

1. _____ The central person in a story who is often referred to as the story's main character. S/he (or they) is faced with a conflict that must be resolved. S/he may not always be admirable; nevertheless, s/he must command involvement on the part of the reader, or better yet, empathy.

1b. _____ A major character, usually the protagonist, who lacks conventional morals, and who struggles for values which are not considered admirable.
2. _____ The character, characters, or situation that represents the opposition against which the protagonist must contend. In other words, the character is an obstacle that the protagonist must overcome.
3. _____ Any character (usually the antagonist or an important supporting character) whose personal qualities contrast with another character (usually the protagonist). By providing this contrast, we get to know more about the other character.
4. _____ Types of characters who have become conventional or stereotypical through *repeated use* in particular types of stories. These characters are instantly recognizable to readers or audience members (Examples: the damsel in distress, the mad scientist, the geeky boy with glasses, the faithful sidekick) They are normally one-dimensional, flat characters.
5. _____ Any character who has a complex personality; s/he is often portrayed as a conflicted and contradictory person.
6. _____ The opposite of a round character. This literary personality is notable for one kind of personality trait or characteristic.
7. _____ A character who changes over time, usually as a result of resolving a central conflict or facing a major crisis. Most tend to be central rather than peripheral characters, because resolving the conflict is the major role of central characters.
8. _____ A character who does not change over time; his or her personality does not transform or evolve.