First Semester Exam Study Guide
FRESHMAN ENGLISH
Archbishop Moeller High School, Mr. Rose

What should I study for this exam?
You will be responsible for all of the following:

1. **Maus I & II reading comprehension, background, and analysis:**
   You will be asked multiple choice questions AND short answer questions about *Maus I and II*.
   
   Suggestions:
   - Study your five “Study Question” worksheets
   - Review your books and your annotations!
   - Read and study the “Introduction to Maus” (download from website)

2. **Maus Character Identification:** Study your character data sheet for Maus I:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Character</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vladek</td>
<td>Artie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mala</td>
<td>Mr. Zylberberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Montanowa</td>
<td>Richieu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandelbaum</td>
<td>Mienka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anja</td>
<td>Mrs. Stefanski</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Haskel</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Abraham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fela</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   **Additional characters from Maus II**
   
   Pavel, psychiatrist and Holocaust survivor,
   Yidl, Kappo in charge of the tin factory in Auschwitz. A communist.
   Manci, Hungarian young woman who passed notes to Anja from Vladek
   Joseph Mengele, Doctor at Auschwitz
   Shivek, friend in Dachau and on march

3. **Vocabulary:** You will be responsible for the *Maus* vocabulary words. The vocab list is the same one you used to study for the vocab chapter by chapter throughout the unit. These will be the same words you’ve already been quizzed on. So, just review that vocab sheet.

4. **Literary Terms I:** You should know how to define and apply all the terms in the handout ("Overview of Literary Terms") you downloaded in August, (see resources tab at website) including:

   **Elements of plot:** Know how to identify all elements in a plot diagram
   
   | Exposition | Inciting force | Conflict (5 types) | Climax |
   | Resolution | Denouement     |                  |       |

   **Characterization**
   
   | Protagonist | Antagonist     | Dynamic character | Foil  |
   | Static character |        |                  |        |

   **Point of view**
   
   | First person | Third-person objective | Third-person limited | Third-person omniscient |
5. **Literary Terms II**: These terms are the same ones defined in the Maus vocabulary list download. Here they are again:

- **Allusion** – a reference to a person, place, poem, book, event, etc., which is not part of the story, that the author expects the reader will recognize.

- **Characterization** – the methods, incidents, speech, etc., an author uses to reveal the people in the book. Characterization is depicted by what the person says, what others say, and by his or her actions.

- **Conflict** – the struggle that moves the action forward in a work of literature. There are three types of conflict, and most books include all three: man versus man, man versus nature, man versus the supernatural, man versus society, and man versus himself.

- **Frame Narrative** – a story that has another story or stories within it. The frame story in Maus is Artie interviewing his father about his experiences in the concentration camp.

- **Imagery** – the use of words to evoke impressions and meanings that are more than just the basic, accepted definitions of the words themselves.

- **Irony** – a perception of inconsistency, sometimes humorous, in which the significance and understanding of a statement or event is changed by its context. Example: The firehouse burned down.
  - **Dramatic Irony** – the audience or reader knows more about a character’s situation than the character does and knows that the character’s understanding is incorrect.
  - **Situational Irony** – a discrepancy between what the reader or character expects and what actually happens.
  - **Verbal Irony** – a discrepancy between what is said and what is really meant; sarcasm. Example: A large man whose nickname is “Tiny.”

- **Metaphor** – a comparison of two things that are basically dissimilar in which one is described in terms of the other. Example: The moon, a haunting lantern, shone through the clouds. (Moon=lantern)

- **Metafiction** – fiction that discusses, describes, or analyzes a work of fiction or the conventions of fiction; often takes the form of the author talking about the work of fiction that he is writing and that the reader is now reading.

- **Mixed Metaphor** - combining two or more literary terms in such a way that the meaning is ridiculous, impossible, or incorrect. Example: The athlete sailed down the road of life without missing a step.

- **Allegory** - a story that represents abstract ideas or moral qualities. An allegory has both a literal and a symbolic level of meaning. It is considered an extended metaphor.

- **Protagonist** – the central or main character in a story around whom the plot centers.

- **Symbol** – an object, person, or place that has a meaning in itself and that also stands for something larger than itself, usually an idea or concept; some concrete thing which represents an abstraction.

- **Theme** – the central or dominant idea behind the story; the most important aspect that emerges from how the book treats its subject. Themes are generally hinted at through different methods: a phrase or quotation that introduces the novel, a recurring element in the book, or an observation made that is reinforced through plot, dialogue, or characters. It must be emphasized that not all works of literature have themes in them.
Tone – the attitude of the author toward his subject (or towards his readers).

Comic relief - the intrusion of humor interrupting or immediately following a scene of great excitement or seriousness

Dialect - a particular kind of speech used by members of one specific group because of its geographical location or class. Example: Vladek uses a Yiddish dialect when speaking English.

Foreshadowing - the use of hints or clues in a story to suggest what action is to come. Foreshadowing is frequently used to create interest and build suspense.

Juxtaposition - the placement of two dissimilar items, people, thoughts, places, etc., next to one another to emphasize the differences or heighten the similarities. Example: In The Pearl, Kino instinctively touches the valuable pearl and his knife at the same time.

Litotes (understatement) - a conscious understatement that achieves the opposite effect of the words themselves. Example: The holocaust caused the discomfiture of a not a few Jews.

Paradox - a statement that is self-contradictory on its surface, yet makes a point through the juxtaposition of the ideas and words within the paradox.

Parallelism - the repetition of similarly constructed phrases, clauses, or sentences within a short section. Examples: “Government of the people, by the people, and for the people…”

Catachresis: the deliberate use of words to create an impossible situation or mixed metaphor. Example: Spiegelman says, “My father bleeds history.”

Epigraph: a short quotation that appears in front of a poem, a book, or a chapter explaining something about what follows.

6. Grammar: You will be asked to identify grammar errors in given sentences:
   - Fragments
   - run-ons
   - verb tense inconsistency
   - pronoun inconsistency
   - subject-verb agreement