Longer Fiction or Drama I

AP English Literature and Composition · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
expectation /ekspɪk'teɪʃn/	The ending breaks our **expectation**: it is not what we thought.
motive	Money was his **motive** for lying.
dynamic character /daɪ'næmɪk 'kærɪktə/	A **dynamic character** changes during the story.
static character	A **static character** stays the same from start to end.
characterisation	**Characterisation** is how the writer shows what a character is like.
episode	Each **episode** of the novel shows a different summer.
scene	The play's first **scene** takes place in a kitchen.
character development	Her **character development** takes her from shy to brave.
plot summary	A **plot summary** only retells events; analysis explains them.
conflict /'kɒnflɪkt/	The story's **conflict** is between a father and his son.
values /'vælju:z/	People's **values** are what they think is important.
internal conflict	His **internal conflict** is whether to tell the truth.
external conflict	The storm creates an **external conflict** for the sailors.

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intersect /ˌɪntəˈsekt/	The two stories **intersect** when the brothers finally meet.
primary conflict	The **primary conflict** is between the son and his father.
inconsistency	There is an **inconsistency** in what the narrator says.
thesis statement	Your **thesis statement** gives your main argument in one sentence.
line of reasoning /laɪn ɒv ˈriːzənɪŋ/	The **line of reasoning** is the chain of ideas leading to your thesis.
commentary /ˈkɒməntri/	Your **commentary** explains how the quotation supports your point.
sufficient	Two quotations may not be **sufficient** to prove your claim.
grammar /ˈgræmə/	Good **grammar** makes your sentences correct and clear.
theme	One **theme** of the novel is the cost of pride.

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