

Literary Terms VII

alliteration	verbal irony	assonance	protagonist	cliché	situational irony	tone
idiom	rising action	analogy	denouement	foil	metaphor	oxymoron
onomatopoeia	foreshadowing	hyperbole	consonance	dramatic irony	theme	paradox
personification	antagonist	rhyming	syntax	simile	diction	symbolism

Complete the sentences using words from above. Use each word exactly once.

1. A _____ is a word or phrase that has become very familiar and is perhaps **over-used**.
2. The _____ is the force against which the protagonist must struggle in order to achieve his or her goal.
3. A _____ is a character that works to bring into light the most pertinent attributes of the protagonist.
4. _____ is when a word's name and spelling mirror its sound, for example, *buzz* or *meow*.
5. _____ is a **surprising twist** of events like when a cop lands behind bars or a dropout opens a school.
6. The _____ is right after the set-up. It is when the first **action** happens.
7. An _____ is a ridiculous **exaggeration**, e.g., *You never listen!*
8. _____ is when human qualities are attributed to things.
9. _____ is when the same **consonant sound** (specifically consonant) is repeated for style or effect.
10. _____ is when a **material thing represents an abstract idea**, for example when a red cap represents independence of spirit or a cage represents slavery.
11. _____ is the organization of sentences and the **placement of words within a sentence**.
12. An _____ compares the **relationships** of objects or ideas, for example the relationship between *fingers and hand* compared to the relationship between *branches and tree*. Finger : hand :: branch : tree.
13. _____ is when **beginning sounds** are repeated as in *Peter Piper Picked a Peck of Pickled Peppers, Amelia Ate an Apple at Abe's Aunt Anna's Aviary*.
14. _____ is when the **endings of words** sound alike as in *hop and pop* or *dime and time*.
15. A _____ is an apparent contradiction – when something is itself and its opposite at once. Examples: Boundaries provide freedom; plants and animals kill and eat plants and animals in order to survive; we hate most those we love.
16. An _____ is an **expression** that is peculiar to a particular culture and is literally untrue: *It's raining cats and dogs*.
17. _____ is when a **vowel sound** is repeated for style or effect.
18. A _____ suggests that one thing **is** another thing, thereby offering new insight.
19. _____ is the author's **word choice**.
20. A _____ compares two dissimilar things, often using *like* or *as*.
21. _____ is when the reader or audience knows something the character(s) do not.
22. _____ is the **author's attitude** toward the subject matter, the characters and/or the reader.
23. _____ is when the writer gives you a **clue** as to what will happen later in the story.
24. An _____ is a term or phrase that is **seemingly contradictory**, such as *cold hotplate*.
25. The _____ is the **ending of the story**, where everything either ties together or breaks apart.
26. _____ is another way of saying "**sarcasm**".
27. _____ has a few meanings, including: 1) the central message of a piece 2) the topic of a piece; and 3) a recurring motif.
28. The _____ is the main character of a story. He/she is also often referred to as the hero/heroine.

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ambiguity	allusion	archetype	bildungsroman	connotation	denotation	catharsis
deus ex machina	doppelganger	epistolary	explication	foot	hamartia	hubris
imagery	juxtaposition	motif	nemesis	satire	parody	portmanteau
prose	rhetoric	semantics	slant rhyme	spoonerism	tragedy	utopia
verisimilitude	zeugma	allegory	euphemism			

Complete the sentences using words from above. Use each word exactly once.

29. An _____ is a figurative treatment of one subject under the guise of another.
30. A _____ is a ghostly double.
31. _____ is the state of being verisimilar. It is more or less a synonym for realism.
32. _____ is excessive arrogance akin to putting oneself in the position of a god.
33. A _____ is an emotional purging that usually takes place during the climax of a literary or artistic work.
34. _____ is the side-by side placement of elements, usually for the sake of finding contrast.
35. _____ is the use of one verb in two different ways, for example “Execute your laws and your citizens.”
36. _____ is when something is unclear or indefinite and be interpreted in more than one way.
37. A _____ is a god-like force that comes in, usually near the end, to rescue the protagonist.
38. An _____ is a universal pattern or mold of either character or person – a prototype of persona.
39. _____ is a tragic flaw that leads to the hero’s downfall. Hubris is a form of this.
40. A _____ is a unit of measurement in poetry. An iamb is a two-syllable foot wherein the second syllable is stressed. A trochee is a two syllable foot wherein the first syllable is stressed.
41. _____ is an inadvertent slip of the tongue or a purposeful play on words, such as “well-boiled icicle” in place of “well-oiled bicycle”.
42. _____ is a form of satire that involves mimicry. “The Steven Colbert Report” is an example.
43. An _____ is a narrative written in the form of correspondence, such as letters, post cards, e-mails and the like.
44. A _____ is a narrative where the hero takes a fall, either because of external circumstance or hamartia.
45. _____ the name given to a perfect society, taken from the title of a 1516 book by Sir Thomas More.
46. _____ is the study of *meaning*, i.e. the meaning of a word or phrase as opposed to its form or function.
47. A _____ is an opponent or rival whom one cannot overcome.
48. _____ is the analysis and explanation of a text, usually poetry.
49. A _____ is a recurring image, symbol or theme in a literary or artistic work.
50. _____ is a word’s secondary meaning, often associated with emotion or the senses.
51. _____ is a word’s literal or objective meaning, separate from its ancillary meanings.
52. _____ is the formation of images in the reader’s mind based on figurative and sensory description in a text.
53. _____ is the humorous mocking of something, often political, in order to both expose a folly and effect change.
54. _____ is a new word formed by combing two words along with their meanings. Smog is a blend of smoke and fog.
55. _____ is the art and study of communication, especially persuasion.
56. _____ is the ordinary form of spoken or written language, usually without meter and distinct from poetry or verse.
57. A _____ is a “nice” word in place of a more offensive word.
58. A _____ is a coming-of-age story that deals with the edification of a young protagonist.
59. _____ is a “half-rhyme” or “oblique rhyme.” It is a partial rhyme. For example: mine /time or years/yours.
60. An _____ is a reference to something else, either direct or indirect.