
Ch. 4: "If it's Square, It's a Sonnet"

- How many lines and syllables are in a sonnet?
- What makes an Elizabethan sonnet different from a Petrarchan sonnet?

Ch. 5: "Now, Where Have I Seen Him Before?"

- What does Foster mean when he suggests that "there's no such thing as a wholly original work of literature?"
- What is the "big secret" Foster reveals in this chapter? What does this mean?

Ch. 6: "When in Doubt, It's from Shakespeare..."

- Why do so many writers use and quote Shakespeare?
- What's in it for the reader when a writer references Shakespeare?

Ch. 7: "...Or the Bible"

- What do Biblical allusions do for a piece of literature?
- You might be a Christ figure if you are..... (list them below).

Ch. 8: "Hansel and Gretel"

Name:

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- What does Foster suggest as the reason so many writers choose to allude to fairy tales in their works?
 - Explain what Foster means when he suggests you “don’t have to use the whole story.”

Ch. 9: “It’s Greek To Me”

- How does Foster define “myth” on pg. 49-50?
- What are the four great struggles of the human being from *The Odyssey* (pgs. 55-56)?
- When readers recognize the use of a myth in literature, what effect does it create?

Ch. 10: “It’s More Than Just Rain or Snow or Springtime”

- Foster states, “it’s never just rain.” What are some things rain can represent in literature?
- What does fog represent in literature?
- What does snow represent in literature?
- What are the symbolic meanings of each of the four seasons?

Ch. 11: “Is That a Symbol?”

- If you think something is a symbol, is it?
- According to Foster, symbols don’t just mean one thing. Why not?

Ch. 12: "It's All Political"

- Foster asserts that, "Nearly all writing is _____."
- Foster explains why most literature can be called "political." Summarize his argument.

Ch. 13: "Geography Matters"

- What is meant by geography?
- How does geography help us understand characters?

Interlude: One Story

- What is an archetype? (explain more than the "five dollar word for pattern")
- Give an example of an archetype.
- Why can't you find the original story of each archetype?

Ch. 14: "Marked For Greatness"

- How can a character's deformities, scars or other physical markings be symbolic?
- Does a character who looks horribly always act horribly?

Ch.15: "He's Blind for a Reason, You Know"

- Why do authors choose to make characters blind in literature?
- When blindness, sight, darkness, and/or light are found in a story, what does it mean?

Ch. 16: "It's Never Just Heart Disease...And Rarely Just Illness"

- What things can "heart trouble" signify in literature?

Name:

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- What makes a prime literary disease?

Ch. 17: "Don't Read With Your Eyes"

- Explain what Foster means by "don't read with your eyes"

- Do you have to agree with everything the characters do? What do you need to remember?

Ch. 18: "Is He Serious? And Other Ironies"

- What is irony?

- Explain what Foster means by "irony trumps everything."