Literary Terms Quiz and Test Schedule

| Quiz Date | Words to Know | Test Date |
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| 10/13 | **Acronym:** an abbreviation that makes a word **Alliteration:** the repetition of initial (beginning) consonant sounds **Allusion:** a writer's reference to a well-known literary work, historic period or chart actor, popular person, etc. **Analogy:** a comparison used to show similarities in relationships **Antagonist:** the person or force that is causing conflict for the main character (protagonist) **Archetypes:** recognizable types of settings, characters, themes, plot patterns, etc. that occur in several stories **Assonance:** the repetition of words with similar vowel sounds and different ending consonant sounds **Basic situation:** the main character, setting, and conflict introduced at the beginning of a story **Blank verse:** unrhymed, iambic pentameter **Caricature:** writing that exaggerates the humorous characteristics of a character | 10/31Test will be over terms from all four quiz dates |
| 10/18 | **Dissonance:** sounds in poetry that do not seem to fit or seem to "conflict" with what is expected or pleasant **Dramatic irony:** occurs when the reader knows important Information that the character does not know **Dynamic character:** a character that develops or changes throughout a story **Epithet:** an unique descriptive title given to a character that indicates something about that character **Euphemism:** when something is said or described in a 'kinder' or milder way in order to avoid offending someone **External conflict:** a struggle with an 'outside'/opposing force **Figurative language:** language not meant to be taken literally **Flashback:** occurs when the action stops and the reader is returned to a previous time period/event **Flat character:** a character about which the reader knows/learns very little **Folklore:** legends, characters, customs, etc. that suggest things about a certain culture, time period, or group  |
| 10/23 | **Monologue:** a long speech given by a character in the presence and hearing of other characters **Mood:** the feeling the reader has during a piece of literature and/or the atmosphere of a piece of literature **Motivation:** the reason(s)/desire(s) driving/fueling a character's actions **Narrator:** the “person" used by the author to tell the story to the reader **Onomatopoeia:** a word whose sound suggests/cornmunicates its meaning **Oxymoron:** a close combining of opposite terms or words to create an ironic effect **Paradox:** an apparently contradictory statement that only makes sense after further study/examination **Parallel structure:** the repetition of a grammatical pattern for a desired effect **Personification:** giving a non-human/inanimate object human characteristics **Poetry:** compact, highly imaginative language that effectively utilizes imagery and figurative language |

| 10/26 | **Simile:** a comparison using like, as, or than **Situational Irony:** an unexpected event--an interesting surprise/coincidence **Soliloquy:** a long speech given by a character while alone an stage **Speaker:**  the person who is doing the talking/speaking in a poem **Stage directions:** directions given to actor regarding what to do, how to act, and/or where to go while on stage **Stanza:** a group of words in a poem/song that convey/communicate a complete thought **Static characters:** a character that stays the same throughout a story **Stereotype:** a representative for a certain type of person or group of people **Stream of consciousness:** a style of writing which seeks to duplicate thoughts as they actually occur in the mind **Style:** the "way” a writer writes---involves syntax, sentence structure, tone, and diction |  |
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