**Instructions**: Memorize these acronyms, what each letter stands for, and each term’s definition so that you can apply all of these to your reading and writing tasks on the English II EOC, play Kahoot well, and pass quizzes.

**SOAPSToneS**

Use **SOAPSToneS** to read and analyze **nonfiction** texts, like **articles, essays, reports, speeches, etc**.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Letter* | *Stands For* | *Definition* |
| **S** | Speaker | The narrator and his or her point of view (1st, 2nd, 3rd) |
| **O** | Occasion | Context (time, place and beliefs) of the text when it was written |
| **A** | Audience | Those people that the speaker targets to hear his or her message |
| **P** | Purpose | The message that the author wants the audience to receive |
| **S** | Subject | The topic of the text |
| **Tone** | Tone | The emotions or attitude that connotations and denotations of specific words create |
| **S** | Style | Structural & rhetorical choices that develop arguments & create audience appeal |

**CATS SCOPED LISTS**

Use **CATS SCOPED LISTS** to read and analyze **poetry, drama, short stories, and novel excerpts**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Letter* | *Stands For* | *Definition* |
| **C** | Context | The time, place, and beliefs surrounding the text when it was written |
| **A** | Author | The writer of the piece who uses devices to develop the theme |
| **T** | Title | Title of the text: Examine connotations and denotations |
| **S** | Setting | The time, place, and beliefs associated with the speakers in the actual text |
| **S** | Speaker OR… | Speaker of a poem or essay, OR |
| **C** | Characters | Characters in drama, short stories, and novel excerpts |
| **O** | Organization | How a plot or theme is structured through time, interactions, and text layout. |
| **P** | Point of View | Perspective (1st, 2nd, 3rd) & attitude of a speaker (poetry) or characters (fiction) |
| **E** | Emotion (Tone) | The feelings that specific words create in a text |
| **D** | Diction | The specific words whose connotation and denotation create tone and voice |
| **L** | Literary Devices | Metaphor, simile, personification, irony (situational, verbal, and dramatic), hyperbole, allusion, alliteration, juxtaposition, repetition |
| **I** | Imagery | Descriptive words that make the reader hear, see, smell, taste, or touch |
| **S** | Symbols | Objects, actions, or characters that represent an idea greater than themselves |
| **T** | Theme | The lessons that readers learn after reading the text that apply to most humans |
| **S** | Syntax | The way sentences are structured regarding length and use of punctuation. |

**OPTIC**

Use **OPTIC** to analyze **images**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Letter* | *Stands For* | *Definition* |
| O | Overview | What the image is about |
| P | Parts | Color, figures, textures, scenery, groupings, shadings, patterns, numbers, etc. |
| T | Title/Text | Examine the title’s & other text’s connotation & denotation to clarify the subject |
| I | Interrelationships | Connections between parts and pieces of the image (patterns, point of view) |
| C | Conclusion | Like a purpose; why did the author create this? |

**Rhetorical or Literary Devices used in Fiction, Nonfiction, and Poetry**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Term* | *Definition* | *Example* |
| Metaphor | Comparing two things to enhance the effect | My family is a loaded gun. |
| Simile | Comparing two things with like or as | My family is like a loaded gun. |
| Personification | When non-living things portray human characteristics | The pen jumped out of my hand.  My money sang as it ran away from me. |
| Repetition | Repeating words or phrases for effect or emphasis. | It means being trusting. It means being loving. It means being respectful. |
| Alliteration | Repetition of beginning word sounds or letters for effect or emphasis | I lay lazily by the lake, slowly slipping into soft sleep in the sun shade. |
| Allusion | Reference to another familiar text for effect or emphasis. | The Bible tells the story of David and Goliath; the students here are David. |
| Situational Irony | When a situation unfolds opposite to what you expect | Mrs. Mallard dies when she saw her husband alive. |
| Verbal Irony | When a speaker character says something that you would not expect; sarcasm | Mrs. Mallard says, “Free!” after her husband dies. |
| Dramatic Irony | When the audience knows something that the characters don’t. | When a person in a horror movie walks unknowingly toward the killer. |
| Hyperbole | Exaggeration | I’m as hungry as a horse! |
| Juxtaposition | Placing two very different things side by side to make a point or enhance effect. | "There they stood together, the beggars and the lords, the princesses and the washerwoman, all crowding into the square." |
| Analogy | Explaining something complex by comparing it to something more simple | One good analogy is worth three hours' discussion. -Dudley Field Malone |