**English Short Story Quiz Review**

**Short Stories:**
- “The Piece of String”
- “Contents of a Dead Man’s Pocket”
- “A Visit to Grandmother”
- “The Soldier Ran Away”

**Literary Terms:**

**“The Piece of String”**

Stereotype: a generalization about a whole group of people that does not allow for individual differences.

**Examples:**
- Page 4 “economical like a true Norman”
  Meaning: if you live in Normandy, you’re automatically a poor person scavenging, a person that’s frugal, stingy, or cheap.
- Page 10 “Norman cunning”
  Meaning: if you live in Normandy, you’re thought of being sly, secretive, and shady.

Paradox: A statement that seems to contradictory but that actually presents a truth.

**Examples:**
- “Youth is wasted on the young”-George Bernard Shaw
- “Ice is setting the world on fire”
- The paradox in “The Piece of String” Mr. H feels angry and confused that people believe he has a reputation of being sly, sneaky, and cunning.
  - *Conflicting elements:* confusion/ anger while knowing you are capable of committing a crime. This tells us that perceptions of people don’t change. If you can see yourself one way/ others think of you in a particular way, it is very difficult to change.
“Contents of A Dead Man’s Pocket”

Exposition: background info about a story, which includes setting, intro to characters.

Conflict: the problem/issue the main character (protagonist) must overcome.

Rising Action: event(s) that lead up to climax.

Complications: small problems that stand in the way of the character overcoming the conflict.

Climax: turning point of the story (once this event happens, the story is forever changed)

Falling Action: events that lead up to end of story.

Resolution: the end.

“A Visit to Grandmother”

Direct characterization: directly telling you about the characters personally

Indirect Characterization: revealing personally through description of the character; through the characters thoughts, words, and actions; and through the characters comments.

“The Soldier Ran Away”

Internal motivation: based on wants, needs and desires.
Example: I want pizza, I go to John’s boys.
  • Jeff: He needs to finish the pipe rack, so he helps the soldier.

External motivation: stems from external (outside force)
Example: It’s hailing outside, so I go inside.
  • The soldier gets sick and could die, so Jeff helps him.