

Term	Intro	Reinforce	Refine	Genre	Definition
Act	8	9-11	12	Drama	A major division in the action of a play comprising of one or more scenes
Allegory	8	9-11	12	Form	A story or visual image with a second distinct meaning
Alliteration	6	7-9	10-12	Poetry	The repetition of same sounds usually initial consonants of words
Allusion	10	11	12	Figures of Speech	An indirect or passing reference to some event, person, place, or artistic work
Ambiguity	11	12	12	Elements of Style	Openness to different interpretations; or an instance in which some use of language may be understood
Anapest	10	11	12	Poetry	A metrical foot made up of two unstressed syllables, followed+G49 by a stressed syllable, as in the word "interrupt" (or in quantitative verse, two short syllables followed by a long one.)
Anaphora	6	7-10	11-12	Syntax	A rhetorical figure of repetition in which the same word or phrase is repeated in (and usually at the beginning of) successive lines, clauses , or sentences.
Anecdote	7	8	9-12	Form	A brief account of or a story about an individual or an incident.
Antagonist	7	8	9-12	Drama/Fiction	The most prominent of characters who oppose the protagonist or hero in a dramatic or narrative works.
Anticlimax	8	9-10	12	Drama/Fiction	An abrupt lapse from growing intensity to triviality in any passage of dramatic, narrative, or descriptive writing, with the effect of disappointed expectation or deflated suspense.
Antithesis	9	10-11	12	Syntax	A contrast or opposition , either rhetorical or philosophical.
Aphorism	9	10	11-12	Elements of Style	A statement of some general principle, expressed by condensing much wisdom into few words.
Apostrophe	10	11	12	Figures of Speech	A rhetorical figure in which the speaker addresses a dead or absent person, or an abstraction or inanimate object.
Archetype	8	9-11	12	Fiction/Non-Fiction	A symbol, theme, setting, or character type that recurs in different times and places in myth, literature, folklore, dreams, and rituals so frequently or prominently as to suggest that it embodies some essential element of universal human experience.
Aside	9	10	11-12	drama	A short speech or remark spoken by a character in a drama, directed either to the audience or to another character , which by convention is supposed to be inaudible to the other characters on stage.
Assonance	8	9-11	12	Poetry	The repetition of identical or similar vowel sounds in the stressed syllables of neighboring words.
Asyndeton	8	9-11	12	Syntax	A form of verbal compression which consists of the omission of connecting words between clauses.
Atmosphere/Mood	7	8-11	12	Elements of Style	The mood and feeling, the intangible quality which appeals to extra-sensory as well as sensory perception, evoked by a work of art.
Audience	7	8-10	11-12	Fiction/Non-Fiction	The particular group of readers or viewers that the writer is addressing. A writer considers his or her audience when deciding on a subject, a purpose for writing and the tone and style in which to write.
Autobiography	6	7-8	9-12	Fiction/Non-Fiction	A narrative account of an extended period of some person's life, written by, or presented as having been written by, that person.
Balanced Sentence	10	11	12	Syntax	The arranging of words or phrases so they are parallel—given equal emphasis in a passage.

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Ballad	10	11	12	Poetry	A folk song or orally transmitted poem telling in a direct and dramatic manner some popular story usually derived from a tragic incident in local history or legend.
Bildungsroman	9	10	11-12	Fiction/Non-Fiction	A kind of novel that follows the development of the hero from childhood or adolescence into adulthood, through a troubled quest for identity.
Biography	6	7-8	9-12	Fiction/Non-Fiction	A narrative history of the life of some person; or the practice of writing such works.
Blank Verse	10	11	12	Poetry	Unrhymed lines of iambic pentameter
Cacophony	10	11	12	Poetry	Harshness or discordance of sounds; the opposite of euphony
Cadence	9	10-11	12	Poetry	The rising and falling rhythm of speech.
Caesura	12	12	12	Poetry	A pause in a line of verse, often coinciding with a break between clauses or sentences.
Catastrophe	8	9-10	11-12	Drama/Fiction	The final resolution or denouement of the plot in a tragedy, usually involving the death of the protagonist.
Catharsis	10	11	12	Drama/Fiction	The effect of purgation or purification achieved by tragic drama.
Character	6	7-10	11-12	Fiction/Non-Fiction	A personage in a narrative or dramatic work
Character-Dynamic	7	8-10	11-12	Drama/Fiction	A character who changes throughout the course of the story.
Character-Flat	7	8-10	11-12	Drama/Fiction	A character about whom little information is provided.
Character-Round	7	8-10	11-12	Drama/Fiction	A character who is fully described by the author (several character traits, background information, etc.)
Character-Static	7	8-10	11-12	Drama/Fiction	A character who does not change or who changes very little in the course of a story.
Character-Stereotype	9	10	11-12	Drama/Fiction	A character who is so ordinary or unoriginal that the character seems like an oversimplified representation of a type, gender, class, religious group, or occupation.
Character-Stock	9	10	11-12	Drama/Fiction	A stereotyped character easily recognized by readers or audiences from recurrent appearances in literary or folk tradition.
Climax	7	8-10	11-12	Drama/Fiction	Any moment of great intensity in a literary work, especially in drama.
Coherence	8	9-11	12	Elements of Style	The logical arrangement of ideas in writing.
Comedy	7	8-10	11-12	Drama/Fiction	A play (or other literary composition) written chiefly to amuse its audience by appealing to a sense of superiority over the characters depicted.
Comedy-Comedy of Manners	9	10-11	12	Drama/Fiction	A kind of comedy representing the complex and sophisticated code of behavior current in fashionable circles of society, where appearances count more than true character.
Comedy-Comic Relief	9	10-11	12	Drama/Fiction	The interruption of a serious work, especially in a tragedy, by a short humorous episode.
Comedy-High-Romantic	9	10-11	12	Drama/Fiction	High comedy refers to verbal wit, such as puns; Romantic comedy involves a love affair that meets with various obstacles (like disapproving parents, mistaken identities, deceptions, or other sorts of misunderstandings) but overcomes them to end in a blissful union
Comedy-Low-Farce	9	10-11	12	Drama/Fiction	Low comedy is generally associated with physical action and is less intellectual; farce comedy is characterized by broad satire and improbable situation.

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Comedy-Satiric	9	10-11	12	Drama/Fiction	The subject of satire is human vice and folly. Its characters include con-artists, criminals, tricksters, deceivers, wheeler-dealers, two-timers, hypocrites, and fortune-seekers and the gullible dupes, knaves, goofs, and cuckolds who serve as their all-too-willing victims.
Comedy-Slapstick	9	10-11	12	Drama/Fiction	Comedy characterized by horseplay and physical action.
Complex Sentence	7	8-10	11-12	Elements of Style	A sentence with at least one independent clause and one dependent clause.
Compound Sentence	7	8-10	11-12	Elements of Style	A sentence with two or more independent clauses joined by a conjunction.
Compound-Complex Sentence	7	8-10	11-12	Elements of Style	A sentence consisting of at least two coordinate independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses.
Conceit	11	12	12	Poetry	An unusually far-fetched or elaborate metaphor or simile presenting a surprisingly apt parallel between two apparent dissimilar things or feelings.
Conflict	6	7-10	11-12	Drama/Fiction	The tension in a situation between characters, or the actual opposition of characters.
Connotation	7	8-11	12	Elements of Style	The range of further associations that a word or phrase suggests in addition to its straightforward dictionary meaning.
Consonance	9	10-11	12	Poetry	The repetition of identical or similar consonants in neighboring words whose vowel sounds are different.
Controlling Image	10	11	12	Poetry	A literary device employing repetition so as to stress the theme of a work or a particular symbol.
Couplet	8	9-11	12	Poetry	A pair of rhyming verse lines, usually of the same length.
Crisis	7	8-10	11-12	Drama/Fiction	A decisive point in the plot of a play or story, upon which the outcome of the remaining action depends, and which ultimately precipitates the catastrophe.
Dactyl	10	11	12	Poetry	A metrical unit (foot) of verse having one stressed syllable followed by two unstressed syllables, as in the word "carefully" (or in quantitative verse, one long syllable followed by two short syllables.)
Denotation	7	8-11	12	Elements of Style	The straightforward dictionary meaning (primary sense) of a word.
Denouement	7	8-10	11-12	Drama/Fiction	The clearing up or untying of the complications of the plot in a play or story.
Detail/Sensory Detail	6	7-10	11-12	Elements of Style	Use of one or more of the five senses to allow the reader to connect to the moment or experience being described.
Deus ex machina	11	12	12	drama	The 'God from a machine' who was lowered on to the stage by mechanical contrivance in some ancient Greek plays to solve the problems of the plot at stroke.
Dialogue	6	7-8	9-12	Elements of Style	Spoken exchanges between or among characters in a dramatic or narrative work.
Diction	7	8-11	12	Elements of Style	The choice of words used in a literary work.
Diction-Colloquial	7	8-11	12	Elements of Style	The use of informal expressions appropriate to everyday speech rather than to the formality of writing, and differing in pronunciation, vocabulary, or grammar.
Diction-Dialect	8	9-11	12	Elements of Style	A distinctive variety of language, spoken by members of an identifiable regional group, nation, or social class.

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Diction-Formal	8	9-11	12	Elements of Style	Dignified, impersonal, and elevated use of language; it follows the rules of syntax exactly and is often characterized by complex words and lofty tone.
Diction-Informal	8	9-11	12	Elements of Style	See Colloquial – relaxed speech and writing
Diction-Jargon	8	9-11	12	Elements of Style	A type of speech which is specific to a particular activity, profession or group.
Diction-Slang	8	9-11	12	Elements of Style	Unconventional language made up of typically short-lived coinage and figures of speech that are deliberately used in place of standard terms for added raciness, humor, irreverence or other effect.
Dirge	12	12	12	Poetry	A song of lamentation in mourning for someone's death.
Discourse-Argumentation	8	9-11	12	Form	The process of developing logical reasons and investigating evidence in support of a thesis through the use of rhetorical strategies.
Discourse-Description	8	9-11	12	Form	It describes people, places, things and ideas to a reader; it includes people, places, things, and ideas that are being described.
Discourse-Exposition	8	9-11	12	Form	An explanation or description of a specific topic.
Discourse-Narration	8	9-11	12	Form	An account of events, usually in the past, that employs verbs of speech, motion and action to describe a series of events that are contingent on one another, and that typically focuses on one or more performers of actions.
Dissonance	12	12	12	Poetry	Harshness of sound and/or rhythm, either inadvertent or deliberate.
Dramatic Monologue	9	10-11	12	Drama	A kind of poem in which a single fictional or historical character other than the poet speaks to a silent audience of one or more characters.
Elegy	10	11	12	Poetry	An elaborated formal lyric poem lamenting the death of a friend or public figure, or reflecting seriously on a solemn subject.
Ellipsis	8	9-11	12	Syntax	The omission from a sentence of a word or words that would be required for the complete clarity but which can usually be understood from the context.
Empathy	10	11	12	Elements of Style	Identifying ourselves , up to a point, with an animate or inanimate object. One might even go so far as to say that the experience is an involuntary projection of ourselves into an object.
Emphasis	10	11	12	Elements of Style	Placing greater stress on the most important idea in a piece of writing by giving it special treatment.
End-Stopped Line	10	11	12	Poetry	Brought to a pause at which the end of a verse line coincides with the completion of a sentence, clause, or other independent form of syntax.
Enjambment	12	12	12	Poetry	The running over the sense and grammatical structure from one verse line or couplet to the next without a punctuated pause.
Epic	10	11	12	Poetry	A long narrative poem celebrating the great deeds of one or more legendary heroes, in a grand ceremonious style.
Epigram	9	10	11-12	Elements of Style	A short poem with a witty turn of thought.
Epilogue	10	11	12	Drama/Fiction	A concluding section of any written work.
Epiphany	8	9-10	12	Fiction/Non-Fiction	The term used in Christian theology for a manifestation of God's presence in the world.

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Essay	6	7-11	12	Form	A short written composition in prose that discusses a subject or proposes an argument with claiming to be a complete or thorough exposition.
Essay- Formal/Informal	6	7-11	12	Form	A composition, usually in prose, which may be of only a few hundred words or of book length and which discusses, formally or informally, a topic or a variety of topics.
Ethos	10	11	12	Elements of Style	The use of ethical appeal so as to convince an audience of one's validity on a particular subject.
Euphemism	10	11	12	Figures of Speech	The substitution of a mild and pleasant expression for a harsh and blunt one, such as "to pass away" for "to die".
Euphony	10	11	12	Poetry	A pleasing smoothness of sound, perceived by the ease with which the words can be spoken in combination.
Exposition	7	8-10	11-12	Form	The setting forth of a systematic explanation of or argument about any subject.
Fable	6	7-9	10	Fiction/Non- Fiction	A brief tale in verse or prose that conveys a moral lesson, usually by giving human speech and manners to animals and inanimate things.
Falling Action	7	8-10	11-12	Drama/Fiction	That part of a play or story which follows the denouement or climax.
Fiction	6	7-8	9-12	Fiction/Non- Fiction	The general term for invented stories, now usually applied to novels, short stories, novellas, romances, fables, and other narrative works.
Flashback / Analepsis	8	9-10	11-12	Fiction/Non- Fiction	A form of anachrony by which some of the events of a story are related at a point in the narrative after later story-events have already been recounted.
Foil	9	10-11	12	Drama/Fiction	A character whose qualities or actions serve to emphasize those of the protagonist (or of some other character) by providing a strong contrast with them.
Folktale	6	7-8	9-12	Fiction/Non- Fiction	A story passed on by word of mouth rather than by writing, and thus partly modified by successive re-tellings before being written down or recorded.
Foot	9	10-11	12	Poetry	A group of syllables taken as a unit of poetic meter in traditional prosody, regardless of word-boundaries.
Foreshadowing	8	9-11	12	Fiction/Non- Fiction	Technique of arranging events and information in a narrative in such a way that later events are prepared for or shadowed forth beforehand. This gives structural and thematic unity.
Free Verse	10	11	12	Poetry	A kind of poetry that does not conform to any regular meter.
Genre	6	7-10	11-12	Form	The French term for a type, species, or class of composition.
Haiku	8	9-10	11-12	Poetry	A form of Japanese lyric verse that encapsulates a single impression of a natural object or scene, within a particular season, in seventeen syllables arranged in three unrhymed lines of five, seven, and five syllables.
<b>Hamartia</b>	12	12	12	Drama	The Greek word for error or failure, to demonstrate the false step that leads the protagonist in a tragedy to his or her downfall.
Hero/Heroine	6	7-8	9-12	Drama/Fiction	The main character in a narrative or dramatic work.
Hubris	10	11	12	Drama/Fiction	The Greek word for insolence or affront, applied to the arrogance or pride of the protagonist in a tragedy in which he or she defies moral laws or the prohibitions of the gods.
Hyperbole/ Overstatement	7	8-10	11-12	Figures of Speech	Exaggeration for the sake of the emphasis in a figure of speech not meant literally.

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Iamb	10	11	12	Poetry	A metrical unit of verse, having one unstressed syllable followed by one stressed syllable.
Idiom	7	8-11	12	Figures of Speech	A phrase or grammatical construction that cannot be translated literally into another language because its meaning is not equivalent to that of its component words.
Image	6	7-11	12	Poetry	Conveyed by figurative language, an image may be visual (pertaining to the eye), olfactory (smell), tactile (touch), auditory (hearing), gustatory (taste), abstract (in which case it will appeal to what may be described as the intellect), and kinesthetic (pertaining to the sense of movement and bodily effort).
Imagery	7	8-11	12	Figures of Speech	A rather vague critical term covering those uses of language in a literary work that evokes sense-impressions by literal or figurative reference to perceptible or concrete objects, scenes, actions, or states as distinct from the languages of abstract argument or exposition.
In Media Res	12	12	12	Poetry	The Latin phrase meaning 'into the middle of things', applied to the common technique of storytelling by which the narrator begins the story at some exciting point in the middle of the action, thereby gaining the readers interest before explaining the preceding events.
Invective	11	12	12	Elements of Style	The harsh denunciation of some person or thing in abusive speech or writing, usually by a succession of insulting.
Inversion	11	12	12	Elements of Style	The reversal of the normally expected order of words, or in prosody, the turning around the metrical foot.
Inverted Sentence	7	8-10	11-12	Elements of Style	The reversal of the normal word order of a sentence.
Irony	7	8-11	12	Elements of Style	A subtly humorous perception of inconsistency, in which an apparently straightforward statement or event is undermined by its context so as to give it a different significance.
Irony-Dramatic	8	9-11	12	Elements of Style	Irony in which the audience knows more about a character's situation than the character does, foreseeing an outcome contrary to the character's expectations, and thus ascribing a sharply different sense to some of the character's own statements
Irony-Situational	8	9-11	12	Elements of Style	A reversal of expectations.
Irony-Verbal	8	9-11	12	Elements of Style	Irony in which involves a discrepancy between what is said and what is really meant, as in its crude form, sarcasm.
Juxtaposition	9	10-11	12	Syntax	The arrangement of two or more ideas, characters, actions, settings, phrases, or words side-by-side or in similar narrative moments for the purpose of comparison, contrast, rhetorical effect, suspense, or character development.
Legend	9	10-11	12	Fiction/Non-Fiction	A story or group of stories handed down through popular oral tradition, usually consisting of an exaggerated or unreliable account of some actually or possibly historical person.
Litotes/ Understatement	8	9-10	11-12	Figures of Speech	A figure of speech by which an affirmation is made indirectly by denying its opposite, usually with an effect of understatement.

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Local Color	11	11	12	Elements of Style	A kind of fiction that came to prominence in the USA in the late 19th century, and was devoted to capturing the unique customs, manners, speech, folklore, and other qualities of a particular regional community.
Logical Fallacy	10	11	12	Elements of Style	Bits of fuzzy or misguided thinking that often crop up in our own thinking or writing, as well as in advertisements, political appeals, editorials, and persuasive essays.
Logos	10	11	12	Elements of Style	A rhetorical appeal in which the speaker uses logic and reason to convince the audience of his or her argument.
Loose Statement	11	12	12	Syntax	The main clause comes first and is followed by its dependent clauses.
Lyric	10	11	12	Poetry	In the modern sense, any fairly short poem expressing the personal mood, feeling or meditation of a single speaker.
Measure	10	11	12	Poetry	The older word for meter.
Metaphor	6	7-11	12	Figures of Speech	The most important and widespread figure of speech, in which one thing, idea, or action is referred to by a word or expression normally denoting another thing, idea, or action, so as to suggest some common quality shared by the two.
Meter	9	10-11	12	Poetry	The pattern of measured sound-units recurring more or less regularly in lines of verse.
<b>Metonymy</b>	11	12	12	Figures of Speech	A figure of speech that replaces the name of one thing with the name of something else closely associated with it.
Monologue	9	10-11	12	drama	An extended speech uttered by one speaker, either to others or as if alone.
Mood	7	8-11	12	Elements of Style	A feeling, emotional state, or disposition of mind--especially the predominating atmosphere or tone of a literary work. Most pieces of literature have a prevailing mood, but shifts in this prevailing mood may function as a counterpoint, provide comic relief, or echo the changing events in the plot; often used synonymously with atmosphere and ambiance.
Moral	6	7-9	10	Fiction/Non-Fiction	The lesson to be learnt from the story, poem, fable, play or indeed any work which purports to teach anything either directly or obliquely.
Motif	9	10-11	12	Figures of Speech	A situation, incident, idea, image, or character type that is found in many different literary worked, folktales, or myths.
Myth	6	7-10	11-12	Fiction/Non-Fiction	A kind of story or rudimentary narrative sequence, normally traditional and anonymous, through which a given culture ratifies its social customs or accounts for the origins of human and natural phenomena, usually in supernatural or boldly imaginative terms.
Narrative Voice	7	8-11	12	Fiction/Non-Fiction	The voices or speakers used by authors when they seemingly speak for themselves in a book.
Narrator	6	7-8	9-12	Drama/Fiction	One who tells, or is assumed to be telling, the story in a given narrative.
Naturalism	11	11	12	Elements of Style	A more deliberate kind of realism in novels, stories, and plays, usually involving a view of human beings as passive victims of natural forces and social environment.
Non Fiction	6	7-11	12	Fiction/Non-Fiction	A piece of literature in which the events recounted are true or mostly true.
Novel	6	7-10	11-12	Form	Nearly always an extended fictional in prose narrative, although some novels are short, some are non-fiction, some have been written in verse, and some do not tell a story.

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Novella	9	10-11	12	Form	A fictional tale in prose, intermediate in length and complexity between a short story and a novel, and usually concentrating on a single event or chain of events, which a surprising turning point.
Octave/Octet	9	10	12	Poetry	A group of eight verse lines forming the first part of a sonnet.
Ode	10	11	12	Poetry	An elaborately formal lyric poem, often in the form of a lengthy ceremonious address to a person or abstract entity, always serious and elevated in tone.
Onomatopoeia	6	7-10	11-12	Figures of Speech	The use of words that seem to imitate the sounds they refer to.
Oxymoron	7	8-9	10-12	Elements of Style	A figure of speech that combines two usually contradictory terms in a compressed paradox.
Parable	9	10	11-12	Form	A brief tale intended to be understood as an allegory illustrating some lesson or moral.
Paradox	9	10-11	12	Elements of Style	A statement or expression so surprisingly self-contradictory as to provoke us into seeking another sense or context in which it would be true.
Parallel Structure	8	9-11	12	Syntax	The arrangement of similarly constructed clauses, sentences, or verse lines in a pairing or other sequence suggesting some correspondence between them.
Pathos	10	11	12	Elements of Style	The emotionally moving quality or power of a literary work or of particular passages within it, appealing especially to our feelings of sorrow, pity, and compassionate sympathy.
Pentameter	10	11	12	Poetry	A metrical verse line having five main stresses, traditionally described as a line of five feet.
Periodic Sentence	8	9-10	11-12	Elements of Style	A long sentence in which the completion of the syntax and sense is delayed until the end, usually after a sequence of balanced subordinate clauses.
Persona/Speaker	9	10-11	12	Poetry	The assumed identity or fictional 'I' assumed by a writer in a literary work.
Personification	6	7-10	11-12	Figures of Speech	A figure of speech by which animals, abstract ideas, or inanimate things are referred to as if they were human.
Plot	6	7-10	11-12	Drama/Fiction	The pattern of events and situations in a narrative or dramatic work, as selected and arranged both to emphasize relationships, usually of cause and effect, between incidents and to elect a particular kind of interest in the reader or audience, such as surprise or suspense.
Poetic Justice	11	12	12	Poetry	The morally reassuring allocation of happy and unhappy fates to the virtuous and vicious characters respectively, usually at the end of a narrative or dramatic work.
Point of View - First Person	6	7-10	11-12	Fiction/Non-Fiction	A first person narrator's point of view will normally be restricted to his or her partial knowledge and experience, and therefore will not give us access to other characters' hidden thoughts.
Point of View - Third Person	6	7-10	11-12	Fiction/Non-Fiction	A third person narrator may be omniscient, and therefore show an unrestricted knowledge of the story's events from outside or 'above' them.
Point of View-Limited	7	8-10	11-12	Fiction/Non-Fiction	Another kind of third person narrator may confine our knowledge of events to whatever is observed by a single character or small group of characters
Point of View-Objective	11	12	12	Fiction/Non-Fiction	When the narrator reports speech and action, but never comments on the thoughts of other characters,



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Point of View-Omniscient	7	8-10	11-12	Fiction/Non-Fiction	The author moves from character to character, place to place, and episode to episode with complete freedom, giving himself access to his character's thoughts and feelings whenever he chooses and providing information whenever he wishes.
Polysyndeton	8	9-11	12	Syntax	A rhetorical term for the repeated use of conjunctions to link together a succession of words, clauses, or sentences.
Prologue	8	9-10	12	Drama/Fiction	An introduction section of a play, speech, or other literary work.
Prose	7	8-10	11-12	Form	The form of written language that is not organized according to the formal patterns of verse.
Protagonist	7	8	9-12	Drama/Fiction	The chief character in a play or story, who may also be opposed by an antagonist.
Proverb	9	10	11-12	Elements of Style	A short popular saying of unknown authorship, expressing some general truth or superstition.
Pun	9	10-11	12	Elements of Style	An expression that achieves emphasis or humor by contriving an ambiguity, two distinct meanings being suggested either by the same word or by two similar sounding words.
Quatrain	8	9-10	12	Poetry	A verse stanza of four lines, rhymed or less often, unrhymed.
Realism	11	11	12	Elements of Style	A mode of writing that gives the impression of recording or reflecting faithfully an actual way of life.
Refrain	8	9-10	11-12	Poetry	A line, group of lines, or part of a line repeated at a regular or irregular intervals in a poem, usually at the end of each stanza.
Repetition	7	8-11	12	Poetry	A unifying element in nearly all poetry and much prose. It may consist of sounds, syllables, words, phrases etc. which are in frequent repetition.
Resolution / Denouement	7	8-10	11-12	Drama/Fiction	Those events which form the outcome of the climax of a play or story. The equivalent of falling action.
Rhyme	6	7-11	12	Poetry	The identity of sound between syllables or paired groups of syllables, usually at the ends of verse lines.
Rhyme-End	6	7-10	11-12	Poetry	Rhyme occurring at the ends of verse lines.
Rhyme-Feminine	10	11	12	Poetry	A rhyme on two syllables, the first stressed and the second unstressed.
Rhyme-Internal	7	8-10	11-12	Poetry	A poetic device by which two or more words rhyme within the same line of verse.
Rhyme-Masculine	10	11	12	Poetry	The commonest kind of rhyme, between single stressed syllables at the ends of verse lines.
Rhythm	7	8-10	11-12	Poetry	The pattern of sounds perceived as the recurrence of equivalent beats at more or less equal intervals.
Rising Action	7	8-10	11-12	Drama/Fiction	That part of a play or story which precedes the climax.
Romanticism	11	11	12	Elements of Style	A sweeping but indispensable modern term applied to the profound shift in Western attitudes to art and human creativity that dominated much of the European culture in the first half of the 19th century, and that has shaped most subsequent developments in literature, even those reacting against it.
Sarcasm	8	9-11	12	Elements of Style	Another term for verbal irony--the act of ostensibly saying one thing but meaning another.
Satire	8	9-11	12	Elements of Style	A mode of writing that exposes the failings of individuals, institutions, or societies to ridicule and scorn.

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Satire-Horation	12	12	12	Elements of Style	Often contrasted with Juvenalian satire, Horation satire is a more indulgent, tolerant treatment of human inconsistencies and follies, ironically assumed rather than outraged.
Satire-Juvenalian	12	12	12	Elements of Style	A kind of satire that bitterly condemns human vice and folly.
Scansion	10	11	12	Poetry	The analysis of poetic meter in verse lines, by displaying stresses, pauses, and rhyme patterns with conventional visual symbols.
Scene	9	10-11	12	Drama	In a drama, a subdivision of an act or of a play not divided into acts.
Sentence Variety	7	8-10	11-12	Elements of Style	A sentence may be classified according to the type of statement it makes, the way it is constructed, and its arrangement of words.
Sestet	9	10-11	12	Poetry	A group of six verse lines forming the second part of a sonnet, following the opening octave.
Setting	6	7-10	11-12	Drama/Fiction	The where and when of a story or play; the locale.
Short Story	6	7-11	12	Form	A fictional prose tale of no specific length, but too short to be published as a volume on its own.
Simile	6	7-10	11-12	Figures of Speech	An explicit comparison between two different things, actions, or feelings, using the words 'as' or 'like'.
Simple Sentence	6	7-10	11-12	Elements of Style	A sentence with only one independent clause and no dependent clause. It may have a simple subject or a compound subject. It may have a simple predicate or a compound predicate. It may also contain one or more phrases.
Soliloquy	9	10-11	12	Drama	A dramatic speech uttered by one character speaking aloud while alone on the stage.
Sonnet: Petrarchan / Italian	8	9-10	12	Poetry	A sonnet that comprises an 8-lines octave of two quatrains, rhymed <i>abbaabba</i> , followed by a 6-line 'sestet' usually rhymed <i>cdecde</i> or <i>cdcdcd</i> .
Sonnet: Shakespearean / English	8	9-10	12	Poetry	A sonnet that comprises three quatrains and a final couplet, rhyming <i>abab cdcd efef gg</i> .
Stanza	7	8-10	11-12	Poetry	A group of verse lines forming a section of a poem and sharing the same structures as all or some of the other sections of the same poem, in terms of lengths of its lines, its meter, and usually its rhyme scheme.
Stichomythia	12	12	12	Syntax	A form of dramatic dialogue in which two disputing characters answer each other rapidly in alternating single lines, with one character's replies balancing the other's utterances.
Stream of Consciousness	9	10-11	12	Fiction/Non-Fiction	The continuous flow of sense-perceptions, thoughts, feelings, and memories in the human mind.
Stressed Syllable	10	11	12	Poetry	The relative emphasis given in pronunciation to a syllable, in loudness, pitch, or duration.
Subplot	8	9-10	11-12	Fiction/Non-Fiction	A secondary sequence of actions in a dramatic or narrative work, usually involving characters of lesser importance.
Symbol	6	7-11	12	Figures of Speech	In the simplest sense, anything that stands for or represents something else beyond it-- usually an idea conventionally associated with it.

Term	Intro	Reinforce	Refine	Genre	Definition
Synecdoche	10	11	12	Figures of Speech	A common figure of speech by which something is referred to indirectly, either by naming only some part of constituent of it or less often by naming some more comprehensive entity of which it is a part.
Syntax	7	8-9	10-12	Syntax	The way in which words and clauses are ordered and connected so as to form sentences.
Theme	6	7-11	12	Fiction/Non-Fiction	A salient abstract idea that emerges from a literary work's treatment of its subject matter.
Tone	7	8-11	12	Elements of Style	A very vague critical term usually designating the mood or atmosphere of a work, although in some more restricted uses it refers to the author's attitude to the reader.
Tragedy	7	8-10	11-12	Drama/Fiction	A serious play representing the disastrous downfall of a central character, the protagonist.
Tragic Flaw	8	9-10	11-12	Drama/Fiction	A term used by some modern critics to denote what they interpret as the defect of character that brings about the protagonist's downfall in a tragedy.
Transcendentalism	11	11	12	Elements of Style	An idealist philosophical tendency among writers in and around Boston in the mid-19th century.
Trochee	10	11	12	Poetry	A metrical unit of verse, having one stressed syllable followed by one unstressed syllable.
Unstressed Syllable	10	11	12	Poetry	In linguistics, the emphasis, length and loudness that mark one syllable as less pronounced than another.
Verisimilitude	9	10	11-12	Fiction/Non-Fiction	The semblance of truth or reality in literary works.
Verse	7	8-11	12	Form	1. Poetry, as distinct from prose. 2. A line of poetry, or in common usage, a stanza.
Villain	7	8-10	11-12	Drama/Fiction	The principal evil character in a play or story.
Voice	7	8-11	12	Elements of Style	A rather vague metaphorical term by which some critics refer to distinctive features of a written work in terms of spoken utterance.
Volta	9	10	12	Poetry	The Italian term for the 'turn' in an argument or mood of a sonnet, occurring between the octave and the sestet.
<b>S = Source of definition</b>					