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| \_\_ | Ambiguity | A. | This is a combination of two or more words that functions as a single unit of meaning. |
| \_\_ | Character | B. | This is a comparison of two unlike things using the terms "like" or "as". |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| \_\_ | Characterization | C. | These are connecting words used to link your sentences and paragraphs together smoothly. |
| \_\_ | Citation | D. | This is the message, usually about life or society, that an author wishes to convey through a literary work. |

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| \_\_ | Cite | E. | This is the series of events that happen in a literary work. |
| \_\_ | Compare And Contrast | F. | This is another way of saying "diction." This can help reveal a) the tone of the work, b) connotations of meaning, and/or c) his style of writing. |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| \_\_ | Compound Word | G. | The setting and circumstances in which a literary work is written or an event occurs. |
| \_\_ | Context | H. | This is the time and place in which a literary work happens. |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| \_\_ | Context Clues | I. | These are in the text surrounding a word and give hints for the meaning of the word. |
| \_\_ | Denouement | J. | This is a type of figurative language in which human qualities are given to nonhuman things. |

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| \_\_ | Diction | K. | This is to quote as an authority or as an example: to mention as support, illustration, or proof. |
| \_\_ | Figurative Language | L. | This is extreme exaggeration used in a literary work. |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| \_\_ | Figure Of Speech | M. | This type of text attempts to convince a reader to adopt a particular opinion or course of action.  |
| \_\_ | Format | N. | This is the way an author expresses ideas through the use of kinds of words, literary devices, and sentence structure. |

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| \_\_ | Historical Context | O. | This is part of the plot and is made up of any events that occur after the resolution in a literary work. |
| \_\_ | Hyperbole | P. | These are techniques used to convince. They include repetition, sentence variety, understatement, and overstatement. |

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| \_\_ | In-text Citation | Q. | This is something which seemingly cannot be, yet it is; a contradiction.  |
| \_\_ | Irony | R. | This is the framework of meaning which surrounds a specific word, sentence, idea, or passage.  |

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| \_\_ | Literary Elements | S. | This is a statement that leads to a contradictory situation in which something seems both true and false. |
| \_\_ | Metaphor | T. | This is an author's intention, reason, or drive for writing the piece.  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| \_\_ | Oxymoron | U. | This refers to a writer's arrangement or overall design of a literary work. It is the way words, sentences, and paragraphs are organized to create a complete work. |
| \_\_ | Paradox | V. | This is writing that uses humor to ridicule or criticize individuals, ideas, or institutions in hopes of improving them. |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| \_\_ | Parts Of Speech | W. | This is the writer's choice of words, including the vocabulary used, the appropriateness of the words, and the vividness of the language. |
| \_\_ | Personification | X. | This is the use of cutting and often ironic remarks. |

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| \_\_ | Persuasive Techniques | Y. | This is an individual's mental or moral quality. |
| \_\_ | Persuasive Text | Z. | This is the contrast between appearance and reality or what is expected and what actually happens. |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| \_\_ | Plot | AA | a word or phrase that is not meant to be taken literally but figuratively; synonym for figurative language |
| \_\_ | Purpose | BB | This is a direct comparison of two things, in which they are said to be (in some sense) the same thing. |

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| \_\_ | Resolution | CC | This is the notation of a source used for a paper. |
| \_\_ | Sarcasm | DD | This goes beyond the literal meanings of words to create special effects or feelings. |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| \_\_ | Satire | EE | This phrase refers to the documentation of information within the body of a paper: when you provide information about the source within your paper. |
| \_\_ | Setting | FF | This is the general plan of organization of a written work. |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| \_\_ | Short Story | GG | These are the different classes into which words are commonly grouped according to their form, function or meaning. |
| \_\_ | Simile | HH | This is the state of having more than one possible meaning which often leads to misunderstanding because the meaning is not clear. |

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| \_\_ | Structure | II | These are the components used together to create a fictional piece of writing. |
| \_\_ | Style | JJ | This is the combination of ways that an author shows readers what a person in a literary selection is like. |

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| \_\_ | Theme | KK | This is the part of the plot where the conflict is ended. |
| \_\_ | Tone | LL | This is a method of relating two or more objects in a piece of work. |

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| \_\_ | Transitional Device | MM | This is the attitude that an author takes toward the audience, the subject, or a character. |
| \_\_ | Word Choice | NN | This is a brief work of fiction. It resembles a novel but has a simpler plot and setting and fewer characters. |

**Match the term on the left with its definition on the right:**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| AI | Ambiguity | A. | This is a combination of two or more words that functions as a single unit of meaning. |
| Y | Character | B. | This is a comparison of two unlike things using the terms "like" or "as". |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| AK | Characterization | C. | These are connecting words used to link your sentences and paragraphs together smoothly. |
| AD | Citation | D. | This is the message, usually about life or society, that an author wishes to convey through a literary work. |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| K | Cite | E. | This is the series of events that happen in a literary work. |
|  | Compare And Contrast | F. | This is another way of saying "diction." This can help reveal a) the tone of the work, b) connotations of meaning, and/or c) his style of writing. |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A | Compound Word | G. | The setting and circumstances in which a literary work is written or an event occurs. |
| R | Context | H. | This is the time and place in which a literary work happens. |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| I | Context Clues | I. | These are in the text surrounding a word and give hints for the meaning of the word. |
| O | Denouement | J. | This is a type of figurative language in which human qualities are given to nonhuman things. |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| W | Diction | K. | This is to quote as an authority or as an example: to mention as support, illustration, or proof. |
| AE | Figurative Language | L. | This is extreme exaggeration used in a literary work. |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| AB | Figure Of Speech | M. | This type of text attempts to convince a reader to adopt a particular opinion or course of action.  |
| AG | Format | N. | This is the way an author expresses ideas through the use of kinds of words, literary devices, and sentence structure. |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| G | Historical Context | O. | This is part of the plot and is made up of any events that occur after the resolution in a literary work. |
| L | Hyperbole | P. | These are techniques used to convince. They include repetition, sentence variety, understatement, and overstatement. |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| AF | In-text Citation | Q. | This is something which seemingly cannot be, yet it is; a contradiction.  |
| Z | Irony | R. | This is the framework of meaning which surrounds a specific word, sentence, idea, or passage.  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Literary Elements | S. | This is a statement that leads to a contradictory situation in which something seems both true and false. |
| AC | Metaphor | T. | This is an author's intention, reason, or drive for writing the piece.  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Q | Oxymoron | U. | This refers to a writer's arrangement or overall design of a literary work. It is the way words, sentences, and paragraphs are organized to create a complete work. |
| S | Paradox | V. | This is writing that uses humor to ridicule or criticize individuals, ideas, or institutions in hopes of improving them. |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| AH | Parts Of Speech | W. | This is the writer's choice of words, including the vocabulary used, the appropriateness of the words, and the vividness of the language. |
| J | Personification | X. | This is the use of cutting and often ironic remarks. |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| P | Persuasive Techniques | Y. | This is an individual's mental or moral quality. |
| M | Persuasive Text | Z. | This is the contrast between appearance and reality or what is expected and what actually happens. |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| E | Plot | AB. | a word or phrase that is not meant to be taken literally but figuratively; synonym for figurative language |
| T | Purpose | AC. | This is a direct comparison of two things, in which they are said to be (in some sense) the same thing. |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| AL | Resolution | AD.  | This is the notation of a source used for a paper. |
| X | Sarcasm | AE.  | This goes beyond the literal meanings of words to create special effects or feelings. |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| V | Satire | AF.  | This phrase refers to the documentation of information within the body of a paper: when you provide information about the source within your paper. |
| H | Setting | AG. | This is the general plan of organization of a written work. |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Short Story | AH. | These are the different classes into which words are commonly grouped according to their form, function or meaning. |
| B | Simile | AI. | This is the state of having more than one possible meaning which often leads to misunderstanding because the meaning is not clear. |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| U | Structure | AJ. | These are the components used together to create a fictional piece of writing. |
| N | Style | AK. | This is the combination of ways that an author shows readers what a person in a literary selection is like. |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| D | Theme | AL. | This is the part of the plot where the conflict is ended. |
|  | Tone | AM. | This is a method of relating two or more objects in a piece of work. |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| C | Transitional Device | . | This is the attitude that an author takes toward the audience, the subject, or a character. |
| F | Word Choice | . | This is a brief work of fiction. It resembles a novel but has a simpler plot and setting and fewer characters. |