

Name:

Date:

Literary Terms Review Sheet

Part I-Match the following literary forms, elements, and devices with the correct definition.

1. ____ novel a. written for performance, consists entirely of dialogue
2. ____ short story b. the hero/heroine of the story
3. ____ poetry c. the time and place of the story
4. ____ play/drama d. the main idea or central meaning of a story
5. ____ nonfiction e. a comparison between two unlike objects
6. ____ character f. a hint or suggestion of a coming event
7. ____ plot g. lit. form that has rhythm and is both vivid and emotional
8. ____ setting h. an object, character, or event that stands for something else
9. ____ theme i. the contrast between appearance and reality
10. ____ point of view j. a comparison between two unlike objects using "like" or "as"
11. ____ conflict k. the perspective from which the story is told, 1st or 3rd person
12. ____ metaphor l. a person or animal in literature
13. ____ simile m. exaggeration
14. ____ symbolism n. lit. form dealing with factual events and people
15. ____ foreshadowing o. the villain in a story (or person causing conflict)
16. ____ irony p. conversation in literature
17. ____ dialogue q. a struggle, problem or issue in literature
18. ____ protagonist r. the arrangements of events in a story
19. ____ antagonist s. lit. form that is lengthy and fiction, usually includes chapters
20. ____ hyperbole t. lit. form that is brief and fiction, usually only time for one plot

Part II(A)-Provide an example (title) for each of the following and PUNCTUATE it correctly.

1. Novel:
2. Short story:
3. Poetry:
4. Play/drama:
5. Nonfiction:

(B) Provide an example of each of the following types of conflicts:

1. man vs. man:
2. man vs. society:
3. man vs. nature
4. man vs. himself

Part III-Circle the letter of the correct answer

1. A struggle or problem that drives the plot is known as
 - a. theme
 - b. foreshadowing
 - c. conflict
 - d. characterization
2. Characters reveal themselves most vividly through their
 - a. names
 - b. actions
 - c. ages
 - d. places of birth
3. Which of the following is NOT part of setting?
 - a. a character's nickname
 - b. weather
 - c. time period
 - d. location

4. Dramatic irony occurs when
 - a. characters know what the reader does not
 - b. the reader knows what the character does not
 - c. a situation is tragic
 - d. a character does something unexpected

5. Thinking critically about the theme of a story means
 - a. ignoring the weaknesses
 - b. rejecting the theme
 - c. avoiding fiction
 - d. analyzing the validity of the writer's views

Part IV–True or False

1. ____ The narrator and the author are always the same.
2. ____ An omniscient narrator is all knowing.
3. ____ One main purpose of setting is to provide a place for the characters to live and act.
4. ____ Irony is only used in tragedies, not comedies.
5. ____ In *The Miracle Worker*, Annie's guilt about her brother is an example of an external conflict.

Part V–Label the plot diagram with the following: Rising Action, Falling Action, Climax, Exposition, and Resolution.