

# ACADEMIC AND CONTEXTUAL VOCABULARY ASSIGNMENT

## DICTIONARY MEANING

“the time, place, and conditions in which the action of a book, movie, etc., takes place”

## SETTING

## EXAMPLE

“The **setting** of *Fahrenheit 451* is a dystopian, futuristic American city.”



## IN OTHER WORDS...

As said before, setting is the time, place, and conditions in which a story takes place. It is important because it provides context for the characters' actions, beliefs, and conflict.

# DICTIONARY MEANING

“a part of a book or treatise preliminary to the main portion”

## INTRODUCTION

### EXAMPLE

“The **introduction** of *Fahrenheit 451* explains that Montag is a fireman, and that his job is to burn books.”

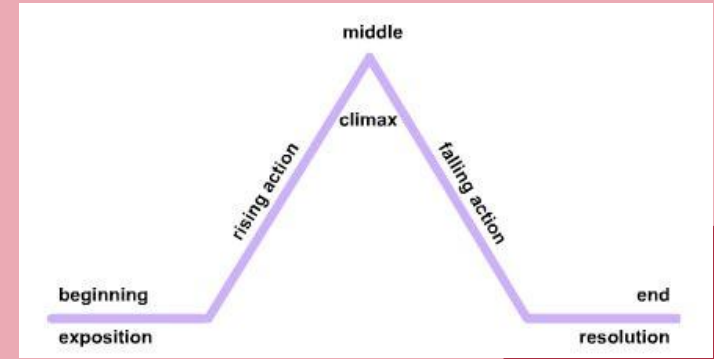


### IN OTHER WORDS...

An introduction is the part of a story before the rising action. It generally introduces the main character and establishes the setting. When used in essays, it introduces the topic and the writer's perspective, and a basic summary of their reasoning.

# DICTIONARY MEANING

“a related series of incidents in a literary plot that build toward the point of greatest interest.”



## RISING ACTION

### EXAMPLE

“The **rising action** in *Fahrenheit 451* involves the government being increasingly suspicious of the main character, Montag.”

### IN OTHER WORDS...

The rising action is the part of a story right after the exposition, all the way to the resolution. The events occurring in the rising action increase in interest until the climax.

# DICTIONARY MEANING

“the highest or most intense point in the development or resolution of something; culmination”

## EXAMPLE

“The **climax** of *Fahrenheit 451* is when Montag burns his house down and runs away from the Hound.”

## CLIMAX



## IN OTHER WORDS...

The climax of a story is the most suspenseful/action-packed part of a story. It is when the main character's struggles to become the most difficult, at the peak of the rising action. Usually the main character will directly confront the antagonist during the climax.

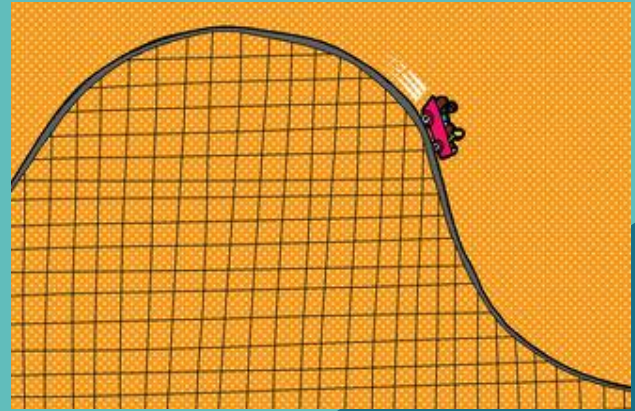
## DICTIONARY MEANING

“what happens near the end of a story after the climax and resolution of the major conflict”

## FALLING ACTION

## EXAMPLE

“The **falling action** of *Fahrenheit 451* starts when Montag successfully escapes the Hound and crossed the river.”



## IN OTHER WORDS...

The falling action acts as the opposite of the rising action. It is when the drama and action from the climax begins to dissipate. Its purpose is to tie up any loose ends for the resolution.

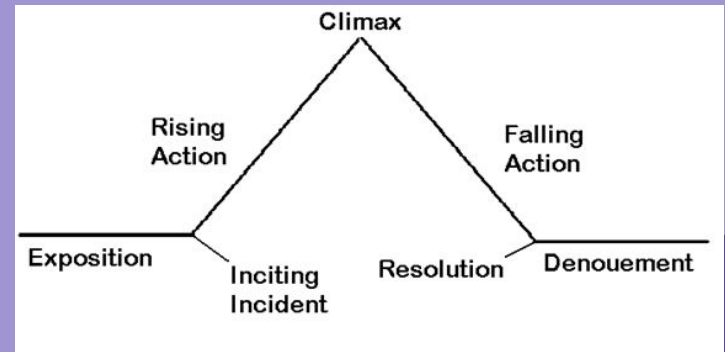
## DICTIONARY MEANING

“the final part of a play, movie, or narrative in which the strands of the plot are drawn together and matters are explained or resolved”

## DENOUEMENT

## EXAMPLE

“The **denouement** of *Fahrenheit 451* is when Montag talks with and joins the other people on the railroad tracks.”



## IN OTHER WORDS...

It is sort of the opposite of introduction. Instead of introducing the main character before the action starts, it generally describes how the conflict affected them and others after it is done. It happens directly after the falling action and right after the resolution.

## DICTIONARY MEANING

“a type of conflict that places characters at odds with forces outside themselves”

## EXAMPLE

“The external conflict in *Fahrenheit 451* is the Hound, Montag’s society, and the Firemen.”

## EXTERNAL CONFLICT



## IN OTHER WORDS...

External conflict is the conflict in a story that is from outside the main character’s control. This can include person vs person, person vs nature, person vs society, and many other forms.



# DICTIONARY MEANING

“when a character struggles with their own opposing desires or beliefs”

## EXAMPLE

“**Internal conflict** in *Fahrenheit 451* occurs when Montag has to struggle with the idea of reading and turning against his society, or continuing to conform.”

## INTERNAL CONFLICT



## IN OTHER WORDS...

Internal conflict is a type of conflict that is essentially the person vs themselves. It is when the main character struggles to overcome their own flaws. Its purpose is to create character development in the story.

# DICTIONARY MEANING

“when the narrator is a character in the story, dictating events from their perspective using ‘I’ or ‘we’”

## FIRST PERSON

### EXAMPLE

“The book *Jane Eyre* is in **first person**.”



### IN OTHER WORDS...

A first person story is when you directly see from the main character's perspective. The narrator is the main character. This leads to you being able to interpret things from the knowledge that only they know. This can allow biased narrators in some cases.

# DICTIONARY MEANING

“the creation or construction of a fictional character. A description of the distinctive nature or features of someone or something”

## CHARACTERIZATION

### EXAMPLE

“Clarisse is **characterized** as a kind, thoughtful, and curious person in *Fahrenheit 451*.”



### IN OTHER WORDS...

Characterization is the act of establishing or describing how a character develops traits throughout a story. This gives explanation for their actions and beliefs.

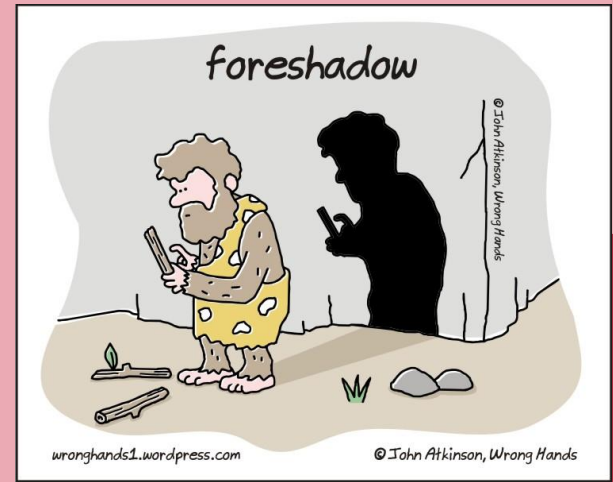
# DICTIONARY MEANING

“A warning or indication of a future event”

## FORESHADOWING

### EXAMPLE

“You may not notice **foreshadowing** until you read a story a second time.”



### IN OTHER WORDS...

Foreshadowing is when the creator of a story gives hints about what will happen later in the story. This can help the audience to develop expectations about future events in the story.

## DICTIONARY MEANING

“the act of saying or doing something again, the act of repeating something, something that is done or said again”

## REPETITION

## EXAMPLE

“**Repetition** is often used in poetry.”

Repetition  
Repetition  
Repetition  
Repetition

## IN OTHER WORDS...

Repetition is when the author of a story, poem, etc. says the same thing, or brings up the same concept, multiple times in order to emphasise it.

## DICTIONARY MEANING

“a consideration or estimate of the similarities or dissimilarities between two things or people”

## COMPARISON

## EXAMPLE

“In *Fahrenheit 451*, Mildred and her beliefs act as a **comparison** to Montag and his beliefs.”



## IN OTHER WORDS...

Comparison is when the creator of something compares multiple ideas, people, or things, usually in order to emphasise or better explain one of them.

# DICTIONARY MEANING

“visually descriptive or figurative language, especially in a literary work”

## EXAMPLE

“Imagery is used in the opening of *Fahrenheit 451* when describing the books burning.”

## IMAGERY



## IN OTHER WORDS...

Imagery is a vivid and intentional description of the setting (or anything) in a story, poem, etc. It is used to draw the audience into the world it takes place in, and to help establish it in an entertaining and meaningful way.

# DICTIONARY MEANING

“the use of symbols to represent ideas or qualities”

## SYMBOLISM

### EXAMPLE

“**Symbolism** is also used in the opening of *Fahrenheit 451*, when the burning books are compared to dying white doves, a common symbol of peace and innocence.”



### IN OTHER WORDS...

Symbolism is when an author uses common, societal associations (e.g. red is commonly used to symbolise anger or passion. That's not why I'm using it though-- I just like it) to their benefit when writing. It can help reveal subtle/hidden meanings. It is commonly used in poetry.



## DICTIONARY MEANING

“a serious disagreement or argument, typically a protracted one”



## CONFLICT

## EXAMPLE

“The **conflict** in *Fahrenheit 451* is Montag vs his society and its teachings and expectations.”

## IN OTHER WORDS...

Conflict is all of the struggles that a character goes through in a story. This can be internal or external, as described before. In hindsight I should've put this slide before those, but I don't feel like redoing all the colours on the slides...

# DICTIONARY MEANING

“the emotional response that the writer wishes to evoke in the reader through a story

## MOOD

### EXAMPLE

“The **mood** in *Fahrenheit 451* is gloomy and dystopian.”



### IN OTHER WORDS...

Mood when used in a literary sense is the emotions that the author wants you to feel when reading their story. This is taken into account before the story is written and affects how the author decides to describe things in it.

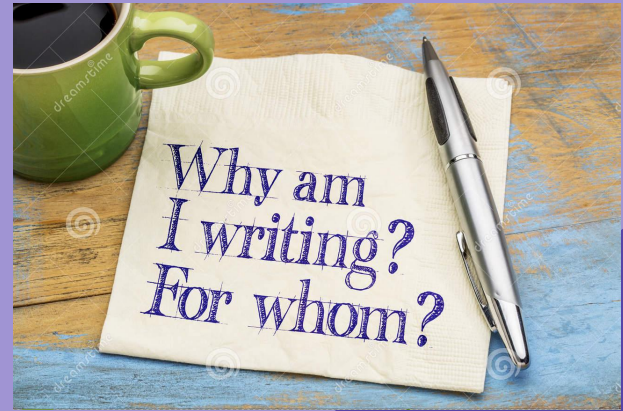
## DICTIONARY MEANING

“the subject of a talk, a piece of writing, a person's thoughts, or an exhibition; a topic. a universal idea, lesson, or message explored throughout a work of literature”

## EXAMPLE

“The **theme** of *Fahrenheit 451* is how censorship and an over-dependence on technology can seriously harm a society.”

## THEME



## IN OTHER WORDS...

The theme is the reason the author of a story, essay, poem, etc. decided to write it. It is the lesson or concept that the author wants to explore for the whole duration of the story.