

1. Allusion – A **reference** to a statement, a **person**, a place, or an event from **literature**, history, **religion**, mythology, politics, sports, or science.

ROOT: Allude – to refer back to.

2. Climax – The point of highest interest in the Plot of a story. The outcome of the story is decided one way or another.

3. Foreshadowing – The use of clues to suggest events that will happen later in the plot.

4. Flashback – An interruption in the action of a plot to tell what happened at an earlier time.

5. Genre – One of the categories, based on form, style, or subject

matter, into which artistic works of all kinds can be divided.

6. Imagery – Writing that talks to the five senses (sight, smell, sound, taste, touch).
7. Irony – The contrast between what is expected and reality.
8. Metaphor – a comparison between two things without using ‘like’ or ‘as’.
9. Mood – The overall emotion created by a work of literature.
10. Narrator – The voice or character who tells the story. Narrator can either be 1st person (I voice) or 3rd person (he, she voice).
11. Onomatopoeia – The use of words that represent real sounds. (Ex. Bang! Pow!)

12. **Parody** – A piece of writing or music that deliberately copies another work in a comic or satirical way.
13. **Personification** – giving human characteristics or qualities to non-human things.
14. **Refrain** – A group of words repeated at intervals in a poem, song or speech.
15. **Satire** – The use of wit, especially irony, sarcasm, and ridicule to criticize faults.
16. **Setting** – The time and place where a story takes place.
17. **Sonnet** – a 14 line poem usually containing a set rhyme scheme.
18. **Subplot** – A second or less prominent story within a book, play or movie.

19. **Symbol** – A person, place or thing that has its own meaning AND that stands for something beyond itself as well.
20. **Theme** – The idea about life revealed in a work of literature.
21. **Tone** – The attitude that a writer takes toward the audience, a subject or character.

Tips for reading poetry:

1. The first time you read through a poem, read for the main idea.
2. Become familiar with literary techniques.
3. Poets often use words that appeal to our senses. These are called **Sensory Words** and they help us see, hear, feel, smell or taste what the author is writing about.

- 4. Learn the four basic types of figurative language: simile, metaphor, personification & hyperbole.**
- 5. Notice how figurative language affects the meaning of a poem!**