Literary Terms Test
Name _____
Date _____

1. The atmosphere or feeling in a literary work is called the:
    a. conflict
    b. protagonist
    c. mood
    d. text features
2. Pictures, side bars, bold print, graphs, charts, and captions are examples of:
    a. foreshadowing
    b. text features
    c. personification
    d. alliteration
3. A struggle or problem in the story for the main character is the:
    a. protagonist
    b. metaphor
    c. flashback
    d. conflict
4. A piece of writing that can be found in newspapers and magazines and its purpose is to persuade is:
    a. editorial
    b. feature article
    c. myth
    d. short story
5. A piece of writing that can be found in newspapers and magazines and its purpose is strictly to inform is:
    a. editorial
    b. feature article
    c. myth
    d. short story
6. An ancient Greek story that explains natural occurrences/happenings in the world is:
    a. editorial
    b. feature article
    c. myth
    d. short story
7. The main character is the:

a. dialect
b. meter
c. plot
d. protagonist

8. A prediction or hints of what will happen is called:
   a. foreshadowing
   b. personification
   c. alliteration
   d. genre
9. "Life is like a box of chocolates" is an example of:
   a. metaphor
   b. simile
   c. meter
   d. onomatopoeia
10. "My cat is a log" is an example of:
   a. metaphor
   b. simile
   c. meter
   d. onomatopoeia
11. Giving non-human objects human characteristics is called:
   a. foreshadowing
   b. personification
   c. dialect
   d. alliteration
12. When the author takes the reader back in time to a memory, he/she is using the technique called:
   a. foreshadowing
   b. alliteration
   c. flashback
   d. figurative language
13. "Bob built a brilliant boat" is an example of:
   a. foreshadowing
   b. simile
   c. metaphor
   d. alliteration
14. A form of language spoken by people in a particular region is called:
   a. dialect
   b. dialogue
   c. fable
   d. meter

15. A brief story/poem, usually with animal characters, that teaches a lesson/moral is called:
    a. folk tale
    b. fable
    c. haiku
    d. resolution
16. A story composed orally and passed down by word of mouth is called a(n):
    a. folk tale
    b. fable
    c. haiku
    d. resolution
17. A type of literature is called:
    a. meter
    b. setting
    c. genre
    d. plot
18. The rhythmical pattern of a poem is called:
    a. figurative language
    b. dialogue
    c. meter
    d. onomatopoeia
19. A 3-line Japanese poem with 17 syllables is called:
    a. folk tale
    b. fable
    c. haiku
    d. myth
20. BAM is an example of:
    a. onomatopoeia
    b. figurative language
    c. genre
    d. plot
21. When characters speak, it is called:
    a. figurative language
    b. dialogue
    c. dialect
    d. mood
22. "That was so good, I could smack my Mammie!" is an example of:
    a. personification
    b. alliteration

c. figurative language
d. simile

23. When, where, and the time a story takes place is called the:
    a. plot
    b. setting
    c. resolution
    d. conflict

24. When the climax or conflict is solved it is called the:
    a. plot
    b. setting
    c. resolution
    d. conflict

25. The sequence of events in a story is the:
    a. setting
    b. conflict
    c. resolution
    d. plot

Open Response

You have been invited to speak to a third grade class about the elements of short stories.

A. Choose three literary/short story terms and explain what each term means.
B. Discuss an example of each of the terms chosen.
C. Explain to the third graders why understanding these literary/short story terms are important in the seventh grade.