

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”

If you live in Normandy, you’re thought of being sly, secretive, and shady.

Paradox: A statement that seems to be 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.