**Literary Terms**

**Test Terminology (Terms often found in the questions.)**

Analogy: a connection between things that are otherwise dissimilar.

Analyze: To make an examination of, to look closely at.

Annotation (as a skill to make thinking visible.  we are using this as a scaffolding strategy to help students read closely before they write.

Argue: To claim and support with reasons, appealing to an audience especially through the means of logos and ethos.

Author’s purpose: the reason an author has for writing.

Best: Exceeding all others in quality and excellence.

Cause: Why something happens.

Compare: Telling how two or more things are alike.

Contrast: To note the differences between two or more people, things, etc.

Effect: What happens.

Elaborate: To work out or complete with great details.

Entertain: to consider, ponder, or think deeply about.

Explain: to make understandable.

Exposition: A statement of intent or meaning.

Fact: something that can be proven true or false.

Graphic Source: Something that shows information visually.

Imagine: to form a mental picture or idea of.

Infer: To conclude by reasoning; to lead to as a result or a conclusion.

Inform: to provide information

Illustrate: To explain or clarify, especially by the use of examples.

Justify: to be just, right, or valid; to show the truth of.

Most: the greatest amount; the majority of

Opinion: Tells a person’s ideas or feelings.

Persuade: To cause to convince or believe by means of reasoning or argument; often uses logos, ethos, and pathos.

Predict: To forecast what will happen before it does.

Speaker: The person who speaks, usually in front of an audience.

Subheadings: Let you know what to expect in the paragraphs following them.

Summary: A statement covering the main points.

Theme: An underlying meaning or message of a story. It must be stated as a statement, not as a topic.

**Test Terminology (associated with diction):**

Antonym: Words with opposite meanings.

Connotation: The meanings suggested by a word.

Denotation: The dictionary definition(s) of a word.

diction: word choice

Homophones: Words that are pronounced the same but spelled differently.

Synonym: Words with similar meanings.

**Fiction**: something that is created or imaginary.

narrator:  The person who tells the story.

Point of view: types are first person, third person limited, third person omniscient, third person objective

Characterization:  protagonist v. antagonist, round v. flat, characters, static v. dynamic characters, indirect and direct characterization

Fable: A brief, fictitious story embodying a moral and using persons, animals, or inanimate objects as characters.

Moral: of or pertaining to conduct or character from the point of view of what is right or wrong.

Motive: Something needed or desired, which causes a person to act.

Myth: A legend or fable covering the beliefs of a people as to their gods or other divine persons, their own origin and early history and their heroes connected with it, or the origin of the world, any story with something or someone having no existence.

Plot: The main storyline in a piece of fiction.

Setting: The act of placing or putting something somewhere; the scenery for a show or other productions. The time *and* place of a story.

**Non-fiction**:

Autobiography: the life story of a person, written by that person.

**Poetry**:

Foot

Line

Stanza

**Figurative Language**:

Metaphor: A comparison between two unlike things. The comparison resonates in more than one way because the author is saying that the two things being compared have more in common than just one quality.

Simile: A comparison between two unlike things using “like”, “as,” “than,” “seems,” or other comparing word.

Personification: giving human qualities to something that is not human.

Hyperbole: extreme exaggeration used for humor or emphasis

Imagery: when writers appeal to the senses, the five the students know well in addition to organic (feeling sensations in your organs, like your heart beating, and kinesthetic, feelings in your muscles, like when your legs feel like jello after riding a bike.)

Voice: the writer’s personality in writing, shaped by choices the writer makes including how the reader uses imagery, diction, and detail.

Detail: how the authors select facts, incidents, and phrases to shape how a reader sees and understands a subject

Irony: A literary device for conveying meaning by saying the direct opposite of what is really meant (verbal irony); making the opposite happen than what is expected (situational irony); or when the audience knows something that a character does not know (dramatic irony).

Claim:  supporting claims with evidence

Rhetoric

Speaker

Persona

Logos

Ethos

Pathos

Audience

Text

Claim

Data

Warrant

Counterclaims

Proposition

Debate