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| **LITERARY TERM/Element of Drama** | **DEFINITION** | **EXAMPLE FROM TEXT**  **Based on “The Monsters are Due on Maple Street”** | **EXAMPLE FROM TEXT**  **From “A Christmas Carol”**  **As you read, fill in examples.** |
| **Character** | **A person, animal, or thing in a work of literature.** | 1. **Charlie’s wife (Serling 667)**   **From the character list** |  |
| **Costuming** | **Clothing used to create a character’s wardrobe. Costuming usually fits the personality of the character** | 1. **“…. A serious-faced 14-year old in spectacles…” (Serling 670)**   **Tommy wears glasses**   1. **Charlie’s wife is wearing an apron in the movie version, showing that she could be doing her “job” of stay-at-home mom.**   **(Twilight Zone the Movie)**   1. **Pete Van Horn was wearing overalls showing that he was just tinkering around the house.**   **(Twilight Zone the Movie)** |  |
| **Props** | **An object or thing used by the characters to add authenticity to the play.** | **1. Car—Les’s car started by itself (Serling p 670)**  **2. “[glass of milk in hand…]”**  **Mrs. Goodman gives Mr. Goodman a glass of milk as they are spied on by the neighbors. (Serling 845)**  **3. “[Don Martin joins them, carrying a shot gun.]” (Serling 851)** |  |
| **Lighting** | **The effects of light on a stage or set of a play.** | **1. “[The roar of a flash of light…]” referring to the “meteor” or whatever disturbed the evening on Maple St. (Serling 836)**  **2. “How come you are the only one with lights now?”**  **Charlie’s lights flick on while everyone else’s lights stay out. (Serling 851)**  **3. “What was that? A meteor?” (Serling 836)** |  |
| **Direct Characterization** | **When the author directly states the traits or features of a character.** | 1. **“I am guilty of insomnia…”**   **Mr. Goodman is defending himself against the “crowd’s” suspicions. (Serling 825)**  **-Goodman has trouble sleeping**  **2. “…. A serious-faced 14-year old in spectacles…” (Serling 670)**  **Tommy wears glasses** |  |
| **Indirect Characterization** | **When the author gives hints that allow readers to infer character traits.** | 1. **“[Tommy stares at them, biting his lip,] then says ‘Mr. Brand, please don’t leave.’” (Serling 671)**   **Shows that Tommy is nervous and believes something bad is going to happen. He is genuine in his concern.** |  |
| **Protagonist** | **The leading character of a drama that drives the action of the narrative by trying to achieve a particular goal.** | **Identify the protagonist** | **Explain how he/she/it drives the action toward a goal.** |
| **Antagonist** | **The character or force in conflict with the protagonist. The antagonist blocks the protagonist from his/her/its goal.** | **Identify the antagonist.** | **Explain how he/she/it blocks the protagonist from a goal.** |
| **Central Conflict**  **Minor Conflict** | **The main conflict in a work of literature.**  **Other conflicts going on while the main storyline is building** | **Identify the central conflict.**  **List a few minor conflicts that you notice** | **Explain the central conflict in your own words.**  **Is each conflict internal or external?** |
| **External Conflict** | **A struggle with an external force outside of a character.** | **Identify an external conflict.** | **Explain how you know it is external.** |
| **Internal Conflict** | **A struggle within a character.** | **Identify an internal conflict.** | **Explain how you know it is internal.** |
| **Minor/Incidental Character** | **A character represented but not in a leading role.** | **Identify a minor character** | **What is this minor character’s role in the plot?** |
| **Rising Action**  **or**  **Complications** | **Events that complicate the conflict and build the action of the plot to the climax.** | **Name 1 event that acts as a complication.** | **Name another event that acts as a complication.** |
| **Climax** | **The turning point of a story where the nature of the conflict changes or takes a turn.** | **Identify the climax/turning point of the story.** | **Explain how this event acts as a turning point.** |
| **Character Motivation** | **The reason characters behave in a certain way.** | **Choose a character behavior and explain what his/her motivation is behind that behavior in the box to the right.** |  |
| **Figurative Language** | **Any metaphors, similes, hyperbole, or imagery used within the text.** | **Examples of F. L.** | **Type of F.L. you have identified & author’s purpose for using it** |