

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary

- Chaise - a light, open carriage, usually with a hood, especially a one-horse, two-wheeled carriage for two persons; shay.
- Trunk- a large, sturdy box or chest for holding or transporting clothes, personal effects, or other articles.
- Stout- strong of body; hearty; sturdy
- Bore- to form, make, or construct
- Determined- decided; settled; resolved.
- Evident- plain or clear to the sight or understanding
- Excerpts- a passage or quotation taken or selected from a book, document, film, or the like; extract.
- Infer - to guess or conclude
- Theme – Life lesson of the story
- Denotation –dictionary definition of a word
- Connotation –emotional, mental, or social connection with a word (What do you think of when you hear a word? Is it positive or negative?)
- Stanza – A part of a poem (usually 4 or more lines )

## Point of View:

1. **First person point of view** involves the use of either of the two pronouns “I” and “we”.

- “I felt like I was getting drowned with shame and disgrace.”

2. **Second person point of view** employs the pronoun “you”.

- “Sometimes you cannot clearly discern between anger and frustration.”

3. **Third person point of view** uses pronouns like “he”, “she”, “it”, “they” or a name.

- “**Mr. Stewart** is a principled man. **He** acts by the book and never lets you deceive **him** easily.”
- **Third Person Limited:** Lets the reader know what **one** character thinks, sees, knows, hears, and feels.
- **Third Person Omniscient:** Lets the reader know unlimited information about **more than one** character.

## Figurative Language

Simile- comparing 2 unlike things with like and as

Metaphor- comparing 2 unlike things with is and was

Personification- giving human qualities to objects

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Hyperbole- exaggeration

Alliteration- repeated consonants at the beginning of several words in a sentence

Onomatopoeia- sounds

**Practice:**

1. Compares two or more unlike things using "like" or "as"

- a. Simile
- b. Idiom
- c. Hyperbole

2. That teacher was a real ringmaster

- a. Hyperbole
- b. Metaphor
- c. Simile

3. These books weigh a ton

- a. Hyperbole
- b. Metaphor
- c. Simile

**More Practice**

Determine which type of figurative language is used for each item below.

1. Page 3 - He **seemed more a machine than a man**, an extension of the plane. ...the **pilot seemed the same way. Part of the plane, not human.**

- a) metaphor b) personification c) simile

2. Page 13 - The pilot did not move except that his head rolled on a neck impossibly loose as the **plane hit** a small bit of turbulence.

- a) metaphor b) personification c) simile

3. Page 28 - The plane, committed now to landing, to crashing, **fell into the wide place like a stone**, and Brian eased back on the wheel and braced himself for the crash.

- a) metaphor b) personification c) simile

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Page 31 - The memory was **like a knife cutting into him**. Slicing deep into him with hate.

a) metaphor b) personification c) simile

5. Page 33 - He tried to move, but **pain hammered into him** and made his breath shorten into gasps and he stopped, his legs still in the water.

a) metaphor b) personification c) simile

6. Page 34 - Be asleep, his **mind screamed** at the pilot.

a) metaphor b) personification c) simile

7. Page 36 - With it came some warmth, small bits of it at first, and with the heat came **clouds of insects**-thick, swarming hordes of mosquitoes that flocked to his body, made **a living coat** on his exposed skin, clogged his nostrils when he inhaled, poured into his mouth when he opened it to take a breath.

a) metaphor b) personification c) simile

8. Page 37 - And when the sun was fully up and heating him directly, bringing steam off of his wet clothes and bathing him with warmth, the mosquitoes and flies disappeared. Almost that suddenly. One minute he was sitting in the middle of a swarm; the next, they were gone and the sun was on him. **Vampires**, he thought.

a) metaphor b) personification c) simile

9. Page 46 - But there was a log extending about twenty feet out into the water of the lake - a beaver drop from some time before - **with old limbs sticking up, almost like handles**.

a) metaphor b) personification c) simile

10. Page 54 - Gradually, **like sloshing oil his thoughts settled** back and the panic was gone.

a) metaphor b) personification c) simile

**II. The following passage is an example of what you will see on the benchmark. Read the passage, and answer the questions.**

*Why I Like Living in a Small Town*

When my parents told me we would be moving to a small town with only 3,000 people in it, I have to say, I wasn't happy. I thought there wouldn't be anything to do. There would be no malls, no 10-screen movie theaters, and no big downtown area. I imagined the school would be like one of those 1-room school houses you see on TV shows about the Old West: no gym, no library, and definitely no computers. I also thought I wouldn't fit in very well in a small town. I

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

figured that everyone there would already know each other. They probably wouldn't want to get to know any newcomers.

When we actually moved here; however, I found that I was wrong about small towns. Sure, there aren't as many stores as in the city, but there are a lot more open spaces and fields than I had ever seen in my old neighborhood. Since I like playing soccer and baseball more than shopping, this is a big advantage. The school also was a surprise. It isn't as big as my old school, but it still has all the same things (including computers). Being in a smaller school also means that I get to know my teachers and classmates better than at my old school, which had hundreds of students. I feel like I really belong.

That's probably the best thing about living in a small town: belonging. It turned out that the people here really wanted to get to know us as soon as we arrived. People were very friendly, and it wasn't long before most of the people were familiar with me. In the city, those people are strangers, but a small town has a sense of friendship among the people who live here. It's almost as if everyone in town is your neighbor. You really feel as if you belong to the town and the town belongs to you.

7. What is the **theme** of this passage?

- A. Good things come to those who wait.
- B. Living in a city is better than living in a small town.
- C. Do not judge a situation too quickly; you may be surprised.
- D. Playing soccer and baseball has its advantages.

8. What is the writer's **general** attitude and feeling in the passage?

- A. neutral about small towns
- B. sad that he had to move away from the city
- C. pleased that he has the chance to live in a small town
- D. upset that real small towns aren't what he thought they would be

9. In what **point of view** is this story written?

- |                  |                                      |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. first person  | C. third person                      |
| B. second person | D. shifts from first to third person |

10. How does the author try to make you feel about small towns?

- |                             |                         |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. fearful and angry        | C. excited and amused   |
| B. approving and supportive | D. sad and disappointed |