

Protagonist: The main character of the story that drives the action of the plot toward a goal

Antagonist: A character that opposes or blocks things for the main character

Setting: The time, place and environment of a story

1st person point of view: The narrator is a character that is telling the story; uses pronoun “I”

3rd person limited point of view: The narrator is outside the story; only sees from one character’s perspective

3rd person omniscient point of view: The narrator is outside the story; sees from all characters’ perspectives

Verbal Irony: A character says one thing but means the opposite

Dramatic Irony: When the audience knows something the characters do not know

Situational Irony: When the readers expect one thing but the opposite happens

Direct Characterization: When the author directly tells the reader something about a character

Indirect Characterization: When readers can infer things about a character based on their actions, speech, interactions, and appearance

Internal Conflict: A struggle that happens within a character (ex. Character vs. Self)

External Conflict: A struggle that happens between a character and an outside force (Ex. Person vs. Person)

Symbol: Something, often an object, which holds deeper meaning in a story

Imagery: When an author describes a scene using language appealing to the five senses

Mood: The feeling a piece of literature evokes within the reader

Tone: The writer’s attitude toward his/her topic and/or characters

Theme: The message, or universal truth, the author is communicating about life, humanity, or the world, in general

Flashback: When the author takes the reader back in time in the story

Suspense: When the events of a story create a feeling of anxiety or uncertainty in the reader

Foreshadowing: When an author hints at something that will happen later using clues

Metaphor: A direct comparison between two unlike things (not using like, as, or than)

Simile: A comparison between two unlike things using like, as or than

Round Character: A realistic character that undergoes a change throughout the story

Flat Character: A minor character that stays the same throughout the same story

Narrator: The person/character who tells the story

Plot: The events of a story from the exposition to the resolution

- **Exposition**: 1st stage of a story where the setting, characters, and conflict are introduced
- **Inciting Incident**: 2nd stage: The precise moment in the story where the conflict begins (when exposition ends and RA begins)
- **Rising Action/Complications**: 3rd stage; The conflict becomes more complicated.
- **Climax**: 4th stage: The turning point of the story where the conflict changes
- **Falling Action**: 5th stage: Where the story winds down and moves toward the ending
- **Resolution**: 6th stage: When the conflict is resolved (most of the time).