

AP Lit Terms Review

Directions: Answer the following using terms and/or defining the terms used with examples whenever possible. You may use your terms list, website links, and AP LIT ANALYSIS DOC.

- What is plot and narrative pace/pacing?
- Explain the types of irony.
- Explain types of POV and Narration. What is distance? What is an unreliable vs a reliable narrator? Omniscient vs limited?
- Explain characterization and types of characters (round, flat, static, dynamic, moral center, foil), epiphany, inconsistencies.)
- Explain 5 types of poems (elegy, ode, ballad, villanelle, sestina, etc.) & types of stanzas.
- Explain consonance, cacophony, euphony, alliteration, caesura, and assonance.
- What are blank verse, free verse, and biblical free verse.
- Explain image, symbol, motif, and archetype.
- What are 4 ways to explain theme?
- What is a zeugma? Give an example.
- What is the difference between an Italian sonnet and an English sonnet? Use terms.
*BONUS: Explain iambic, trochaic, anapestic, dactylic, and spondaic feet.

Standards:

STR-1.U (explain the underlined terms) Closed forms of poetry include predictable patterns in the structure of lines, stanzas, meter, and rhyme, which develop relationships among ideas in the poem.

STR-1.Y (explain the underlined terms) Narrative structures that interrupt the chronology of a plot, such as flashback, foreshadowing, in medias res, and stream of consciousness, can directly affect readers' experiences with a text by creating anticipation or suspense or building tension.

DEFINITIONS (test samples):

_____ means a god who resolves the entanglements of a play by supernatural intervention. The Latin phrase means, literally, "a god from the machine." The phrase refers to the use of artificial means to resolve the plot of a play.

_____ is a figure of speech in which a closely related term is substituted for an object or idea. An example: "We have always remained loyal to the crown."

_____ is a **nineteen-line** lyric poem that relies heavily on repetition. The first and third lines alternate throughout the poem, which is structured in six stanzas --five tercets and a concluding quatrain. Examples include Bishop's "One Art," Roethke's "The Waking," and Thomas's "Do Not Go Gentle into That Good Night."

_____ is a poem of **thirty-nine** lines and written in iambic pentameter. Its six-line stanza repeat in an intricate and prescribed order the final word in each of the first six lines. After the sixth stanza, there is a three-line envoi, which uses the six repeating words, two per line.