

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period : \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** As we read *Fahrenheit 451* by Ray Bradbury, you will fill out the following chart. The literary devices are listed in alphabetical order. This is not only to help you notice the craft of the author but also should be used as a review for the exam as well as the upcoming Milestone/EOC test.

<b>Literary Device</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Example from <i>Fahrenheit 451</i></b>	<b>Example Location</b>
Allegory	A story in which the characters and events are symbols that stand for ideas about human life or for a political or historical situation.		
Alliteration	A stylistic device in which a number of words, having the same first consonant sound, occur close together in a series.		
Allusion	A brief and indirect reference to a person, place, thing or idea of historical, cultural, literary or political significance.		
Analogy	A comparison in which an idea or a thing is compared to another thing that is quite different from it; broader than a metaphor or simile.		
Antagonist	A character or a group of characters which stand in opposition to the protagonist or the main character.		
Aphorism	A statement of truth or opinion expressed in a concise and witty manner.		

Literary Device	Definition	Example from <i>Fahrenheit 451</i>	Example Location
Author	The writer or creator of a work of literature		
Climax	That particular point in a narrative at which the conflict or tension hits the highest point.		
Conflict	A struggle between two opposing forces .		
Direct characterization	A direct approach towards building the character. It uses another character, narrator or the protagonist himself to tell the readers or audience about the subject.		
Dramatic irony	When the audience knows something that the character(s) does not.		
Dystopia	A world in which everything is imperfect and everything goes terribly wrong.		
External Conflict	Conflict that occurs between the main character and some outside force.		
Falling Action	Occurs right after the climax where the main problem of the story resolves.		

Literary Device	Definition	Example from <i>Fahrenheit 451</i>	Example Location
Flashback	Interruptions that writers do to insert past events in order to provide background or context to the current events of a narrative.		
Foreshadowing	An advance hint of what is to come later in the story.		
Hyperbole	An extreme exaggeration.		
Imagery	Language that appeals to the physical senses.		
Indirect characterization	When the audience has to deduce for themselves the characteristics of the character.		
Internal Conflict	When a character experiences two opposite emotions or desires inside of him.		
Juxtaposition	When two or more ideas, places, characters and their actions are placed side by side in a narrative or a poem for the purpose of developing comparisons and contrasts.		
Metaphor	When you portray a person, place, thing, or an action as being something else, even though it is not actually that "something else."		

Literary Device	Definition	Example from <i>Fahrenheit 451</i>	Example Location
Mood	An emotional situation that surrounds the reader of a work of literature.		
Motif	An object or idea that repeats itself throughout a literary work.		
Narrator	The person telling the story.		
Onomatopoeia	A word which imitates the natural sounds of a thing.		
Paradox	A statement that appears to be self-contradictory or silly but may include a latent truth.		
Personification	To give human characteristics to something that is not human.		
Point of View	The perspective from which a story is told.		
Propaganda	Techniques used to influence opinions, attitudes, beliefs or behavior.		
Protagonist	The main character of a work of literature.		

Literary Device	Definition	Example from <i>Fahrenheit 451</i>	Example Location
Repetition	Repeating the same words or phrases several times to make an idea clear.		
Resolution	The end of the story.		
Rising Action	A series of relevant incidents that create suspense, interest and tension in a narrative leading to the climax.		
Setting	Where a story takes place.		
Simile	A comparison using like or as.		
Situational Irony	A difference between expectations of something to happen, and what actually happens instead		
Symbolism	An object representing another to give it an entirely different meaning that is much deeper and more significant.		
Theme	The main idea or universal message of a work of literature.		
Tone	An author's attitude toward a topic.		

<b>Literary Device</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Example from <i>Fahrenheit 451</i></b>	<b>Example Location</b>
Verbal irony	Saying one thing and meaning another; sarcasm.		

More examples and explanations can be found at: <http://literarydevices.net/>.