

Name: Key

Date: _____

Literary Terms Diagnostic

Each term will be used only once, so cross out the words as you go!

~~alliteration~~ ~~allusion~~ ~~antagonist~~ ~~climax~~ ~~conflict~~
~~denouement~~ ~~first person~~ ~~foreshadowing~~ ~~metaphor~~ ~~mood~~
~~onomatopoeia~~ ~~personification~~ ~~plot~~ ~~protagonist~~ ~~setting~~
~~simile~~ ~~symbol~~ ~~theme~~ ~~third person limited~~
~~third person omniscient~~ ~~tone~~

1. The climax is the most exciting point in a story.
2. The time and place of the action in a literary work is called the setting.
3. conflict is a struggle between opposing forces, such as two people fighting or the problem in the story.
4. The denouement is any events that occur after the resolution in a story.
5. Foreshadowing is the use of clues that suggest or predict what will occur later in the story.
6. A writer's attitude toward his or her subject is called the tone.
7. Mood is the feeling created in the reader by the literary work.
8. The theme is the central message of a literary work. It is a generalization about human beings or about life.
9. A/an allusion is a reference to a well-known person, place, event, literary work, or work of art.
10. Anything that stands for or represents something else is called a/an symbol.

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Literary Terms Diagnostic (Continued)

11. Alliteration is the repetition of initial consonant sounds. An example is: "What happens to a **d**ream **d**eferred? **D**oes it **d**ry up like a raisin in the sun?"
12. Onomatopoeia is the use of words that imitate sounds. Examples are: crash, bang, clang.
13. Personification is a type of figurative language in which a non-human subject is given human characteristics. An example is: "Sorrow walked through my door and sat down next to me."
14. A/an Metaphor is a figure of speech in which two things are compared without the use of "like" or "as." Example: "On the football team, the defensive line was a concrete wall."
15. A/an Simile is a figure of speech in which two things are compared with the use of "like" or "as." Example: "On the football team, the defensive line was as solid as a concrete wall."
16. The Protagonist is the main character in a literary work.
17. The Antagonist is the character or force in conflict with the main character in a literary work.
18. The First Person point of view is when a character tells the story, and the reader knows only what this character feels and sees.
19. The Third Person Omniscient point of view is when a voice outside of the work tells the story, and the reader can tell what any character thinks or feels.
20. The plot is the sequence of events, or what happens, in a story.