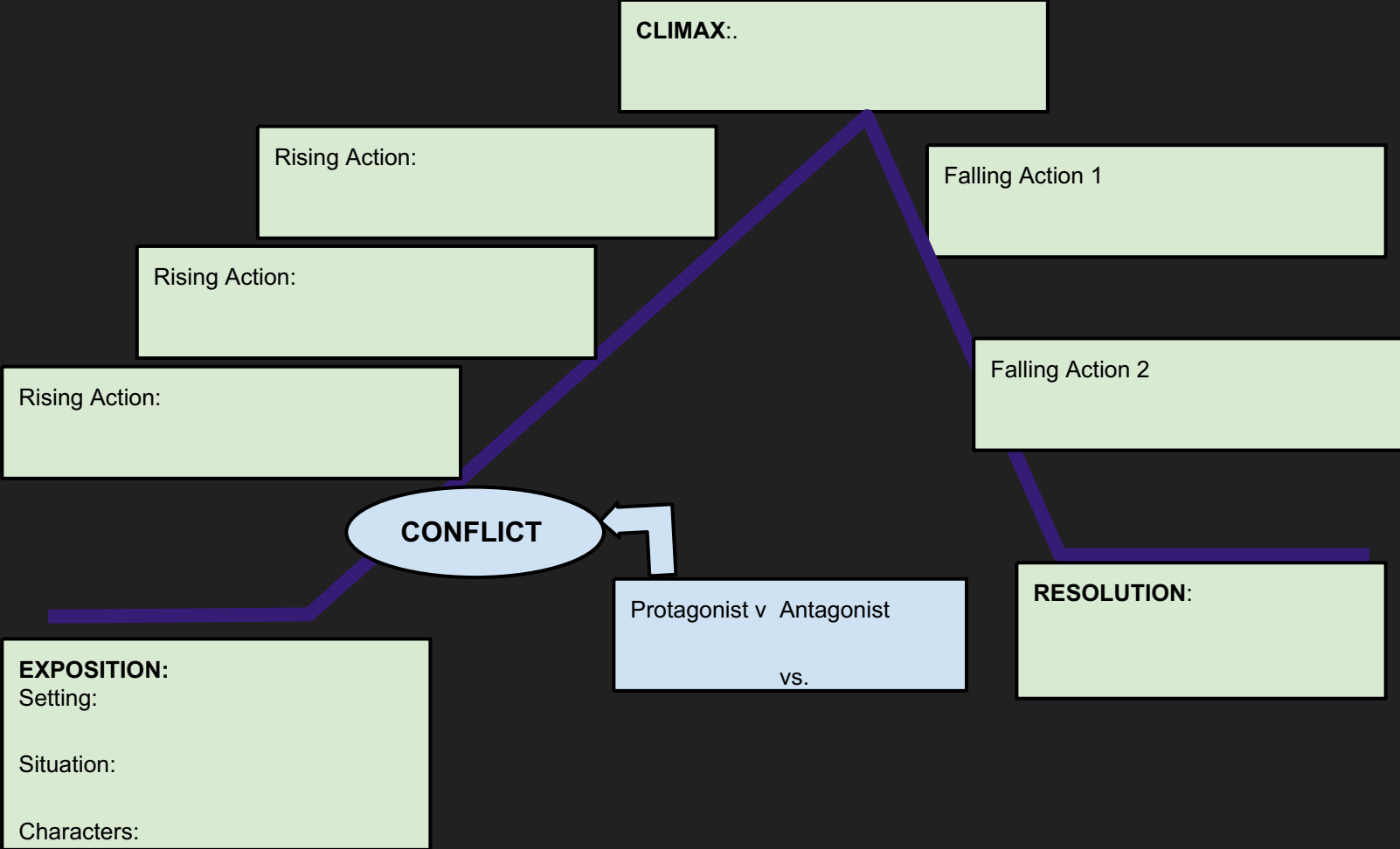


# Literary Devices

Review

# Plot



**Situational Inferences:** *a conclusion reached on the basis of evidence and reasoning.*

Read each statement and make an inference about it.

Ex. The dog chewed on his toy.

*Inference: The dog likes to play. The dog likes chewing on his toys.*

1. I saw a lot of Christmas lights on every house.
2. I saw a group of kids with backpacks waiting at a bus stop.
3. A lot of students passed the test.
4. The cars were all stopped at the intersection.
5. The man got out his umbrella.

# Finding a theme: (the *Meaning*)

As a literary device, theme refers to the central, deeper meaning of a written work. Writers typically will convey the theme of their work, and allow the reader to perceive and interpret it, rather than overtly or directly state the theme.

As readers **infer**, **reflect**, and **analyze** a literary theme, they develop a greater understanding of the work itself and can apply this understanding beyond the literary work as a means of grasping a better sense of the world. Theme is often what creates a memorable and significant experience of a literary work for the reader.

Love  
Revenge  
Redemption  
Power  
Mortality  
Quest  
Human versus nature  
Good versus evil  
Isolation  
Coming of age  
Courage and perseverance  
Individual versus society

- *Peter Pan*: out-growing the world of childhood
- *Mulan*: girls/women can do battle as honorably as boys/men
- *Cinderella*: kindness and inner beauty are rewarded
- *Pinocchio*: dishonesty leads to trouble
- *Aladdin*: the best course of action is to be who you are
- *Snow White*: jealousy can lead to cruelty
- *The Little Mermaid*: love often requires choices and sacrifices

*A good question to ask as you read a story is “what did the character learn?”*

# Making Connections:

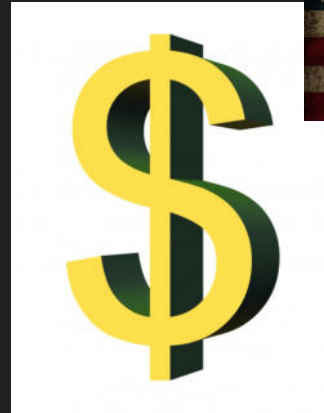
Making connections is a reading comprehension strategy that involves linking what is being read (the text) to what is already known (background knowledge).

The strategy promotes engagement while reading and, in turn, a deep understanding of the text.

- Focusing on text-to-self connections:
  - What does this story remind you of?
  - Can you relate to the characters in the story?
  - Does anything in this story remind you of anything in your own life?
- Focusing on text-to-text connections:
  - What does this remind you of in another book you have read?
  - How is this text similar to other things you have read?
  - How is this text different from other things you have read?
- Focusing on text-to-world connections:
  - What does this remind you of in the real world?
  - How are events in this story similar to things that happen in the real world?
  - How are events in this story different from things that happen in the real world?

# Symbolism:

A symbol is something that stands for or suggests something else; it represents something beyond literal meaning. In literature, a symbol can be a word, object, action, character, or concept that embodies and evokes a range of additional meaning and significance.



# Identifying Conflicts

**Types of conflict:  
example.**

**Give an**

**How could this conflict be resolved?**

Person vs. Person

Person vs. Society

Person vs. Nature

Person vs. Self

**Summary:** a brief statement or account of the main points of something.

\_\_\_\_\_ (Somebody) \_\_\_\_\_ wanted, \_\_\_\_\_

but \_\_\_\_\_, so \_\_\_\_\_

then \_\_\_\_\_.