

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.

This image shows a full page of blank, lined paper. It features approximately 20 evenly spaced horizontal grey lines across its entire width, typical of notebook or school paper. There are no margins, text, or other markings present.