Summer Reading Assignment
Name:
Class Period

Literary Elements Chart

Instructions: Part 1
Understanding these terms are key to understanding the concepts in Literature and developing critical thinking.
For each literary term in the chart below, use the Literary Terms definition to provide an **example** of the term OR **connection to another content area** (Example: Annotation of a text is like dissection of an animal in Biology). You may also choose to include an **image** in your example section.

This assignment is an Assessment Grade for Quarter 1: Due August 14, 2026

Literary Term	Definition	Example/Connection/Image
Genre	A category or type of literature.	
Subgenre	Another category but smaller and not very main.	
Prose	The ordinary form of written language that is not poetry, drama, or song.	
Poetry	One of the 3 major types of literature, the others being poetry and prose.	

Drama	A story written to be performed, mostly by actors.	

Part 2: Probable Passage:

Narrative	A story told in many different genres.
Plot	The whole main idea or sequence of a book or movies of any type.
Exposition	Something written that is factual or based on facts.
Rising action	The point before the climax, mainly what causes the problem.
Climax	The point after the Rising Action, the big problem.
Falling action	The part after the climax, the calm after the storm.
Resolution	The problem-solving of the story, most times it is the end.
Setting	The place where the story takes place.
Conflict	The problem of the story, usually in the Climax.
Theme	The main lesson learned from the story.

Use the words above to write a Probable passage (One paragraph) about a book you have read.

- **Use all the words**
- **Make logical connections between the words**

Part 3: Matching: Match the words with their definition by writing the corresponding letter in the middle.

Direct Characterization		A.The main character in the story.
Indirect Characterization		B. The 2nd most important character in the story. Often opposes the main character
Flat Character		C. Either 1st, 2nd or 3rd person omniscient or limited view to read the story.
Round Character		D. Determines how you, the reader, views the story.
Protagonist		E. Traits of a character stated directly
Antagonist		F. An original character that has been imitated
Foil		G. Traits of a character stated indirectly.
Archetype		H. A character that shows a lot of traits.
Point-of-view		I. The opposite of one character, maybe the villain.

Perspective		J. A character that shows one trait.

Part 4: Continue to provide an **example** of the term OR **connection to another content area**

Dialogue	How a character speaks in the story and what they say.	
Foreshadowing	The hints to a prediction of an event that is being led up to in a story.	
Flashback	When the character goes back in time (back in the book) to review past topics.	
Diction	The choice of words chosen by the author for a character to say.	
Context Clues	Using sentences to make an inference or a guess as to what happens next in the story.	
Annotate	Rewriting details from the story into your own words.	
Infer/Inference	A guess of future events with help from past and current events or context clues.	
Implicit	Implied but not stated exactly	

Explicit	Implied and stated exactly.	
Literal Language	Opposite of figurative language, the words literally what the character says.	
Figurative Language		
Metaphor	A figure of speech that compares two things by saying one is the other.	
Simile	A figure of speech, compares two things with like or as to make a comparison with similar things.	
Onomatopoeia	Words that imitate sounds.	
Personification	When a non-human item or such is giving human characteristics	
Alliteration	a repetition of a consonant at the beginning of words in a sentence	

Imagery	Descriptive language in a story that appeals to your senses.	
Sensory Details	Details sensed from any of the 5 senses.	
Hyperbole	The understatement of something or something to not be taken seriously.	
Oxymoron	Something that combines contradicting words with opposite meanings.	
Symbolism	The use of symbols to represent something.	
Tone	How the author speaks about something.	
Mood	How the author makes the reader feel about the book.	
Denotation	The literal meaning of a word.	

Connotation	The different meaning of a literal word. The mood associated with the word.	
	For each of these fill in the definition as it relates to ELA	**Example/Connection/Image**
Objective		
Subjective		
Citation		
Social Criticism		
Censorship		
Propaganda		

Irony **(general definition)**		
Verbal Irony	.	
Situational Irony		
Dramatic Irony		
Argumentative / Persuasive Writing		
Rhetoric		
Ethos		
Pathos		

Logos		
Thesis Statement		
Claim		
Counterclaim / Counterargument		
Rebuttal		
Bias		
Jargon		
Idiom		

Allusion		
Aside	A	
Monologue	A speech by a single character in a literary work.	
Lines (in poetry)		
Speaker	.	
Stanzas	About 5 lines sectioned into somewhat paragraphs in stanza form	
End Rhyme		
Internal Rhyme		

Repetition		
Style		
Verse		
Rhythm		
Meter		
Couplet		
Paradox		
Analogy		

Allegory		
Logical Fallacy		
Coherence		
Syntax		
Fluency		