Genre: one of the types or categories into which literary works are divided

Plot: a series of events related to a central conflict or struggle; the action of the story

Conflict: struggle

Exposition: introduction, sets tone and mood, introduces characters, and the setting, provides background information

Inciting Incident: the event that introduces the central conflict

Rising Action: develops the conflict to a high point of intensity

Climax: the high point of interest or suspense, usually the turning point in the work

Resolution: the point at which the central conflict is ended

Denouement : any material that follows the resolution and that ties up loose ends

Protagonist: main character and central figure in the story

Antagonist: a character who is pitted against a protagonist

Major Character: one with a significant role in the action of a story

Minor Character: one who plays a lesser role

Flat Character: one who exhibits a single dominant quality or character trait

Round Character: one who exhibits the complexity of traits associated with actual human beings

Static Character: one who does not change during the course of a story

Dynamic Character: one who does change during the course of the story

Stock Character: one found again and again in different literary works (Ex: mad scientist, gallant knight)