7ELA – Semester 2
Terms and Concepts to Know for the Final Exam

GRAMMAR

1. simple sentence - has a subject and a predicate (verb) and forms a complete thought.
   Examples: I’ve brought my book with me to the library.
   Note: I’ve brought my book is a simple sentence. With me and to the library are prepositional phrases. Don’t let modifying phrases confuse you.
   She woke up, got out of bed, and put on her slippers.
   Note: She is the subject. She performs a series of actions: woke, got, and put. Don’t let compound predicates confuse you.

   The school choir, the marching band, and the drum line delivered outstanding performances.
   Note: Choir, band, and drumline are subjects sharing the verb delivered. Don’t let compound subjects confuse you.

2. phrase - A group of words without a subject and predicate that does not form a complete thought

3. clause - a group of words that has a subject and a predicate and may or may not express a complete thought, depending on whether it is an independent or a dependent clause.
   a. An independent clause is a group of words with a subject and predicate that expresses a complete thought and can stand on its own.
   b. A dependent clause is a group of words with a subject and predicate but does not form a complete thought on its own. Dependent clauses begin with a subordinating conjunction (SWABI).

4. subordinating conjunctions - words that begin dependent clauses: since, when, although, because, if (SWABI)

5. complex sentences - independent clause + dependent clause (look for subordinating conjunctions to help identify complex sentences)
   Examples: Because I got sick, I could not go to the party.
   Note: Because is a SWABI and introduces the dependent clause. I could not go to the party because I got sick.
   The dependent clause may come before or after the independent clause.
6. **compound sentences** - independent clause + independent clause with proper punctuation.

   **Examples:**
   a. Use a comma and a coordinating conjunction to form compound sentences.
      I can’t find my phone, so I missed your text.

   b. Use a semicolon to form compound sentences.
      I can’t find my phone; I missed your call.

   c. Use a semicolon, adverbial conjunction, and a comma to form compound sentences.
      I can’t find my phone; therefore, I missed your call.

7. **coordinating conjunctions** - for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so (FANBOYS)

8. **adverbial conjunctions** - therefore, however, also, moreover, otherwise (THAMO)

9. **run-on sentences** - improperly punctuated compound sentences form run-on sentences

**LITERARY DEVICES/FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE**

10. **Simile** is a comparison of two unlike things using the words *like, as, or than.*
    **Examples:**
    - He is stronger than an ox.
    - He is as strong as an ox.
    - He is strong like an ox.
    - Her eyelashes are like spider legs.
    - Her eyelashes are longer than a spider’s legs.
    - Her eyelashes are as long as a spider’s legs.

11. **Metaphor** is a comparison of two unlike things without using the words *like* or *as.*
    **Examples:**
    - He is an ox!
    - Her eyelashes were spiders sitting atop her eyelids.
    - He’s a walking dictionary.
    - She’s a walking calculator.

12. **Onomatopoeia** is a word that imitates the sound it represents (sound words).
    **Examples:** clang, buzz, twang, kerplunk, shuffle, bubble, hiss

13. **Alliteration** is the repetition of first consonant sounds in a grouping of two or more words.
    **Examples:**
    - The pitiful python slithered away into the dismal, dark night.
    - He is the misanthrope, the malcontent, the miser; he is SCROOGE.
14. **Hyperbole** is an exaggeration or overstatement that is unrealistic, but makes a point.
   Examples: My husband is so tall that he can look eye-to-eye with the Statue of Liberty.
   "I was helpless. I did not know what in the world to do. I was quaking from head to foot, and could have hung my hat on my eyes, they stuck out so far." (from Mark Twain’s "Old Times on the Mississippi")

15. **Personification** gives inanimate objects human qualities.
   Examples: My purple ink pen threw-up all over his paper.
   The stapler bit each paper, leaving its metal marker tightly pinched into the flesh of each page.

**PLOT DIAGRAM**

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16. Exposition

17. Inciting Incident

18. Rising Action

19. Climax

20. Falling Action

21. Resolution
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**LITERARY ELEMENTS**


17. **protagonist** – the central character of a piece of literature

18. **antagonist** – the character or force working against the protagonist (central character)

19. **theme** - The life lesson(s) expressed in a story.

20. **tone** – the author’s attitude that is found in the wording of a piece of writing
21. **mood** - the emotional reaction a reader feels when reading a piece of writing

22. **flashback** - a character conveys a memory to share experiences with a reader

23. **foreshadowing** – a hint as to what will happen in the story

24. **symbolism** - An object that stands for itself and represents another idea.

25. **point of view** - The perspective from which a story is told

26. **first-person point of view** – pronouns: I, me, my, mine, we, us, our, ours

27. **third-person point of view** – he, she, they, them, it, their, him, her
   
   a. **limited**: the narrator of the story only lets the reader know on character’s thoughts and feelings
   
   b. **omniscient**: the narrator of the story lets the reader know all the characters’ thoughts and feelings.

**WRITING**

28. **expository/informational writing** – style of writing that informs or teaches; written with an objective viewpoint (examples: a textbook, research paper and presentation, scientific reports)

29. **narrative writing** – style of writing that tells a story; often written from the first-person point-of-view (examples: journal entry, memoir, e-mail or personal letter to convey events)

30. **argumentative writing** -- style of writing that works to convince the reader to agree with the author’s claim based on fact and logic (examples: letter to a leader regarding policy, suggestions for improvements)