

10th Grade Review for Benchmark 1st nine weeks

Who is the main character in a story? **Protagonist**

Who is the character who, in some way, goes against the main character? **Antagonist**

What is first person point of view? **First person point of view is a point of view in which an "I" or "we" serves as the narrator of a piece of fiction.**

What is second person point of view? **Second person' is a point of view which the narrator tells the story to another character using 'you'. The author could also be talking to the audience, which we could tell by the use of 'you, you're, or your.'**

What is third person limited point of view? **Third person limited point of view is a method of storytelling in which the narrator knows only the thoughts and feelings of a single character, while other characters are presented only externally.**

What is third person omniscient point of view? **Third person omniscient is a method of storytelling in which the narrator knows the thoughts and feelings of all of the characters in the story, as opposed to third person limited, which adheres closely to one character's perspective.**

When something in a story takes on a larger significance than it typically has by representing something beyond itself, it is called a _____ **Symbol** _____

What is it called when a writer appeals to audience's senses? **Imagery**

What is it called when a writer uses precise language and is careful in the words he/she chooses? **Diction**

The central idea or insight about life or human nature revealed by a work of literature is called the _____ **theme** _____

What is the exposition of the story? **Usually the beginning of the story used to introduce background information about events, settings, characters etc. to the audience or readers**

Define the following terms:

Allusion: an expression designed to call something to mind without mentioning it explicitly; an indirect or passing reference. Ex: An allusion to Shakespeare or the Bible

Anticipation: a prior action that takes into account or forestalls a later action

Alliteration: a stylistic device in which a number of words, having the same first consonant sound, occur close together in a series.

Symbolism: is a technique used in literature when some things are not to be taken literally. The symbolism can be an object, person, situation, events or actions that have a deeper meaning in context. In Edgar Allan Poe's "The Raven", the black bird stands for death and loss.

Onomatopoeia: the formation of a word from a sound associated with what is named (e.g., cuckoo, sizzle).

Personification: is giving human characteristics to non-living things or ideas. An author describing the sun smiling on a field of flowers is an example of personification.

Flashback: Flashbacks are interruptions that writers do to insert past events in order to provide background or context to the current events of a narrative.

Irony: The use of irony in literature refers to playing around with words such that the meaning implied by a sentence or word is actually different from the literal meaning.

Hyperbole: exaggerated statements or claims not meant to be taken literally. Ex. I have a ton of homework.

Assonance: Assonance is the repetition of vowel sounds to create internal rhyming within phrases or sentences. Ex: I feel depressed and restless.

Parallelism: is the use of components in a sentence that are grammatically the same; or similar in their construction, sound, meaning or meter. Ex: Like father, like son.

Setting: the literary element setting includes the historical moment in time and geographic location in which a story takes place, and helps initiate the main backdrop and mood for a story.

Foreshadowing: is a literary device in which a writer gives an advance hint of what is to come later in the story.

Be able to recognize the following types of conflict:

Character vs. nature: A character on a boat having to escape a storm

Character vs. character: Dick Prosser getting in a fight with Lon Everett

Character vs. technology: "2001: A Space Odyssey" when Frank and Dave battle their flight computer

Character vs. self: Harry is really sad about his parents dying

What is the climax of the story? The most exciting part of the story

What is the resolution of the story? It is the part in a story or plot in which the conflict and/or problems are being resolved

What is the falling action of the story? After the climax

What is the rising action of the story? Leading up to the climax