**Course:** AP Literature and Composition  
**Module:** Satire & Humor

**Key Terms**

- **Satire** – the literary art of ridiculing a folly or vice in an attempt to expose or correct it.
- **Irony** – literary device that uses contradictory statements or situations to reveal a difference between reality and what appears to be true.
- **Dramatic Irony** – a discrepancy between what a character thinks is real and what the reader or audience knows is real.
- **Verbal Irony** – a figure of speech when someone says something but means the exact opposite.
- **Sarcasm** – is an extreme form of verbal irony meant to hurt another person.
- **Situational Irony** – an incongruity between that which is expected to happen and what actually happens.
- **Allusion** – a reference to a person, place, think, event, or idea in history or literature.
- **Humor** – form of writing meant to engage the reader through comical situations and prose.
- **Foreshadowing** – hint at what may come in the future of the story/plot.
- **Motif** – a pattern in literary compositions.
- **Parody** – an imitation of a work of literature, art, or music for amusement or instruction.
- **Symbol** – a person, object image, word or event that is strategically used by an author to evoke a range of additional meaning beyond the literal significance to a more figurative significance.
- **Paradox** – an apparent contraction that is nevertheless somehow true.