**THE YELLOW PAGES**

Remember: Everything is an ARGUMENT!

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*(Everything you always wanted to know about AP English II but were afraid to ask)*

*Welcome to AP English and Language composition. File these yellow pages in your three ring note-book in the front along with your syllabus that you bring with you daily. These yellow pages are designed to provide you with a ready reference for information you will need in order to complete some course requirements and class assignments.*

*Rhetorical Triangle (a route to tone):*

***Speaker / Audience*** *(immediate and mediated; including any references you can make aobut gender, race, level of eductiaon, class, values, etc.) /* ***Purpose*** *- motivation and theme*

***Diction:***

1. *Levels:*
2. ***High or formal:*** *creates elevated tone; free of slang, idioms, and contractions, includes elegant words.*
3. ***Neutral****- consists of standard language and vocabulary w/o elaborate words and may include contractions*
4. ***Low or informal****- includes slang, colloquial expressions, dialect, jargon, contractions*
5. *Types:*
6. ***Slang****: recently coined words*
7. ***Colloquialisms-****regional ways of using language*
8. ***Jargon:*** *words and expressions characteristic of a particular trade, profession, or pursuit*
9. ***Dialect:*** *nonstandard subgroup of language with its own vocabulary and grammatical features- usually shows persons economical and social status*
10. ***Concrete:*** *specific words that describe physical qualities or conditions*
11. ***Abstract****: language that denotes ideas, emotions, conditions, or concepts that are intangible.*
12. *Important Definitions:*
13. ***Denotation:*** *the exact literal definition of a word independent of any emotional appeal (dictionary)*
14. ***Connotation****: the implicit rather than explicity; suggestions, associations, and emotional overtones attached to word; e.g. house –vs-home*

***DIDLS:*** *tools a speaker uses to convey his/her message or achieve his/her purpose;*

*D- Diction (individual word choice (refer to above)*

*I – Imagery (word pictures appealing to 5 senses: tactile, gustatory, olfactory, visual, aural.*

*D – Details (a fact or point of information that forms a larger picture or story and to evoke response from the reader; to illustrate a point)*

*L- Language (umbrella term: figurative language: simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole… SEE ALSO “LANGUAGE”)*

*S – Syntax (sentence structure; way words are grouped into phrases, clauses, and sentences for an overall effect.)*

Answers that offer the greatest level of original insight & strongest textual support (where applicable) will receive maximum number of points.

When your index card is returned, put it in the ring of your binder.

CONTENT:

1. Title, author, nationality, and date of ORIGINAL publication.
2. Setting: time, place, social environment, and significance
3. Brief plot synopsis (major events, key conflicts, climax, and resolution) and structure (organization including point of view)
4. Characters (minimum of 3, max 5) Briefly describe significant or memorable traits
5. Symbols or Allusions: ( minimum of 3, max 5) List & explain significance of each
6. Genre: (including distinguishing characteristics) and brief description of style (the manner of writing – how something is said rather than what is said (DIDLS)-
7. THEME: An abstract idea coupled with a universal comment or observation with address one of the following: (a) human motivation (b) the human condition (c) human ambition (refer to theme vocab.)
8. A parenthetically cited quotation that is representative of the theme, accompanied by a brief explanation

Format: 5X8 for each major work we / you read:

* Name and Block in upper right corner of card
* Must be done in ink
* Label each category; skip lines between each
* Write neat and legibly; if you need to write more, go onto another card with the same corner done.

**Index Cards:**

Purpose:

These cards will be used as a review for midterm and semester exams, as well as for upcoming years in Language and Literature.

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Language:

1. Types or levels of language: Formal; elevated- includes more elaborate, polysyllabic words and complex sentence structure
2. Terms to describe language:

Jargon Precise Plain Emotional Sensuous Symbolic Obtuse Moralistic Picturesque Obscure Vulgar Informal Literal Pedantic Ordinary Simple Grotesque Slang Homespun Clinical Scholarly Abstract Colloquial Euphemistic Exact Figurative Concrete Idiomatic Provincial Insipid Esoteric Proper Pretentious Learned Old-fashioned Poetic Cultured Trite

Rhetoric: skillful use of language to secure acceptance or agreement of the reader.

Rhetorical Devices: any use of language that causes reader to agree with the writer; analogy, analysis of a cause, anticipation, antithesis, appeals (ethos, pathos, logos), deduction, definition, extended metaphor, refutation, reduction to the absurd, overstatement, and understatement.

Rhetorical Strategies: Description of people, places, things, or ideas; narration of events, situations, relationships; classification or compare/contrast; evaluation; stating thesis, then refuting it; suggesting possibilities, then dismission all but one; posing a problem, then solving it; forming a hypothesis, and testing its implications; expressing an opinion, then contradictin it with facts; narrating several seemingly unrelated episodes, then linking them in a surprising way; narrating chronologically, then shifting to reflecting on the narration; reportin appreciatively; recollecting dispassionately; movement from the general to the specific and vice-versa