

**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"

**3<sup>rd</sup> person limited point of view**: The narrator is outside the story; only sees from one character's perspective

**3<sup>rd</sup> 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**: 1<sup>st</sup> stage of a story where the setting, characters, and conflict are introduced
- **Inciting Incident**: 2<sup>nd</sup> stage: The precise moment in the story where the conflict begins (when exposition ends and RA begins)
- **Rising Action/Complications**: 3<sup>rd</sup> stage; The conflict becomes more complicated.
- **Climax**: 4<sup>th</sup> 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**: 6<sup>th</sup> stage: When the conflict is resolved (most of the time).