

English I Honors Literary Terms for 2018-2019 Summer Assignment

Name: _____

English I Honors Students: Over the summer, read/reread *To Kill a Mockingbird* and add hand-written EXAMPLES for the following literary terms. ***If you cannot find an example from the novel To Kill a Mockingbird, consider other novels, plays, short stories and/or poems that you have read.*** Some examples have been included. You will turn in this completed assignment on the first day of the 2018-2019 school year.

Your grade will be based on overall neatness, thoroughness and accuracy.

1. Act	<p>Definition: part of a play defined by elements such as rising action, climax and resolution</p> <p>Example:</p>
2. Allegory	<p>Definition: a literary work with two or more levels of meaning: one literal level and one or more symbolic level</p> <p>Example:</p>
3. Alliteration	<p>Definition: the repetition of initial (first) consonant sounds of several words in a group</p> <p>Example:</p>
4. Allusions	<p>Definition: an historical, biblical, classical (Greek and Roman Mythological, or Literary) reference designed to call something to mind without mentioning it directly; indirect or passing reference.</p> <p>Example: (Historical):</p> <p>Example: (Biblical):</p> <p>Example: (Classical):</p> <p>Example: (Literary):</p>
5. Anagram	<p>Definition: The rearrangement of the letters in a word or phrase to make another word or phrase</p> <p>Example:</p>
6. Analogy	<p>Definition: a comparison made between two objects, situations or ideas that are somewhat alike but unlike in most respects</p> <p>Example:</p>

7. Antagonist	<p>Definition: a character or force in conflict with the main character in a literary work</p> <p>Example:</p>
8. Antonym	<p>Definition: a word opposite in meaning to another</p> <p>Example:</p>
9. Archetype	<p>Definition: a universal image, a descriptive detail, character type or a plot pattern that frequently occurs in literature</p> <p>Example: colors, symbols, character types, situation types, etc.</p>
10. Aside	<p>Definition: a brief speech in which a character turns from the person he/she is addressing to speak directly to the audience; a dramatic device for letting the audience know what he/she is really thinking or feeling as opposed to what he/she pretends to think or feel</p> <p>Example:</p>
11. Assonance	<p>Definition: the repetition of vowel sounds in stressed syllables containing dissimilar consonant sounds</p> <p>Example:</p>
12. Blank Verse	<p>Definition: unrhymed iambic pentameter</p> <p>Example:</p>
13. Character	<p>Definition: a person or animal that takes part in the action of a literary work; There are major characters, minor characters, Static characters, flat characters, round characters and dynamic characters</p> <p>Example:</p>
14. Cliche'	<p>Definition: a (trite) phrase that has become overused</p> <p>Example:</p>
15. Conceit	<p>Definition: Conceit is a figure of speech in which two vastly different objects are likened together with the help of similes or metaphors. ... Thus, conceit has a surprising or shocking effect on the readers because they are novel comparisons unlike the conventional comparisons made in similes and metaphors.</p> <p>Example: Shakespeare makes use of a conceit in Act 3, Scene 5 of his play "Romeo and Juliet". Capulet comes to Juliet's room after Romeo has left. He finds her weeping and says:</p> <p>"Thou counterfeit'st a bark, a sea, a wind; For still thy eyes, which I may call the sea, Do ebb and flow with tears; the bark thy body is,</p>

	Sailing in this salt flood; the winds, thy sighs; Who, raging with thy tears, and they with them, Without a sudden calm, will upset Thy tempest-tossed body.”
16. Conflict	Definition: a struggle between opposing forces: man vs. man, self, nature, God or fate, society, technology Example:
17. Connotation	Definition: an association that a word calls to mind Example:
18. Denotation	Definition: the dictionary definition of a word Example:
19. Denouement	Definition: anything that happens after the resolution of the plot; tying up loose ends Example:
20. Dialect	Definition: a variety of speech characterized by its own particular grammar or pronunciation; often associated with a particular geographic region Example:
21. Diction/Word Choice	Definition: precision in the choice of words Example:
22. Elegy	Definition: a solemn and formal lyric poem about death; a funeral poem Example:
23. Epigraph	Definition: a quotation that appears at the beginning of a literary work Example: “Old longings nomadic leap, Chafing at custom’s chain; Again from its brumal sleep, Wakens the ferine strain.” <i>The Call of the Wild</i>
24. Epic	Definition: a long, narrative poem about the adventures of gods or a hero Example: <i>The Odyssey</i> by Homer

25. Epiphany	<p>Definition: a moment of sudden revelation or insight</p> <p>Example:</p>
26. Euphemism	<p>Definition: a mild or indirect word or expression substituted for one considered to be too harsh or blunt</p> <p>Example:</p>
27. Exposition	<p>Definition: lays the groundwork for the plot and provides the reader with essential background information; characters are introduced, the setting is described, and the major conflict is identified</p> <p>Example:</p>
28. Figure of Speech/Figurative Language	<p>Definition: writing or speech not meant to be interpreted literally; it creates vivid pictures and makes writing emotionally intense...</p> <p>Examples: Similes, metaphors, personification, imagery, etc.</p>
29. Flashback	<p>Definition: a literary work that interrupts the sequence of events to relate an event from an earlier time</p> <p>Example:</p>
30. Foil	<p>Definition: a character who embodies a single quality and who does not develop in the course of a story</p> <p>Example: Benvolio is Romeo's foil in the play <i>Romeo and Juliet</i>.</p>
31. Foreshadowing	<p>Definition: clues that suggest events that have yet to occur</p> <p>Example:</p>
32. Genre	<p>Definition: a term used to designate the distinct type or categories into which literary works are grouped according to form or technique, or sometimes subject matter</p> <p>Example:</p>
33. Hyperbole	<p>Definition: a deliberate exaggeration or overstatement</p> <p>Example:</p>
34. Imagery	<p>Definition: the descriptive language used in literature to recreate sensory experiences relating to sight, taste, touch, hearing and smell</p> <p>Example:</p>

35. In Media Res	<p>Definition: Latin for “in the middle of things”; in the middle of the action Example: <i>The Odyssey</i> is told In Media Res.</p>
36. Irony: Situational, Verbal and Dramatic	<p>Definition: contrast between expectation and reality <u>Situational Irony:</u> occurs when a character or the reader expects one thing to happen but something else actually happens Example</p> <p><u>Verbal Irony:</u> occurs when a writer or character says one thing but means another Example</p> <p><u>Dramatic Irony:</u> occurs when the reader or viewer knows something that a character does not know Example:</p>
37. Metaphor	<p>Definition: a comparison between two unlike things without using, “like, as, resembles, than, compares or similar to” Example:</p>
38. Meter	<p>Definition: the repetition of a regular rhythmic unit in poetry Example: Shakespeare wrote his plays and sonnets in iambic pentameter. He pairs an unstressed and a stressed syllable to create meter that creates a beautiful sound.</p>
39. Mood	<p>Definition: the reader’s reaction/attitude to a work of literature Example:</p>
40. Motif	<p>Definition: a recurring literary element that is repeated within a literary work Example:</p>
41. Narrator	<p>Definition: the one who tells the story Example:</p>
42. Onomatopoeia	<p>Definition: use of words whose sounds echo their meanings Example:</p>

43. Oxymoron	<p>Definition: a combination of contradictory (not necessarily opposite) terms or ideas</p> <p>Example: Jumbo shrimp; lady mud wrestler, oil-free Oil of Olay, pretty ugly, etc.</p>
44. Paradox	<p>Definition: a statement that seems to be contradictory but actually reveals some element of truth</p> <p>Example:</p>
45. Paraphrase	<p>Definition: a restatement in different words</p> <p>Example:</p>
47. Personification	<p>Definition: when a non-human object is given human characteristics</p> <p>Example:</p>
48. Plot	<p>Definition: a sequence of events in a literary work</p> <p>Example:</p>
49. Point of view	<p>Definition: the perspective from which a story is told</p> <p>Example:</p>
50. Prologue	<p>Definition: a separate introductory section of a literary or musical work</p> <p>Example: The prologue to <i>Romeo and Juliet</i>: "Two households both alike in dignity, in fair Verona where we lay our scene..."</p>
51. Prose	<p>Definition: the ordinary form of written language and one of the three major types of literature; writing that is NOT poetry, a song, play, etc.</p> <p>Example:</p>
52. Protagonist	<p>Definition: the central character in a story, novel or play</p> <p>Example:</p>
53. Pun	<p>Definition: a play on words used to convey two meanings (double entendre) at the same time</p> <p>Example:</p>

54.Resolution	<p>Definition: when the conflict of a plot is ended</p> <p>Example:</p>
55.Rhyme	<p>Definition: words rhyme when the sounds of their accented vowels and all succeeding vowels are identical</p> <p>End Rhyme: Rhyme that occurs at the end of lines of poetry</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>Slant Rhyme: End rhymes that are not exact but approximate</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>Internal Rhyme</p> <p>Example:</p>
56.Setting	<p>Definition: Setting is more than the time and place of a work of literature.</p> <p>Setting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. establishes mood and atmosphere, 2. foreshadows events, 3. serves as a symbol, 4. may reflect the attributes and emotional condition of characters, <p>and</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. serves to introduce and enrich the theme of a work of literature <p>Examples:</p>
57.Simile	<p>Definition: a comparison between two dissimilar things using “like, as, resembles, than, compares or similar to”</p> <p>Example:</p>

58.Soliloquy	<p>Definition: a speech in a dramatic work in which a character speaks his or her thoughts aloud</p> <p>Example: Juliet’s balcony soliloquy in the play <i>Romeo and Juliet</i>.</p>
59.Sonnet	<p>Definition: a 14- lined poem focused on a single theme ... “If it is square, it’s a sonnet.”</p> <p>Example: All 154 of Shakespeare’s sonnets; 3 sonnets included in the play <i>Romeo and Juliet</i></p>
60.Stanza	<p>Definition: a group of lines that form a unit in a poem</p> <p>Example:</p>
61.Style	<p>Definition: Style in literature is the literary element that describes the ways that the author uses words – author's word choice, sentence structure, figurative language, and sentence arrangement all work together to establish mood, images, and meaning in the text.</p> <p>Example: The author uses colloquial diction; the author uses</p>
62. Subplot	<p>Definition: a second, less important plot within a story or a play</p> <p>Example:</p>
63.Symbol	<p>Definition: a person, place, object or activity that stands for something beyond itself</p> <p>Examples: colors, names of characters, settings, objects. The American flag symbolizes freedom; the color black symbolizes death; etc.</p>
64.Syntax	<p>Definition: the arrangement of words and phrases to create well-formed sentences</p> <p>Example:</p>
65.Theme	<p>Definition: a central message or idea in a work of literature</p>

	Example: The take away or central message to <i>The Hunger Games</i> “Strength and power coexist and can overcome evil.”
66.Thesis	Definition: the primary position taken by a writer or speaker Example:
67.Tone	Definition: the writer’s attitude toward a subject Example: