Literary Terms

1. **Theme -** a central message, idea, or concern in a literary work

2. **Flat character -** a character not fully developed or is a stereotype

3. **Inference -** a conclusion made by the reader based on available information

4. **Round character -** a fully developed character having faults and virtues

5. **Static character -** a character who remains unchanged

6. **Dynamic character -** a character who changes in some way

7. **Figurative language -** creative writing that appeals to the imagination and create visual images

8. **Prose -** everyday spoken language

9. **Onomatopoeia -** the use of word to a words to imitate sounds

10. **Personification -** giving nonhuman objects human characteristics

11. **Metaphor -** a comparison between two different things

12. **Simile -** a comparison between two different things using "like" or "as"
13. **Alliteration -** the repetition of initial consonant sounds

14. **Idiom -** an expression of comparison that cannot be interpreted literally

15. **Hyperbole -** the use of exaggerations

16. **Imagery** using words to appeal to our five senses

17. **Symbolism -** anything that stands for or represents something else

18. **Conflict -** a struggle between opposing forces/characters in a story

19. **Antagonist -** character causing the conflict/problem in a story

20. **Protagonist -** main character experiencing the conflict/problem in a story

21. **Tone -** attitude the writer takes toward his subject or audience

22. **Mood -** the atmosphere or feeling an author creates within the piece of writing

23. **Point of View -** the perspective from which a story is told **(1st person, 3rd person limited, 3rd person omniscient)**

24. **Plot -** the sequence of events in a literary work

25. **Exposition -** introduces the characters, describes the setting, and establishes the problem in the story

26. **Rising Action -** suspense builds and the problem gets worse

27. **Climax -** the turning point in the story

28. **Falling Action -** the events that lead to the ending of the story

29. **Resolution -** the outcome of the story

30. **Narrator -** the speaker or character who is telling the story

31. **Dialect -** language spoken by a particular group or region of people

32. **Dialogue -** a conversation between characters

33. **Flashback -** interrupts the sequence of events in order to relate an earlier incident

34. **Setting -** the time and location of the events described in a literary work

35. **Genre -** types of literature: poetry, prose, drama

36. **Allusion -** a reference to a well-known person, place, event, or work of art

37. **Irony-** a situation where the opposite of what is expected occurs or exists

38. **Foreshadow -** an author's use of clues to hint at what might happen later in the story

Annotation Marks - Fiction

7th & 8th Grades ONLY

Annotating is more than just adding symbols to a selection. Annotating is **adding notes in the margins to explain the logic and critical thinking associated with the selection.** For example, if an unfamiliar word is marked, then be sure to make a guess in the margin as to what you think the word may mean. Likewise, if there is a question about the text. Be sure to list what questions you have or what it is that you find confusing. **Remember, annotating includes commenting and explaining, not just marks and symbols.**

Marks	Meaning	Action
*	Important information will be (*Ch) characters, (*Co)conflict, (*S)setting, (*T)theme, symbols	Briefly note **what** is important about the characters, conflict, setting, or theme/symbols.
<u>ME</u>	Main events in the story... think plot diagram	Briefly note what is happening.
Circle	Unfamiliar word	Write down a guess for the definition of the word based on context clues.
?	Question or Confusing	Write down your question.
!	Surprising or Interesting	Write down what is surprising or interesting.
∞	Text connections (text to self, text, world, media)	Briefly note what the connection is.