

Name: _____ Date: _____

Literary Match -Up

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| 1. -A folktale that is considered to sacred and that attempts to explain how things came to be | A. Plot |
| 2. A style of fiction that takes place in an idealized, perfect world | B. Protagonist |
| 3. A genre of fictional writing used to explore social and political structures in 'a dark, nightmare world. | C. Synonym |
| 4. The narrator knows all of the thoughts and feelings of all of the characters. | D. Symbolism |
| 5. An informal piece of dialogue or turn of phrase, sometimes referred to as slang, used in everyday conversation. | E. CONflict |
| 6. A statement that is obviously and intentionally exaggerated. | F. Imagery |
| 7. A compilation of sensory details that enable the reader to visualize the event. | G. Third Person Omniscient |
| 8. A comparison of two ideas, events, objects, or people that does not use "like" or "as." | H. Antagonist |
| 9. A comparison of two ideas, events, objects, or people that does not use "like" or "as." | I. Metaphor |
| 10. Lending descriptions generally applied to human beings to nonhumans | J. Tone |
| 11. A comparison between objects, events, or people that uses "like" or "as." | K. Personification |
| 12. Something used to represent a larger concept or idea. | L. Stock |
| 13. The speaker or narrator's attitude toward the subject of the piece, distinct from mood in that it is not used to evoke a particular feeling in the reader. | M. Oxymoron |
| 14. The general feeling the speaker evokes in the reader through the atmosphere, descriptions, and other features. | N. Dynamic |
| 15. Idea, belief, moral, lesson or insight. It's the central argument that the author is trying to make the reader understand. | O. Hyperbole |
| 16. Every story must have the characters encounter an obstacle around which the plot is based. | P. Myth |

17. The events that happen in a story.	Q. Thesis
18. These characters change throughout the story. They may learn a lesson, become bad, or change in complex ways.	R. Utopian fiction
19. This character has one or two main traits, usually only all positive or negative. They are the opposite of a round character. The flaw or strength has its use in the story.	S. Prose
20. These are the stereotypical characters, such as the boy genius, ambitious career person, faithful sidekick, mad scientist, etc.	T. Flat
21. This is the main character, around which the whole story revolves. The decisions made by this character will be affected by a conflict from within, or externally through another character, nature, technology, society, or the fates/God.	U. Mood
22. The character or force that causes the conflict for the main character.	V. Colloquialism
23. Any type of writing that is not poetry.	W. Theme
24. The sentence that introduces the main argument or point of view of a composition.	X. Simile
25. One of two or more words or expressions of the same language that have the same or nearly the same meaning in some or all senses	Y. Dystopian literature