

Layout Source Preview

ConVal Language Arts Curriculum

Allusion—a brief reference or mention of a famous person, place, thing or idea [Common types of allusions in literature are literary, Biblical, or historical.]

Analogy—a comparison of two or more objects for the purpose of finding the relationship between them

Antagonist—usually the character in fiction or drama who stands in direct opposition to or in conflict with the central character

Antonym—a word of opposite meaning to another word (e.g., hot and cold)

Archetype—the original model of a work from which others are copied

Articulation—speaking clearly and distinctly

Aside—words meant to be inaudible to someone; in drama a convention by which actors speak briefly to the audience or to other actors without being heard by other actors on stage

Atmosphere—the pervasive mood or tone of a literary work Author's craft—the techniques the author chooses to enhance writing (e.g., style, bias, point of view, flashback, foreshadowing, symbolism, figurative language, sensory details, soliloquy, stream of consciousness)

Bias—an inclination of temperament or outlook of the author or character

Blank verse—poetry written in unrhymed iambic pentameter

Brainstorming—collecting ideas by thinking freely and openly about all of the possibilities; often an important technique used in group problem solving or as a pre-writing step Cause/Effect—a text or response to reading text which provides explanations or reasons for events

Characterization—the method by which an author creates the appearance and personality of imaginary persons [In Direct Characterization specific details of physical appearance and character]

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