Literary Terms Quiz and Test Schedule

| Quiz Date | Words to Know | Test Date |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 7/15 | **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 | 7/31  Test will be over terms from all four quiz dates |
| 7/18 | **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 |
| 7/23 | **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 |

| 7/26 | **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 |  |
| --- | --- | --- |