

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

English 9

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# 9<sup>th</sup> Grade Literary Terms

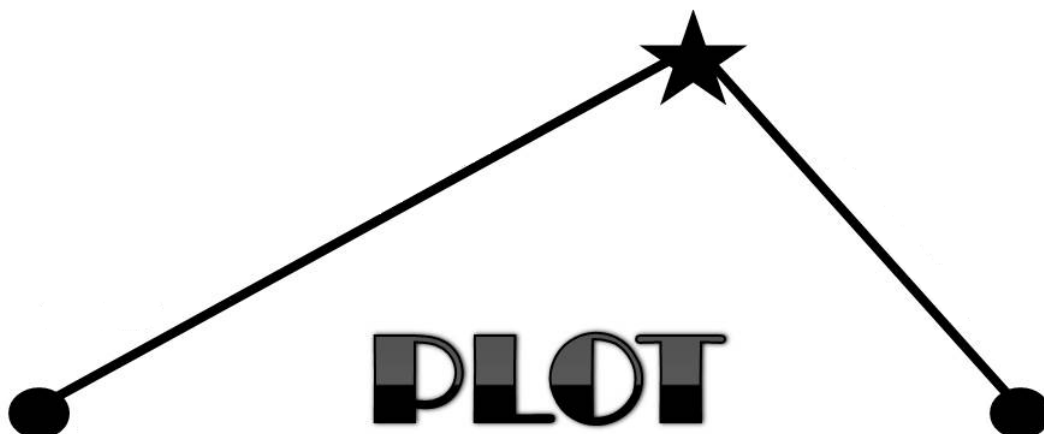
1.3.9.C: Analyze the use and effectiveness of literary elements used by one or more authors, including characterization, setting, plot, theme, point of view, tone, mood, and style

## Plot Elements

Part I. Use page 23 in your textbook to match the definitions below with the correct plot element.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ - the beginning of the story, which introduces the characters and setting and sets the table for events to come.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ - series of events leading up to the climax: reveals central conflict.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ - point in the story when the character(s) decide how to solve the conflict.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ - series of events following the climax in which the character(s) go about solving the conflict.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ - the effects of the story's events upon the character(s).  
*NOTE: This part of the plot is not always happy or positive.*

Part II. Label the plot line below with the plot elements from above in the correct places.



# Types of Conflict

Directions: Use the word bank below to fill in the blanks for each type of conflict. Decide whether the conflict is external or internal (page 1219 will help!). Then, think of an example of each type of conflict.

PERSON

SELF

NATURE

SOCIETY

1. \_\_\_\_\_ vs. \_\_\_\_\_ :

- Conflict between two characters or forces that plays a large role in the plot and development of characters.
- Usually the protagonist's struggle with the antagonist.

Internal or External? \_\_\_\_\_

Example:

2. \_\_\_\_\_ vs. \_\_\_\_\_ :

- Conflict or struggle a character faces within his/her thoughts, feelings and emotions.
- Usually involves a major decision the character faces

Internal or External? \_\_\_\_\_

Example:

3. \_\_\_\_\_ vs. \_\_\_\_\_ :

- Occurs when a main character's or group of main characters', main source of conflict is social traditions or concepts.

Internal or External? \_\_\_\_\_

Example:

4. \_\_\_\_\_ vs. \_\_\_\_\_ ;

- A character is placed in a struggle for survival in wilderness or natural disaster

Internal or External? \_\_\_\_\_

Example:



# Characterization

Characterization refers to the methods that a writer uses to develop a character's personality. There are four basic methods of characterization.

Directions: Use page 1218 in your textbook to correctly identify the methods of characterization used in the following examples.

1.

Example: Peter was lazy and never moved himself more than was absolutely necessary.

Type of Characterization:

2.

Example: *This show is BORING!* Peter thought. He reached for the remote control, found that it was out of arm's reach, sighed, and turned back to the TV. Why bother getting up if Jan should be home soon and she could get the remote for him? When he heard the front door open forty minutes later, Peter yelled impatiently, "Where've you been, Jan? I've been sitting here, bored out of my mind, forever! Get me the remote!"

Type of Characterization:

3.

Example: Jan looked at her brother stretched out on the couch. It was almost time for dinner, and he was still in his pajamas. His disheveled, greasy hair hung in his eyes, and remnants of his lunch stuck to his face.

Type of Characterization:

4.

Example: *What a lazy slob!* she thought. "Seriously, Peter? The remote is like three feet away, and you couldn't get it on your own? And if you're so bored, why don't you try looking for a job or getting out of the house once in a while? I've been putting up with your mess and ridiculous demands for over a month, and I've had it! I'm not your maid, and I'm not going to deal with you anymore! Three more days and you're out of here!"

Type of Characterization:

# Types of Characters

Directions: Use the word bank below, along with your textbook to identify the types of characters

**PROTAGONIST**  
**ANTAGONIST**


**FLAT**  
**STATIC**


**DYNAMIC**  
**ROUND**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ - character remains unchanged in attitude or personality from the work's beginning to its end.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ - character experiences changed in attitude and/or personality, usually because of a major conflict he/she faces.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ - character has a full, rich personality: feels "real" to readers.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ - character is less "real" and has more one-dimensional personalities: importance in a work can be summed up with a few words (ex. The sad clown, the good housewife, the fisherman's annoying son).
5. \_\_\_\_\_ - character experiences the story's central conflict: the main character who will gain insight or otherwise be changed by the story's end.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ - character or force in opposition to the protagonist.

# Setting


Part I: Use page 24 of your textbook to fill in the blanks below.

 The setting of a story is the particular \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in which the events occur.

 A story may be set in a \_\_\_\_\_ or an \_\_\_\_\_ place.

 The events may occur in the \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_, or the \_\_\_\_\_.

 \_\_\_\_\_ help the readers picture the setting in their minds.

 Setting can play an important role in what happens to the \_\_\_\_\_ and how they \_\_\_\_\_.

Part II. FOUR ELEMENTS OF SETTING. Use the word bank below to match each element of setting with its correct definition.

<b>SOCIETY</b>	<b>MOOD</b>	<b>PLACE</b>	<b>TIME</b>
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1. \_\_\_\_\_: when the story takes place (year, season, specific date)
2. \_\_\_\_\_: where the story takes place (country, room in a house)
3. \_\_\_\_\_: state of affairs and major issues (wartime, election, economy)
4. \_\_\_\_\_: feelings created by description and tone of author's writing.

Part III. Read the excerpt below and respond to the questions about setting.

*"After a time they were on a rough train that ran among hills and plains, and after a while there was nothing to see but an endless space with spring lying flat on it in small colorful flowers and with small bleak towns in erratic spaces, and the men on the train laughed roughly and smelled of whiskey. Some men rode on the roof of the car and kicked their heels, fired their guns and sang to a wild accordion."*

~ from "Plainswoman" by Williams Forrest

1. In this passage, what words and phrases help evoke the setting?
2. Which of the four elements of setting are included in this description? Highlight them above.

# Point of View

1. First Person - a point of view (who is telling a story) where the story is narrated by one character at a time. This character may be speaking about him/herself or sharing events that he/she is experiencing.
2. Second Person - the protagonist or another main character is referred to by second-person personal pronouns and other kinds of addressing forms, for example the English second-person pronoun "you."
3. Third Person Objective - the most common point of view used in fiction writing and is the traditional form for academic writing. Authors of novels and composers of papers use "he," "she," or "it" when referring to a person, place, thing, or idea.
4. Third Person Limited - the narrator only knows the thoughts and feelings of one character. All characters are described using pronouns, such as 'they,' 'he,' and 'she.' But, one character is closely followed throughout the story, and it is typically a main character.
5. Third Person Omniscient - a method of storytelling in which the narrator knows the thoughts and feelings of all of the characters in the story

Directions: Match the following passages with the appropriate point of view

"Hansel walked ahead of Gretel; after all, he knew he belonged in the front because Gretel was just a girl. Gretel dropped breadcrumbs behind her as she went, knowing that her bumbling brother couldn't be counted on to find his way home from the outhouse, let alone from the middle of the woods. Ahead of them, an old witch waited, her stomach rumbling at the thought of what a delicious dinner the two plump children would make."

"Harry had taken up his place at wizard school, where he and his scar were famous, but now the school year was over, and he was back with the Dursleys for the summer, back to being treated like a dog that had rolled in something smelly. The Dursleys hadn't even remembered that today happened to be Harry's twelfth birthday. Of course, his hopes hadn't been high."

"The students entered the classroom nervously on the first day of class; they had not had the opportunity to become acquainted with their professor or with each other. Jenny and her friend used backpacks to simplify the task of carrying books, notebooks, writing tools and their laptop around campus."

Grandma,

Before you go to London, remember to leave your keys under the doormat. I'll miss you.

Sincerely yours, Anna

"It was times like these when I thought my father, who hated guns and had never been to any wars, was the bravest man who ever lived."

# Theme

What is it? (Lit Terms Glossary)

The central idea(s) of a piece of literature that is developed through the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

The author's observation or message about \_\_\_\_\_, and/or \_\_\_\_\_.

What else do you need to know about theme?



There can be more than one theme in a piece of literature: however, one usually stands out more than the rest.

Readers don't necessarily have to agree with the view of life expressed through the theme.

In fiction, themes usually are not stated directly: instead, they presented through the characters, plot, and setting. In other words, you must figure out the theme yourself!

Readers should walk away feeling as if they've learned something about life. They should NOT feel as if the writer has preached or lectured them.

**Remember:** There is a difference between the TOPIC and the THEME of the story!!! A TOPIC usually is a word or short phrase, while a THEME is a complete thought.

Topic	Possible Theme(s)
Nature	Nature is more powerful than humans. People are destroying nature and themselves with uncontrolled technology.
Society	A person's identity is determined by place in society. Human nature sometimes makes it hard to follow the rules of our society.
Human Relationships	There are few friends who will make extreme sacrifices. Even when surrounded by others, an individual often feels alone and frightened.
Death	Death is a part of living. People often take life and time for granted, forgetting that we all die too soon.
Growth and Initiation	Adolescents must go through a special trial or crisis before maturing. Times of loneliness help people to understanding themselves and shape their identities.

# Author's Craft

Directions: Match each term below to the correct definition.

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|------------------|--|
| 1. Foreshadowing | A. a feeling of excited or anxious uncertainty about what may happen   |
| 2. Mood          | B. the attitude toward the subject and toward the audience             |
| 3. Suspense      | C. the individual writing style of an author                           |
| 4. Tone          | D. The atmosphere or characters' feelings within a piece of literature |
| 5. Voice         | E. The use of techniques to hint at what may occur in the future       |

Directions: Match each example to the correct term.

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 1. Foreshadowing | A. "The river, reflecting the clear blue of the sky, glistened and sparkled as it flowed noiselessly on." (calm and peaceful scenery)  |
| 2. Mood          | B. "When Ruth Jones's alarm clock woke her at seven o'clock that morning, she had no idea that today would be the longest day of her life."  |
| 3. Suspense      | C. "And the trees all died. They were orange trees. I don't know why they died, they just died. Something wrong with the soil possibly or maybe the stuff we got from the nursery wasn't the best." (depressing)   |
| 4. Tone          | D. "One minute to go and he'd be eleven. Thirty seconds...twenty...ten...nine - maybe he'd wake Dudley up, just to annoy him - three...two...one... BOOM. The whole shack shivered and Harry sat bolt upright, staring at the door. Someone was outside, knocking to come in."   |
| 5. Voice         | E. "You don't know about me, without you have read a book by the name of 'The Adventures of Tom Sawyer,' but that ain't no matter. That book was made by Mr. Mark Twain, and he told the truth, mainly. There was things which he stretched, but mainly he told the truth. That is nothing. I never seen anybody but lied, one time or another, without it was Aunt Polly—Tom's Aunt Polly, she is—and Mary, and the Widow Douglas, is all told about in that book—which is mostly a true book, with some stretchers, as I said before." |



# Irony

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of irony.

SITUATIONAL

DRAMATIC

VERBAL

\_\_\_\_\_ irony is when the audience / reader knows something that the characters do not.

\_\_\_\_\_ irony is when a character says something, but means the opposite.

\_\_\_\_\_ irony is when the opposite of what the reader expects to happen, happens.

Directions: Create and write an example of each type of irony in the chart below.

DRAMATIC IRONY	
VERBAL IRONY	
SITUATIONAL IRONY	

# Literary Terms to Know

Directions: Write a definition in 3-4 words for each literary term below.

1. Allusion

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2. Metaphor

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3. Simile

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4. Onomatopoeia

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5. Symbol

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Directions: With your group members, create an example of each literary device below. Be creative!

ALLUSION	
METAPHOR	
ONOMATOPOEIA	
SIMILE	
SYMBOL	

