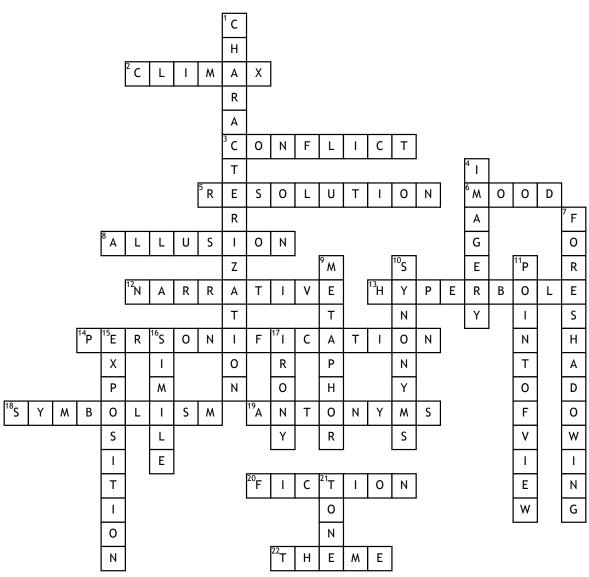
PSSA Literary Terms



<u>Across</u>

2. The point of greatest emotional intensity, interest, or suspence in a narrative; turning point

 The central struggle between opposing forces in a story or drama
The part of a plot that concludes the falling action by revealing or suggesting the outcome of the conflict
The emotional quality or atmosphere of a story or poem

8. A reference in a work of literature to a well known character, place, or situartion in history, politics, or science or from another wrok of literature, music, or art.

12. Mode of writing that tells a story13. The figurative language term for an exaggeration

14. A figure of speech in which an animal, object, or idea is given human form or characteristics

18. The use of images to represent internal realities

19. Pairs of words that have opposite, or nearly opposite, meanings20. A prose narrative in which

situations and characters are invented by the writer

22. The main idea of the story. Usually expressed asa a general statement <u>Down</u>

 The methods a writer uses to develop the personality of the character
Language that emphasizes sensory impressions to help the reader of a literary work see, hear, feel, smell, and taste the scenes desrcibed in the work 7. The use of clues by an author to prepare readers for events that will happen in a story

9. A figure of speech that compares or equates seeminglingy unlike things. Implies the comparison rather than stating it with "like" or "as"

10. The term for words that mean the same thing

 The relationship of the narrator, or storyteller, to the story (1st or 3rd)
The part of the plot in which the characters, setting, and situation are introduced

16. A figure of speech using like or as to compare seemingly unlike things17. The term for when the opposite of what is expected or said occurs21. The attitude of the narrator toward the subject, ideas, theme, or characters