

Teacher's Dramatic Structure Review

1. Match the literary term with the correct definition.

<p><u> d </u> Plot</p> <p><u> i </u> Internal Conflict</p> <p><u> f </u> External Conflict</p> <p><u> b </u> Exposition</p> <p><u> h </u> Rising action</p> <p><u> a </u> Turning Point/Crisis/Climax</p> <p><u> e </u> Falling Action:</p> <p><u> c </u> Catastrophe</p> <p><u> g </u> Denouement/Resolution</p>	<p>a. A key moment of change in the action. Also the moment of highest tension. In a Shakespearean tragedy, this is the moment that the tragic figure begins his decline.</p> <p>b. The first stage of a play or story, in which characters are introduced and key background information is revealed.</p> <p>c. The tragic ending in which tension is released and the hero suffers (often for an earlier choice that he made). This suffering is often compounded by the suffering of others important to the hero.</p> <p>d. A series of related incidents in a literary work.</p> <p>e. The events that follow the crisis/climax of a work of literature and build toward a resolution.</p> <p>f. A struggle between opposing forces that are outside the character's control, such other people, societal structures, etc; the struggle is integral (and often a catalyst for) the events of a literary work.</p> <p>g. The unraveling of the plot, a release of tension, an end of conflict that provides closure.</p> <p>h. The building of tension that occurs as the conflict is introduced in a work of literature. The conflict builds toward climax/crisis in this part of the play.</p> <p>i. A struggle between opposing forces within a character, often involving a question of conscience, morality, emotions, etc; the struggle is integral (and often a catalyst for) the events of a literary work.</p>
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