PSSA REVIEW!!

Elements of Fiction

CONFLICT
The __________ in the story

CHARACTERS
___________, animals, or other creatures that play a role in the __________.

SETTING
___________ and __________ the story takes place.

PLOT
The way the story __________

Author’s Purpose

To ____________ – author includes facts, statistics, and details

Examples: newspaper articles, encyclopedias, instruction manuals

To ____________ – author tries to convince the reader of his or her point of view

Examples: opinion essays, advertisements, editorials

To ____________ – author uses humor, suspense, or exciting language

Examples: poems, plays, short stories, novels

To ____________ – author provides personal comments about the meaning of an experience

Examples: autobiographies, diaries
Types of Conflict

___________________ Conflict – a struggle between two characters or between a character and an outside force.

Character vs. __________________
Character vs. __________________
Character vs. __________________

___________________ Conflict – a struggle within the mind of a character

Characters

Protagonist – the ________ character

Antagonist – the character or force that is in ____________ with the protagonist

Plot Pyramid

EXPOSITION
The _________ of the story. Characters and ____________ are introduced.

RISING ACTION
Introduces the story’s main ____________.

CLIMAX
The most ____________ moment in the plot, when the __________ is most intense.

FALLING ACTION
Everything that happens __________ the climax.

RESOLUTION
The ________ of the story, when the conflict is ______________.
Literary Terms

_____________ – a scene in a narrative that takes the reader back in time to an event that happened before the story began

_____________ – the use of clues to hint at an event that will occur later in the narrative

**Irony** – a contrast or contradiction between appearance and ______________, between what was expected and what actually ______________, or between meaning and ______________.

________ Irony – a writer or character says something that is the opposite of what that person really means

________ Irony – something happens that contradicts what the reader, a character, or the audience expects to happen

________ Irony – the reader or audience knows something that a character does not

Types of NONFICTION

**NARRATIVE** – writing that tells a _______ story (biography, autobiography)
Purpose: to entertain

**EXPOSITORY** – writing that gives ______________ about a topic (news articles, encyclopedias)
Purpose: to inform

**PERSUASIVE** – writing that tries to _______ the reader to agree with a certain point of view (speeches)
Purpose: to persuade

**REFLECTIVE** – writing in which the author _______ about certain ideas or experiences (journals, diaries)
Purpose: to reflect
**Fact OR Opinion?**

**FACT**
Something that you can ____________, It actually exists.

*Example: The sky is blue.*

**OPINION**
Something you cannot prove. It is based on beliefs or ____________.

*Example: TITANIC is the best movie ever!*

**Tone** – the author’s _______________ toward his or her subject.
(Can usually be summarized by a single word.)

*Example: My heart ached for the starving children. (sympathetic tone)*

**Types of Nonfiction:**

- **Biography** – a writer tells the life story of ________________ person
- **Autobiography** – a writer tells his or her __________ life story

**Types of Organization:**

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<th>Type of Organization</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CAUSE-AND-EFFECT</strong> – ______ or ______ something happened</td>
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<td><strong>CHRONOLOGICAL</strong> – arranges events by proper _______ in _________</td>
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<td><strong>COMPARE-AND-CONTRAST</strong> – shows how two or more subjects are the _______ and different</td>
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<td><strong>PROBLEM-AND-SOLUTION</strong> – identifies an issue and provides a _______________</td>
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Figurative Language

Simile – uses _______ or _______ to compare two different things

Busy as a bee.
Cool as a cucumber.

Metaphor – describes one thing as if it were ______________, without using “like” or “as”

The inside of the car was a refrigerator.

Personification – giving __________ qualities to something ______________

The brown grass begged for water.

Hyperbole – ______________ speech for emphasis

I’m so hungry I could eat a horse!

IMAGERY – language that appeals to one or more of the five ______________

Examples:

Sight: The sky darkened to indigo blue as the sun slipped behind the hills.
Sound: The cat was howling at the back door to come in.
Touch: The warm, gooey mud squished between my toes.
Taste: I bit into the peach, and its sweet juice squirted into my mouth.
Smell: The delicious aroma of fresh popcorn filled the apartment.

MOOD – the overall ______________ of a passage

SOUND DEVICES:

Alliteration – the repetition of __________ sounds at the ______________ of words

Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.

Consonance – the ______________ of consonant sounds at the ________ of words

tick tock

Assonance – the repetition of ______________ sounds in words

black cat

Onomatopoeia – the use of a word that ______________ like what it means

bang, boom, swoosh, crack, hiss
**BASIC PARTS OF SPEECH**

**Noun** – a person, ____________, or thing

*The young girl happily walked to the new park with her brown dog.*

**Pronoun** – a word that takes the __________ of a noun

*The young girl happily walked to the new park with her brown dog.*

**Verb** – expresses __________ or being

*The young girl happily walked to the new park with her brown dog.*

**Adjective** – a word that __________ a noun or a pronoun

*The young girl happily walked to the new park with her brown dog.*

**Adverb** – a word that __________ a verb

*The young girl happily walked to the new park with her brown dog.*