

Entry 46: Literary Terms Review

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the correct terms. Test yourself; do not look at other pages in your journal as you work.

- actions and deeds
- atmosphere/feeling
- attitude
- central conflict
- climax
- complications
- conflict (used twice)
- connotation
- denouement
- denotation
- exposition
- external
- first person observer
- first person participant
- hyperbole
- inciting incident
- internal
- internal monologue
- narrator's thoughts
- period
- physical appearance
- place
- reactions of other characters
- resolution
- span
- spoken and unspoken thoughts
- subject
- theme
- third person limited
- third person omniscient

Extravagant exaggeration is called (1) _____.

Combining (2) _____ and (3) _____ can help you determine the (4) _____ or message of a story.

When an author reveals a character's inner thoughts and emotions about events taking place, this is called (5) _____.

(6) _____ is a struggle between two opposing forces in a story. These struggles can be (7) _____ or (8) _____. The (9) _____ reflects the protagonist's main struggle in the story.

The plot of a typical story follows the following format. The (10) _____ of the story provides information about characters, setting and upcoming conflicts. The (11) _____ of the story launches the central conflict. (12) _____ are events in the story that intensify the (13) _____ and create greater tension. The (14) _____ is the point in the story when the tension of the central conflict is the greatest. At this point, there is a usually change in the main character's situation. During the (15) _____, the central conflict is resolved and the tension in the story decreases. Not all stories have a/an (16) _____, or final bit of action in the story that ties up loose ends.

The literal meaning of a word is its (17) _____; the emotional overtone or feeling associated with a word is called (18) _____.

In a story with (19) _____ narration, the narrator is not a character in the story, but is able to penetrate the thoughts of the characters and describe the actions and thoughts of the characters as the need arises.

In a story with (20) _____ narration, the narrator is a central character in the story, and is directly involved in the action.

In a story with (21) _____ narration, the narrator is a minor character not directly involved in the action who relates what he or she observes about the characters and action.

In a story with (22) _____ narration, the narrator is not a character in the story and relates the action by limiting the viewpoint to one character's perspective.

Setting is the time (23) _____, time (24) _____, (25) _____, and overall (26) _____ of a story.

Authors use the following techniques to reveal character: (27) _____, (28) _____, (29) _____, (30) _____, and (31) _____.