AIR ELAII: Unit 25

Reading Literature: Myth

- A **Myth** is a traditional story, especially one concerning the

  _____ _____ of a people or explaining

  some _____ or social phenomenon, and typically involving

  supernatural beings or events.

- **Myth** usually features ruling _____, _____,

  deities, and heroes having god-like-qualities, but status lower than gods.

- **Myths** exist in every society, as they are basic elements of human

  culture. The main function of myths is to teach _____

  _____ and explain _____

  _____.

Character Development

- **Character** can be defined as any person, animal, or figure represented in

  a _____ work. There are many types of characters that

  exist in literature, each with its own development and function.

- A **protagonist** is a _____ _____ who

  generates the action of a story and engages the reader's interest and

  empathy.

- An **antagonist** is a character who _____ the protagonist.

- A **dynamic character** is one who goes through some sort of

  _____; they show character development.

- **Static characters**, on the other hand, are those who

  _____ _____ change throughout the course

  of the story. They serve to show contrast to dynamic ones, refusing to

  grow and remaining in one place or mentality.

- **Round characters** are fully-developed figures in the story. They are

  more _____ and _____ and show a true

  depth of personality. They require more attention by the reader; they can

  make surprise decisions or puzzling ones.

- A work of literature often centers on a **complex character**- a character

  who is _____ and _____.

  o It important for the reader to analyze how **complex characters**

    _____ over the course of a text, interact with other

    characters, and advance the plot or develop the **theme**.

- A **conjunction** _____ words or groups of words in a

  sentence.

  o There are three types of conjunctions:

    ▪ **Coordinating Conjunctions-** Connect words, phrases, or

      clauses that are _____ or _____

      • *and, but, or, so, for, yet, and not (FANBOYS)*

    ▪ **Correlative Conjunctions-** Used in _____

- *both/and, either/or, neither/nor, not only/but also*

- **Subordinating Conjunctions-** Used at the

  _____ of subordinate clauses

  - *although, after, as, as long as, before, because, how, if,*

    once, since, so that, than, though, until, unless, when,

    while, where, whether, whenever, etc.