

1. **1st person point of view (narrator):** Uses I and is usually the main character in the story
2. **2nd person point of view (narrator):** Narrator directs the reader as you
3. **3rd person point of view (narrator):** Narrator is outside the story and uses he or she
4. **alliteration:** Repetition of a single consonant letter in the alphabet (as in "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickle peppers.") or a combination of letters
5. **analogy:** Relationship between two words: synonym, definition, antonym, etc.
6. **analysis of text:** Detailed examination of text to decide what it means: word choice, character development, and plot.
7. **analysis of text:** read and examine text in detail looking for important ideas
8. **anecdote:** A little story or small piece of information
9. **author's purpose:** Reason the author writes: persuade, inform, entertain (PIE)
10. **cause:** What makes something happen
11. **central idea:** What the passage or text is mainly about
12. **characters:** People, animals, or creatures in a story or drama
13. **climax:** Turning point in story
14. **compare:** How are texts alike
15. **conflict:** Problem the character must resolve
16. **connotative meaning:** Word meanings that suggest something other than their literal meaning; figure of speech
17. **contrast:** How are texts different
18. **denotative meaning:** Dictionary meaning
19. **direct characterization:** the narrator or a character in the story tells us exactly what we need to know about a character
20. **dynamic character:** literary or dramatic character who undergoes an important inner change, as a change in personality or attitude: Ebenezer Scrooge is a dynamic character.
21. **effect:** What happens because of something happens
22. **evidence:** Text that comes from the story used to support your analysis
23. **explicit:** stated clearly and in detail
24. **exposition:** Introduces important background information to the reader: information about the setting, events occurring before the main plot, characters, and etc.
25. **falling action:** Events that occur after the climax and the loose ends are being tied up and before the end of the story
26. **figurative language:** Words that may not literally mean what they say
27. **flat character:** minor character in a work of fiction who does not undergo substantial change or growth in the course of a story
28. **hyperbole:** Great exaggeration used to emphasize a point
29. **idiom:** Groups of words whose meaning is different from the ordinary meaning of the words. The context can help you understand the meaning. Ex. "Put a lid on it."
30. **indirect characterization:** we find out about characters indirectly through thoughts, comments, or actions of the characters
31. **inference:** Use your prior knowledge on the subject and information gained in your reading to draw a conclusion.
32. **key detail:** Helps to support the central idea in an important way. Authors elaborate using examples or anecdotes.
33. **metaphor:** When you compare ideas without using the words "like" or "as"
34. **mood:** How the text makes the reader feel
35. **narrator:** Someone who tells the story
36. **onomatopoeia:** Sound words that refer to the thing it is describing like : "Six burgers were sizzling on the grill." "A snake slithered through the grass."
37. **personification:** Speaking of something that is not human as if it had human abilities and human reactions
38. **plot:** Sequence of events that tell a story from beginning to end
39. **point of view:** Perspective from which a story is told
40. **resolution:** Time when the conflict is resolved at the end of the story
41. **rising action:** series of events in a literary plot that build toward the point of greatest interest
42. **round character:** major character in a work of fiction who encounters conflict and is changed by it
43. **significance:** A part of the story that is important
44. **simile:** When you use words "like" or "as" to compare ideas
45. **stanza:** A group of lines in a poem that look like a paragraph
46. **static character:** literary character who remains basically unchanged throughout a work
47. **summarize:** Tell in your own words what a passage is about including only the central idea and most important supporting details. Does not include opinions or judgement.
48. **supporting details:** Details that help to explain the central idea/topic sentence
49. **text structure:** The way a text is presented: introduction, headings and/or subheads, sentences that form paragraphs, and chapters. Develops ideas for the text.
50. **textual evidence:** text that the author presents as argument
51. **theme:** Main idea, moral, or message in a piece of writing. Think about character's actions, plot, and repeating ideas in the story.
52. **tone:** How the author feels (excited, silly, serious, or angry)