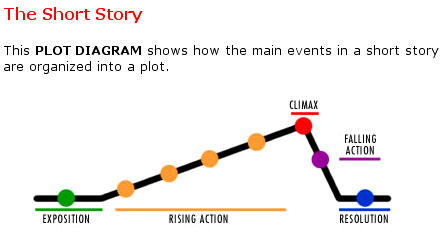
**Questions for Literary Analysis: Year 1 and 2***(Please include both the questions and answers in your submitted assignment.)*

1. Name the title, author, and genre of the text  
   Tell whether it is fiction: (made-up) or non-fiction: (factual)   
   Categorize (place in a particular class or group) the genre.  
   From which perspective/point of view is the story told? 1st , 2nd, or 3rd person? *(see below)*
2. Provide a short: 3-5-sentence summary of the text, using the five elements of plot structure *(see below)*
3. Name the protagonist. Identify the antagonist. (…could be a human enemy, a non-human enemy like an animal or something less tangible, like fear.) Provide a quote that captures the character of either the antagonist or the protagonist)
4. Identify the tone: (attitude of the author) , the mood: (feeling of the story). Provide evidence from the text to support your answer.

1. Identify the primary [conflict](https://www.vocabulary.com/dictionary/conflict) in the text: Man vs. Man, Man vs. Nature, Man vs. Society, Man vs. Self, and Man vs. Technology Explain your answer.
2. Identify the historical setting of this piece and explain a one thing you learned from the historical setting that you didn’t know before and how the setting affected the characters in this story.
3. What is the theme: central idea (theme) of the text? Provide a short summary of one event that the author uses to develop this idea…OR…Provide a quote from dialogue in the text that develops this idea.
4. Give the meaning of one word whose definition you learned from the context of the text. Provide the sentence with that word.
5. Give an example where the author expects the reader to draw an inference rather than stating something explicitly.
6. Provide two examples of the author’s use of literary devices. (**Don’t choose the same ones every month.)**

* **Alliteration**: repetition of a pattern of the beginning sounds of words
* **Anthropomorphism:** the representation of objects/animals as having human form
* **Dialogue:** speech between two people
* **Flashback:** a transition in a story to an earlier event
* **Foreshadowing:** providing vague advance hints of what will happen: *“Don’t worry, this gets better,”*
* **Hyperbole:** a big exaggeration: *I died of laughter.*
* **Imagery:** strong vivid word that help the reader form mental pictures of things or events
* **Metaphor:** comparison NOT using like or as: He was a bolt of lightning
* **Personification:** giving human characteristics to non-humans: *The clouds wept.*
* **Simile:** comparison using like or as: He was as fast as lightning
* **Sarcasm:** the use of irony to mock or convey contempt.
* **Symbol:** an object, person, or situation that has another meaning other than its literal meaning



**5 Elements of Plot Structure and Archetypal Situations**

**1. Exposition: The Beginning**  
Every story must have a beginning. The start, or exposition, is where the characters and setting are established. During this part of the novel, the conflict or main problem is also introduced.   
  
**2. Rising Action: Introduction of the Problem or Conflict**  
After the characters and main problem have been established, the main problem or conflict is dealt with by some kind of action. In this part of the story, the main character is in crisis. This is the place for tension and excitement. The complication can arise through a character's conflict with society, nature, fate, or a number of themes. In this part of the story the main character is aware a conflict has arisen and takes some kind of step to battle this crisis.   
  
**3.Climax: The High Point**  
The climax is the high point of the story. It is the main event or danger that the character faces. This is the darkest moment, the worst challenge the character must oppose. At this point it looks as if the character will fail, and will never get what he/she wants. The turning point may be either physical or emotional. In a romance, the girl may turn the hopeful lover down, in an action story, the character may be surrounded by enemies with no chance of escape.   
  
**4. Falling Action: Winding Down**Following the climax, the story begins to slowly wind down. Falling action, one of the two final story elements, shows the result of the actions or decisions the character has made. This eventually leads to the final part of the novel, the crisis resolution, or denouement.  
  
**5. Denouement: Resolution: The End**  
The denouement, often called resolution, is the conclusion of the story. Here, the conflicts are resolved, all loose ends are tied up, and the story concludes with either a happy or sad ending.

<https://wikis.engrade.com/plottingashortstory>

## Types of Perspective/Point of view

### First person perspective is written from the perspective of the author, often in autobiographical writings. In these writings, the main character narrates his/her story and uses first person “I” and “we.” For instance, “It was times like these when I thought my father, who hated guns and had never been to any wars, was the bravest man who ever lived.”: From Harper Lee’s novel *To Kill a Mockingbird*

1. **Second Person Perspective** uses “you” perspective or a writer tells the story by using second person personal pronouns like “you or your.” “You are a sculptor. You climb a great ladder; you pour grease all over a growing longleaf pine.”: From Annie Dillard’s Pilgrim at Tinker Creek
2. **Third Person Perspective** uses “he, she, it and they.” It is a very common method of narration such as,“It was a bright cold day in April, and the clocks were striking thirteen