

Activities for Keystone Exam Terms



Keystone Vocabulary: Magic Square Puzzle

- Select the best answer for each of the terms from the numbered definitions. Put the number in the proper space in the magic square box. If the totals of the numbers are the same both across and down, you have found the magic number and matched all the terms correctly!

Terms:

- A. Headings, Graphics, Charts
- B. Hyperbole
- C. Imagery
- D. Implicit
- E. Inference
- F. Informational Text
- G. Interpret
- H. Irony
- I. Key/Supporting Details
- J. Key Words
- K. Literary Device
- L. Literary Element
- M. Literary Form
- N. Literary Movement
- O. Literary Nonfiction
- P. Main Idea

Definitions:

- 1. Author's central thought; chief topic expressed or implied
- 2. An exaggeration or overstatement
- 3. Using language to create sensory impressions
- 4. Structure or shape of a work that follows an established pattern
- 5. A conclusion based on circumstances; reading between the lines
- 6. Tools used by authors to provide voice to the text (dialogue and alliteration)
- 7. Specific word choices strongly supporting tone, mood, or meaning of the text
- 8. The use of words or phrases to mean the opposite of its literal meaning
- 9. Points of information that strongly support topic, theme, or main idea
- 10. To give reasons through an explanation to convey understanding
- 11. Nonfiction written to convey factual information
- 12. An essential technique used in literature (Characterization, plot, etc)
- 13. Though not in the text, meaning understood by the reader; implied
- 14. Trend or pattern of shared beliefs or practices that mark an approach to lit.
- 15. Text using devices associated with fiction to report on actual happenings
- 16. Visual clues within text offering additional info to aid understanding

Answer Box

A	B	C	D
E	F	G	H
I	J	K	L
M	N	O	P

Match the Keystone Exam term to its synonym on the right by drawing a line between the two words.

- Metaphor
- Monologue
- Mood
- Motif
- Narrative
- Opinion
- Personification
- Plot
- Poetry
- Point of View
- Prefix
- Feeling
- Theme
- Perspective
- Belief
- Verse
- Embodiment
- Story
- Plan
- Attachment
- Speech
- Representation

Matching

1. _____ The repetition of initial sounds in neighboring words.
2. _____ The process or result of identifying the parts of a whole and their relationships to one another.
3. _____ One or more letters occurring as a bound form attached to the beginning, end, or base of a word and serving to produce a derivative word or an inflectional form (e.g., a prefix or suffix).
4. _____ A word that is the opposite in meaning to another word
5. _____ The position or claim the author establishes. Arguments should be supported with valid evidence and reasoning and balanced by the inclusion of counterarguments that illustrate opposing viewpoints.
6. _____ The author's intent either to inform or teach someone about something, to entertain people or to persuade or convince his/her audience to do or not do something.
7. _____ The subtle presence of a positive or negative approach toward a topic.
8. _____ An implied or indirect reference in literature to a familiar person, place, or event.
9. _____ A form of extended metaphor in which objects, persons, and actions in a narrative are equated with meanings that lie outside the narrative itself. The underlying meaning may have moral, social, religious, or political significance, and characters are often personifications of abstract ideas such as charity, greed, or envy.

- A. Bais
- B. Allegory
- C. Alliteration
- D. Argument/Position
- E. Allusion
- F. Analysis
- G. Affix
- H. Antonym
- I. Author's Purpose

Completion:

1. Traits that mark a work as imaginative or narrative discourse (e.g., plot, theme, symbol) are known as elements of _____.
2. Examine and judge carefully. To judge or determine the significance, worth or quality of something; to assess is to _____.
3. The part of a literary plot that is characterized by diminishing tensions and the resolution of the plot's conflicts and complications is known as _____.
4. A narrative device, often used at the beginning of a work that provides necessary background information about the characters and their circumstances is _____.
5. _____ is to make understandable, plain or clear.
6. A _____ is a piece of information provided objectively, presented as true.
7. The center of interest or attention is known as _____.
8. Traits that mark a work as reportorial, analytical, informative or argumentative (e.g., facts, data, charts, graphics, headings) are the elements of _____.
9. A _____ is a conclusion drawn from specific information that is used to make a broad statement about a topic or person.
10. Something that is clearly stated or fully expressed in the actual text is _____.
11. A category used to classify literary works, usually by form, technique or content (e.g., prose, poetry) is referred to as _____.
12. The "personal" point of view relates to events as they are perceived by a single character. The narrating character may offer opinions about the action and characters that differ from those of the author. This point of view is known as the _____.
13. _____ language is language that cannot be taken literally since it was written to create a special effect or feeling.
14. Any story that is the product of imagination rather than a documentation of fact. Characters and events in such as narratives may be based in real life but their ultimate form and configuration is a creation of the author. This type of writing is known a _____.
15. _____ is an organizational device used in literature to present action that occurred before current (present) time of the story. Flashbacks are often introduced as the dreams or recollections of one or more characters.

Elements of Fiction

Elements of Nonfiction

Evaluate

Explain

Explicit

Exposition

Fact

Falling Action

Fiction

Figurative Language

First Person

Flashback

Focus

Foreshadowing

Generalization Genre

Propaganda Techniques

Instructions: Draw a line from each term on the left to its definition on the right.

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
name-calling	makes an oversimplified statement about a group based on limited information; stereotyping
bandwagon	attempts to persuade the reader by using a famous person to endorse a product or idea
red herring	attack on a person rather than an issue
emotional appeal	attempts to persuade the reader by repeating a message over and over again
testimonial	tries to persuade the reader by using words that relate to the reader's emotions rather than logic or reason
repetition	states a conclusion as part of the proof of the argument
sweeping generalization	an attempt to distract the reader with details not relevant to the argument
circular argument	persuades the reader to do, think, or buy something because it's popular
appeal to numbers, facts, or statistics	attempts to persuade the reader by showing how many people think something is true

Propaganda Techniques

Instructions: Unscramble the words below as necessary.

1. linnegcam-la

2. dbgnawoan

3. r eernhgrdi

4. pa ieolplateoman

5. imloisnteta

6. pnioetrit

7. eglinirwpn eoeataeizsgn

8. rcugelactrainu mr

9. emplap nebtrsau o

10. fttac sapaloep
