him off financially, and he gambled and put himself into debt.

45. Poe later entered what military school?

US Military Academy at West Point

46. What literary idea is Poe known as the father of?

the short story

47. What did all of the women in Poe's life (mother, adoptive mother, wife, etc.) die of?

Tuberculosis

48. Poe was a master of several different genres, but he is best known as the Master of the

Macabre

49. Edgar Allan Poe died when he was 40 years old. In what town did he lose his life?

Baltimore, Maryland

50. There are many theories as to what killed Poe. What are a few of these theories?

death from exposure; drinking himself to death; rabies



The Tell-Tale Heart

51. Reread these lines from the beginning of "The Tell-Tale Heart":

*You fancy me mad. Madmen know nothing. But you should have seen me.
You should have seen how wisely I proceeded—with what caution—....*

What questions might a reader of that passage have?

Is the narrator insane?

52. What is it about the old man that scares and angers the narrator of "The Tell-Tale Heart"?

his clouded blue eye

53. On the eighth night, the narrator of "The Tell-Tale Heart" grows furious. How do the old man's feelings contrast with the narrator's?

The old man is calm.

54. What does the old man in "The Tell-Tale Heart" do when he hears a noise on the eighth night?

He sits up and asks who is there.

55. The narrator of "The Tell-Tale Heart" chuckles at the old man's fear. What does this response tell you about the narrator?

He is cruel.

56. As "The Tell-Tale Heart" progresses, how does the narrator's mood change?

He becomes increasingly excited.

57. Where does the narrator of “The Tell-Tale Heart” hide the old man's body?

under the floorboards

58. In “The Tell-Tale Heart,” why does a neighbor call the police to the house?

He heard a shriek.

59. What does the narrator of “The Tell-Tale Heart” want people to think about him?

He wants people to think he is intelligent and patient.

60. What does the narrator start to think he hears as “The Tell-Tale Heart” progresses?

a heart beating

61. Why does the narrator finally confess to the murder?

He thinks the officers hear the heartbeat and are mocking him.

62. What can we infer about the narrator based on the following passage from “The Tell-Tale Heart”?

True!—nervous—very, very dreadfully nervous I had been and am; but why will you say that I am mad? The disease had sharpened my senses—not destroyed—not dulled them.

The narrator is probably tired.

63. Why does the narrator of “The Tell-Tale Heart” want to kill the old man?

He hates the old man's clouded blue eye.

64. Why does the narrator of “The Tell-Tale Heart” greet the old man so heartily every morning?

to reassure the old man

65. On what character traits does the narrator of “The Tell-Tale Heart” pride himself?

his intelligence and his patience

66. What does the narrator's action as described in the following sentence from “The Tell-Tale Heart” tell you about him?

It took me an hour to place my whole head within the opening so far that I could see him as he lay upon his bed.

He is very cautious.

67. On opening the door to the old man's room on the eighth night, how does the narrator of “The Tell-Tale Heart” feel?

unexpectedly powerful

68. What is different about the old man's reaction to the narrator's intrusion on the eighth night?

He wakes up and asks who is there.

69. What characteristic of the narrator of “The Tell-Tale Heart” is evident in the following sentence?

I knew what the old man felt, and pitied him, although I chuckled at heart.

cruelty

70. Why does the narrator of “The Tell-Tale Heart” cast a beam of light on the old man's face?

to look at the old man's eye

71. Why does the sound of the old man's groan in the middle of the night sound familiar to the narrator of “The Tell-Tale Heart”?

The narrator himself has groaned in terror in the night.

72. What happened at four o'clock?

The police came in response to a call from a neighbor about a scream.

73. In “The Tell-Tale Heart,” how do the narrator's feelings contrast with the old man's?

The narrator is overwhelmed, and the old man is calm.

74. In “The Tell-Tale Heart,” why do the officers stay after they search the house and find nothing suspicious?

to talk further with the narrator

75. What sound is being described in the following passage from “The Tell-Tale Heart”?

... a low, dull, quick sound, such a sound as a watch makes when enveloped in cotton.

the beating of a heart

76. What is the sound that drives the narrator of “The Tell-Tale Heart” to confess?

possibly the narrator's heart pounding

77. Throughout “The Tell-Tale Heart,” what gradually takes over the narrator?

his madness

78. What does the sound of the old man's beating heart symbolize?

the narrator's guilt

79. The narrator says about the old man's sickly eye,

Whenever it looked at me, my blood ran cold.

What literary elements are contained in the phrase, “my blood ran cold?”

an idiom that means filled me with terror

80. Why do the words THE EYE appear in all capital letters?

to show how much the old man's eye disturbs the narrator

81. Why don't the police officers react to the sound of the beating heart coming from the floorboards?

They don't hear it. The sound is in the narrator's mind.

82. What is the main focus of the story?

the narrator's mental state

83. What does tell-tale mean?

confessing without resistance

84. What was the relationship between the old man and the narrator?

The narrator loved the man.

85. What is the climax of the story?

the narrator's confession



The Tell-Tale Heart Vocabulary – Define the following vocabulary terms.

86. conceived – **to form an idea; think**

87. extent – **the space or degree to which a thing extends; length, area, volume, or scope**

88. inquiring – **to seek information by questioning; ask**

89. object – **the end toward which effort or action is directed; goal; purpose**

90. proceeded – **to go on to do something**

91. hearkening – **to listen to; hear**

92. mark – **to take notice; give attention; consider**

93. scantlings – **timbers of relatively slight width and thickness, as a stud, floorboard, or rafter in a house frame**

94. stalked – **to proceed in a steady, deliberate, or sinister manner**

95. unperceived – **to not be aware of, to not know or identify by means of the senses**

96. audacity – **boldness or daring, especially with confident or arrogant disregard for personal safety, conventional thought, or other restrictions OR effrontery or insolence; shameless boldness**

97. ere – **before**

98. gesticulations – **animated or excited gestures**

99. reposed – **to lie dead**
100. vehemently – **in a manner that is strongly emotional; intense or passionate**
101. foresight – **care or provision for the future; provident care; prudence**
102. acute – **sensitive to details; keen**
103. dissimulation – **the act of concealing one’s true motives, thoughts, etc., by some pretense; feigning; hypocrisy**
104. cunningly – **a skill performed in a shrewd or sly manner, as in deceiving; craftiness; guile OR performed with adeptness; dexterity**
105. sagacity – **acuteness of mental discernment and soundness of judgment**
106. profound – **having deep insight or understanding OR being or going far beneath what is superficial, external, or obvious**
107. suppositions – **something that is supposed; assumption; hypothesis**
108. concealment – **the act of hiding; to withdraw or remove from observation; to keep from sight**
109. waned – **to draw to a close; approach an end**
110. dismembered – **to deprive of limbs; divide limb from limb OR to divide into parts; cut to pieces; mutilate**
111. wary – **watchful; being on one’s guard against danger OR arising from or characterized by caution**
112. manner – **a person’s outward bearing; way of speaking to and treating others**
113. raved – **to talk wildly, as in delirium OR to utter as if in madness**
114. suavity – **smoothly agreeable or courteous actions or manners**
115. derision – **ridicule; mockery**



III. Writing

116. What do you do in the prewriting stage of the writing process?

think

117. What do you do in the drafting stage of the writing process?

write

118. What do you do in the revising stage of the writing process?

make it better

119. What do you do in the editing stage of the writing process?

make it right

120. What do you do in the publishing stage of the writing process?

share the finished product



121. What are some prewriting activities?

brainstorming ideas related to the prompt; making sure you understand the prompt; accessing prior knowledge on the topic and/or your imagination

122. What is a thesis statement? Why is it important?

It's the main idea of your paper, and the most important sentence in your paper.

123. Why are the three major details listed in your thesis statement important?

They become the three main ideas in your three body paragraphs.

124. An essay must be revised. What does this mean?

You make decisions about how you want to improve your writing, look at your writing from a different point of view, and pick places where your writing could be clearer and more interesting.

125. An essay must be edited. In this process, what are you looking for and correcting errors in?

You identify and correct any mistakes in spelling, capitalization, and punctuation, grammar and word usage, sentence structure, subject/verb agreement, and consistent verb tense.