

Name: _____ Date: _____

Figurative Language & Literary Elements

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| 1. Division of lines in a poem | A. pun |
| 2. Repetition of internal vowel sounds | B. character |
| 3. Extreme exaggeration used for humor | C. alliteration |
| 4. A play on words used to create humor | D. internal conflict |
| 5. Making reference to an important historical person, place, or thing | E. allusion |
| 6. Used to represent or stand for something beyond itself | F. exposition |
| 7. The opposite of what you think will happen does happen | G. foreshadowing |
| 8. Repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words | H. resolution |
| 9. Highest point of interest in a story | I. suspense |
| 10. Giving human characteristics to a nonhuman thing | J. stanza |
| 11. Speaker or character who tells the story | K. irony |
| 12. Lesson or main idea of a story or poem | L. assonance |
| 13. Author's attitude toward his/her audience and subject | M. hyperbole |
| 14. Clues that suggest events that will happen later | N. inciting incident |
| 15. Words that make their sounds | O. 3rd person |
| 16. Person or animal in a work of literature | P. symbol |
| 17. Beginning of a story that gives background information | Q. tone |
| 18. Perspective from which the story is told | R. External Conflict |
| 19. The event that puts the story in motion | S. rising action |
| 20. Told from the "I" perspective | T. theme |
| 21. Told from the "he", "she", or "they" perspective | U. onomatopoeia |
| 22. Man vs Self | V. point of view |
| 23. Man vs Man, Nature, or Environment | W. 1st person |
| 24. What keeps your interest and builds on your anxiety | X. narrator |
| 25. Longest part of story; leads to climax | Y. climax |

26. Ending of a story

Z. personification