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| **Topic:** | **Name:** |
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**Cornell Notes**

## Language Arts

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| Questions / Main Ideas /Vocabulary | Notes / Answers / Definitions / Examples / Sentences |
| Theme |  |
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| Mood |  |
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| Climax |  |
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| Characters | **Round:**  Major characters are almost always **round** or three-dimensional.   * They have **good and bad** qualities. * Their goals, ambitions and values change. * A round character changes as a result of what happens to   him or her.  **Flat:**  They are usually minor characters.   * They have one or two traits. * Can be described in a few words. * They often have **stereotypical traits**. * They are usually all good or all bad. * Such characters can be interesting or amusing in their own right, but they **lack depth**. * Flat characters are sometimes referred to as STATIC characters because they do not change in the course of the story.   **Dynamic:**  A character who changes inside as a result of what happens to him is referred to in literature as a DYNAMIC character.   * A dynamic character grows or progresses to a higher level of   understanding in the course of the story.  **Static:**  A character who does not change in the course of the story. |
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| Protagonist/ Antagonist/Foil | The **Protagonist** is the **main** character.  The **Antagonist** is the force that **opposes the protagonist**.  The **Foil** is character that provides a **contrast to the protagonist**. |
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| Conflict | **Conflict is the essence of fiction. It creates plot. The conflicts we encounter can usually be identified as one of four kinds.**  **Man versus Man Conflict**  Pits one person against another.  **Man versus Nature**  A run-in with the forces of nature. On the one hand, it expresses the insignificance of a single human life in the cosmic scheme of things. On the other hand, it tests the limits of a person’s **strength** and will to live.  **Man versus Society**  The values and customs by which everyone else lives are being challenged. The character may come to an untimely end as a result of his or her own convictions. The character may, on the other hand, bring others around to a sympathetic point of view, or it may be decided that society was right after all.  **Man versus Self**  Internal conflict. Not all conflict involves other people. Sometimes people are their own worst enemies. An internal conflict is a good test of a character’s values. Does he give in to temptation or rise above it? Does he demand the most from himself or settle for something  less? Does he even bother to struggle? The internal conflicts of a character and how they are resolved are good clues to the character’s inner strength.  **Often, more than one kind of conflict is taking place at the same time. In every case, however, the existence of conflict enhances the reader’s understanding of a character and creates the suspense and interest that make you want to continue reading.** |
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| Setting |  |
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| Plot |  |
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| 1. **Point of View** | The relationship between the narrator and the story he or she tells.  The author’s choice of narrator for a story determines the amount of information a reader will be given.  Four:  **First Person** – The narrator (“I”) is a character in the story who can reveal only personal thoughts and feelings.  **Third-Person Objective** – The narrator is an outsider who can report only what he or she sees and hears.  **Third-Person Limited**- the narrator is an outsider who sees into the mind of one character.  **Third-Person Omniscient** – All-knowing outsider who can enter the minds of more than one of the characters. |
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| Resolution |  |
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| Allusions | **A reference to a well-known person, place, event, literary work, or work of art**  **Here are some examples that allude to people or events in literature:**   * “I was surprised his nose was not growing like Pinocchio’s.” This refers to the story of Pinocchio, where his nose grew whenever he told a lie. It is from The Adventures of Pinocchio, written by Carlo Collodi. * “When she lost her job, she acted like a Scrooge, and refused to buy anything that wasn’t necessary.” Scrooge was an extremely stingy character from Charles Dickens’, A Christmas Carol. * “I thought the software would be useful, but it was a Trojan Horse.” This refers to the horse that the Greeks built that contained all the soldiers. It was given as a gift to the enemy during the Trojan War and, once inside the enemy's walls, the soldiers broke out. By using trickery, the Greeks won the war. * “He was a real Romeo with the ladies.” Romeo was a character in Shakespeare’s play, Romeo and Juliet, and was very romantic in expressing his love for Juliet. * “Chocolate was her Achilles’ heel.” This means that her weakness was her love of chocolate. Achilles is a character in Greek mythology who was invincible. His mother dipped him in magical water when he was a baby, and she held him by the heel. The magic protected him all over, except for his heel. |
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| Irony | **The contrast between what is expected, or what appears to be, and what actually is.**  Types of irony:  **Verbal** **irony**– the contrast between what is said and what is actually meant.  **Irony of a situation** – refers to a happening that is the opposite of what is expected or intended  **Dramatic irony**- occurs when the audience or reader knows more than the characters do. |
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| Symbolism | **Anything that stands for or represents something else.** |
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| Author’s Tone | In written composition, **tone is often defined as what the author (rather than the reader) feels about the subject.** It’s the author’s attitude toward a subject.  Types of tone an author might take towards a topic: formal or informal; serious; playful; bitter; ironic; hopeful; et cetera |
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| Satire | **Satire is when an author makes fun of the vices (faults; immoralities; flaws) or follies (foolishness) of a society.**  Such vices or follies might be the following: fads, crimes, wars, politics, social issues, et cetera. All satire has one thing in common – it usually has humor that can range from light-hearted to bitter, and usually comments on the weaknesses in a society.  **An author usually does this because he or she wants to produce change in attitude or action of a society.** |
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