

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. _____

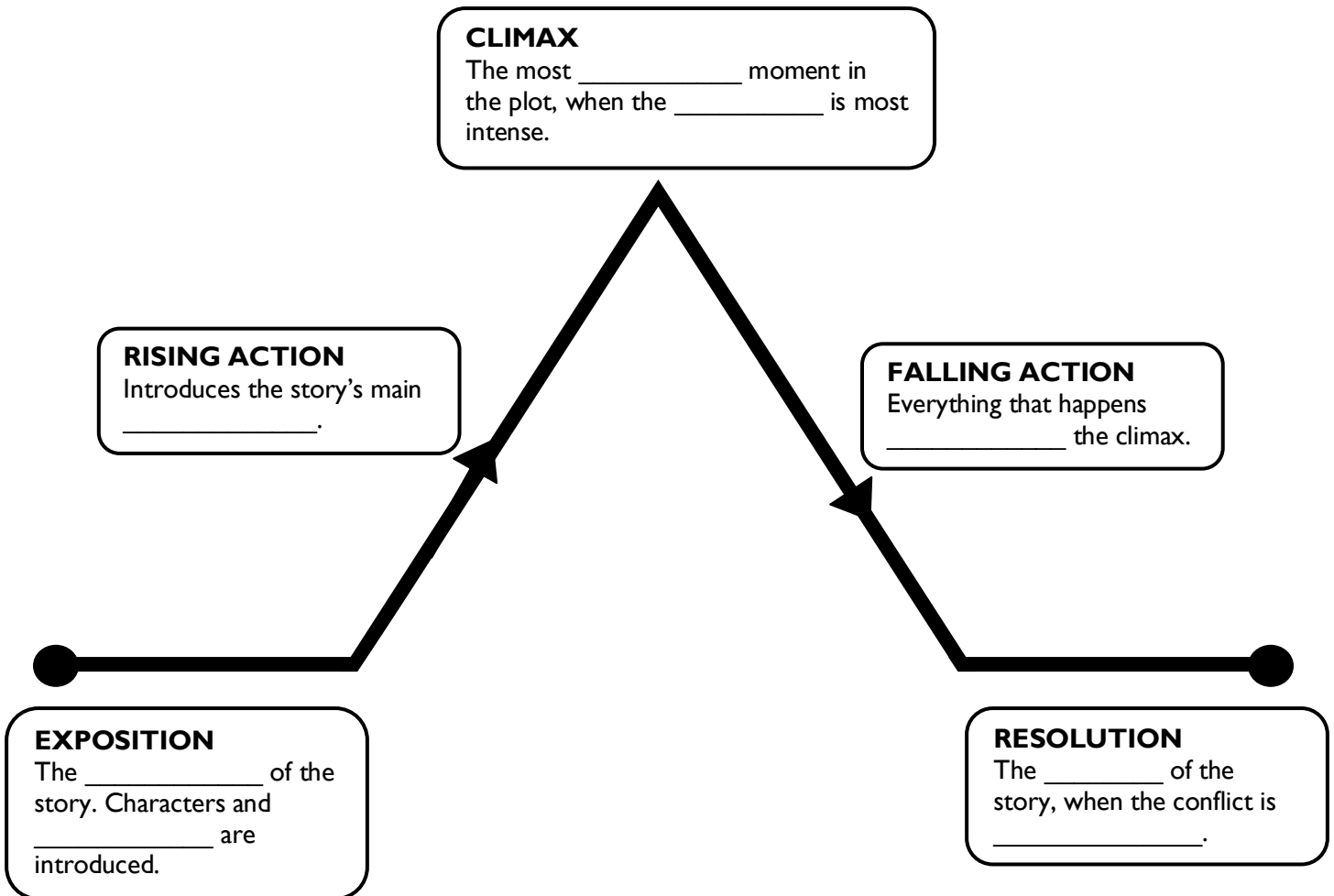
_____ Conflict – a struggle within the mind of a character

Characters

Protagonist – the _____ character

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

Plot Pyramid



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:

CAUSE-AND-EFFECT - _____ or _____ something happened

CHRONOLOGICAL - arranges events by proper _____ in _____

COMPARE-AND-CONTRAST - shows how two or more subjects are the _____ and different

PROBLEM-AND-SOLUTION - identifies an issue and provides a _____

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 at

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.*