

Name _____

Date _____

Hour _____

The Elements of Fiction

1. The _____ is the time and the place that the story occurs. Setting can be used to show:
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
2. The culture and the ways of life of the characters and the _____ and _____ that guide their lives.
3. _____, in some works of fiction action is so closely related to setting that the _____ is directed by it.
4. Setting can be used to create the _____ and the _____ of the story.
5. _____ is the literary element that describes the structure of the story. It shows the arrangement of the events within the story
6. The five elements of plot structure are:
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
 - e.
7. The _____ is the start of the story, and gives the situation before the action starts.
8. The _____ _____ is the series of conflicts in the story that lead to the height of the story.
9. The _____ is the turning point of the story, the most intense moment- either mentally or in the action.

10. The _____ is all of the action, which follows the height of the story.
11. The _____ is where all of the loose ends of the story are tied together.
12. _____ is the dramatic struggle between _____ forces in a story. Without it, there is no _____.
13. _____ conflict has three types. They are:
- a.
 - b.
 - c.
14. _____ conflict is the battle of _____ vs. _____.
15. A _____ is a participant (people, animals, things, etc. presented as people) that appears in a literary work.
16. _____ character is the central _____ of the story.
17. A _____ character is convincing and true to life.
18. A _____ characters convincing but also undergoes some type of change or development in the story, often because of something that happens to them.
19. An _____ opposes the _____.
20. _____ characters are stereotyped, shallow and often symbolic.
21. _____ characters do not change in the course of the story.
22. _____ characterization is when the author develops the personality of a character by _____ statements.
23. _____ characterization reveals the personality through:
- a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
 - e.

24. The _____ of _____ is the perspective from which the story is told. It answers the following questions:
25. The _____ of _____ is when the author is telling the story directly.
26. The _____ of _____ is third person, told from the viewpoint of a character in the story.
27. The _____ of _____ is when a story is told from the viewpoint of one of the characters, using the pronoun "I."
28. _____ is the central idea or central message of the story. It usually contains some insight into the human condition telling about _____ and _____.
29. The _____ can be stated directly or can be implied by the _____ and _____ in the story.
30. _____ is when something represents an idea, quality, or concept larger than itself.
For example:
- A journey can represent _____.
 - Water can represent _____ and _____.
 - A lion can represent _____.
 - The color red can represent _____.
 - The American Flag represents _____.
 - Black can represent _____.
31. _____ is a figure of speech in which a comparison is implied by analogy but is not stated; the comparison of two unlike things without the use of "like" or "as"
32. _____ is a comparison of two unlike things using "like" or "as"
33. _____ is a metaphorical figure of speech in which animals, ideas, things, etc. are represented as having human qualities

34. _____ is an an implicit reference to an historical, literary, or biblical character, event, or element.
35. _____ is a contradiction or incongruity between appearance or expectation and reality; _____ can also be a figure of speech in which the literal meaning of the words is the opposite of their intended meaning or an incongruity or discrepancy between an anticipated and realized outcome.
36. _____ the sustained interest in a narrative created by delaying the resolution of the conflict.
37. An example of _____ is when the author of *The Most Dangerous Game* wrote mysterious references to Ship-Trap Island that has the crew very nervous.
38. _____ is any clue or hint of future events in a narrative
39. _____ is the representation of abstract ideas or principles by characters, figures, or events in narrative, dramatic, or pictorial form.
40. _____ is the prevailing emotional and mental climate of a piece of fiction
41. _____ the reproduction of a conversation between two of the characters.
42. _____ starts in the present and then goes back to the past.
43. _____ is a stereotyped expression; a sentence or phrase, usually expressing a popular or common thought or idea, that has lost originality, ingenuity, and impact by long overuse,
44. Some examples of _____ *are sadder but wiser, or strong as an ox.*
45. _____ the reproduction of a conversation between two of the characters.
46. _____ the substitution of a mild, indirect, or vague expression for one thought to be offensive, harsh, or blunt. The expression so substituted.
47. Some example of _____ are: “To pass away” is a euphemism for “to die.”
48. _____ starts in the present and then goes back to the past.

49. _____ is an intentional exaggeration used as a figure of speech for comedy or emphasis.
50. _____ is an expression whose meaning is not predictable from the usual meanings of its constituent elements
51. Some example of an _____ are *kick the bucket or hang one's head*
52. _____ is the feeling that a work of literature evokes
53. _____ is a phrase comprised of seemingly contradictory terms.
54. Some examples of _____ are : "*bittersweet,*" "*jumbo shrimp,*" and "*act naturally.*
55. _____ is a form of literature which points out human vice or folly by way of ridicule, sarcasm, irony and other devices. It is usually intended to bring about a change in the behavior ridiculed.
56. An example of _____ would be *George Orwell's fable, "Animal Farm," which is an allegorical satire of the Russian Revolution.*
57. A _____ is the humorous use of a word or phrase so as to emphasize or suggest its different meanings or applications, or the use of words that are alike or nearly alike in sound but different in meaning; a play on words.
58. Some examples of _____ are: *He ate so much over the holidays that he decided to quit cold turkey or To write with a broken pencil is pointless.*
- 59.
- 60.
61. _____ gives early clues about what will happen later in a piece of fiction
62. _____ is the difference between what is expected and reality.
63. _____ is a piece of the story showing the action of one event
64. _____ the way time moves through a novel.
65. _____ is the habitual manner of expression of an author. An author's style is the product of choices, made consciously or unconsciously, about elements such as vocabulary, organization, diction, imagery, pace, and even certain recurring themes or subjects.
66. _____ is a plot that is part of or subordinate to another plot
67. _____ is the reader's temporary acceptance of story elements as believable, usually necessary for enjoyment.

68. The _____ is the “voice” that the author uses

69. A _____ is a set of forms of which all contain a particular element, especially the set of all inflected forms based on a single theme. Some examples of this are:

70. Four examples of paradigms in literature are:

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

Word Bank

Oxymoron	Allegory	Tone	Allusion
Atmosphere	Cliché	Dialogue	Paradigms
Flashback	Pun	Foreshadowing	Euphemism
Hyperbole	Satire	Idiom	Irony
Scene	Metaphor	Mood	Simile
Structure	Style:	Suspension of disbelief	
subplot			

1. _____: a reference to a person, place or literary, historical, artistic, mythological source or event.
2. _____: the prevailing emotional and mental climate of a piece of fiction.
3. _____: An expression that has lost its power or originality from misuse.
4. _____: starts with the present and then goes back to the past
5. _____: the reproduction of a conversation between two of the characters.
6. _____: a polite word or phrase used in place of one that may be too direct, unpleasant or embarrassing.
7. _____: an expression comparing one thing to another using the words “like” or “as”.
8. _____: the representation of abstract ideas or principles by characters, figures, or events in narrative, dramatic, or pictorial form
9. _____: early clues about what will happen later in a piece of fiction.
10. _____: an obvious exaggeration that should not be taken literally.

11. _____: an expression with a meaning different from the literal meaning of the individual words.
12. _____: a difference between what is expected and reality.
13. _____: an expression that compares two different things without using the words “like” or “as”
14. _____: the overall feeling- light and happy or dark and dreary, for example, created by the author’s words.
15. _____: a combination of two opposite terms
16. _____: a humorous play on words, often involving a double meaning
17. _____: form of irony that ridicules the faults of humanity
18. _____: a piece of the story showing the action of one event
19. _____: a set of forms all of which contain a particular element, esp. the set of all inflected forms based on a single stem or theme
20. _____: the way time moves through a novel.
21. _____: the habitual manner of expression of an author. An author’s style is the product of choices, made consciously or unconsciously, about elements such as vocabulary, organization, diction, imagery, pace, and even certain recurring themes or subjects.
22. _____: a plot that is part of or subordinate to another plot
23. _____: the reader's temporary acceptance of story elements as believable, usually necessary for enjoyment
24. _____: the tone of “voice” that the author uses