

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

Unit 3 Benchmark Study Guide

1. _____ **personification** giving human qualities to nonhuman things
2. _____ **assonance** _____ repetition of vowel sounds between different consonant sounds
3. _____ **denotation** _____ dictionary definition of a word
4. _____ **onomatopoeia** _____ words whose sound imitates their meaning (ex. bang, whoop, buzz)
5. _____ **rhythm** _____ the musical quality of a poem
6. _____ **figurative** _____ language that cannot be taken literally
(ex. personification, simile, hyperbole)
7. _____ **scheme** _____ pattern of rhymes in a poem
8. _____ **connotation** _____ the emotions or feelings associated with a word
9. _____ **simile** _____ comparison of two unlike things using *like* or *as*
10. _____ **alliteration** _____ repetition of consonant sounds at the beginnings of words
11. _____ **metaphor** _____ comparison of two unlike things WITHOUT using *like* or *as*
12. _____ **hyperbole** _____ extreme exaggeration
13. _____ **theme** _____ moral or lesson of a poem
14. _____ **symbol** _____ when one thing represents something else
15. _____ **imagery** _____ language that appeals to the senses
16. _____ **oxymoron** “Pretty ugly” is an example of this literary device

For each of the following, tell whether it is SIMILE, PERSONIFICATION, METAPHOR, or HYPERBOLE.

17. metaphor “life is a broken-winged bird that cannot fly”
17. hyperbole “she talks ninety miles an hour”
18. metaphor “I am the grass. Let me work.”
19. perosnification “death was his constant companion”
20. metaphor “life ain’t been no crystal stair”
21. simile “Superman is as fast as a speeding bullet”

“I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud”

By William Wordsworth

I WANDERED lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay:
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced; but they
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:
A poet could not but be gay,
In such a jocund company:
I gazed--and gazed--but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought:

For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

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22. How is the speaker feeling when he first sees the daffodils?

Joyful, mesmerized; “a poet could not help but be gay,/...I gazed and gazed” (15, 17)

23. What is the setting of the poem?

On the shore of a lake

24. Find 2 examples of simile.

_____ “as a cloud” __ (1) _____

_____ “as stars that shine” (7) _____

25. Find 2 examples of personification?

_____ “waves danced”

_____ “heart dances with daffodils”

26. In what way do the daffodils bring “wealth” to the speaker?

“they provide him with a lovely scene that proves to be a comforting memory later”

27. How does the speaker feel at the end of the poem?

Filled with “pleasure”; happiness at the thought of those daffodils on that day by the lake (24)

“Hope is the Thing with Feathers”

By Emily Dickinson

Hope is the thing with feathers
That perches in the soul,
And sings the tune without the words,
And never stops at all,

And sweetest in the gale is heard;
And sore must be the storm
That could abash the little bird
That kept so many warm.

I've heard it in the chilliest land
And on the strangest sea;
Yet, never, in extremity,
It asked a crumb of me.

28. Dickinson’s metaphor for hope is? _____ a bird that “perches in the soul” (2)

29. In Dickinson’s poem, the denotation of storm and gale refer to what? _____ bad weather

**“The Road Not Taken”
By Robert Frost**

TWO roads diverged in a yellow wood,
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveler, long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth; 5

Then took the other, as just as fair,
And having perhaps the better claim,
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;
Though as for that the passing there
Had worn them really about the same, 10

And both that morning equally lay
In leaves no step had trodden black.
Oh, I kept the first for another day!
Yet knowing how way leads on to way,
I doubted if I should ever come back. 15

I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ages hence:
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I—
I took the one less traveled by,
And that has made all the difference. 20

30. What two things are being compared in the poem? a grassy road and another grassy road.

Symbol	Theme	Foreshadow
Assonance	Alliteration	Speaker Simile Metaphor

31. The repetition of vowel sounds in literature is called assonance.

32. Something that represents something else is called symbol.

33. Foreshadowing is when the author drops hints of what is to come later in a story.

34. The lesson or moral of a story is its theme.

35. The repetition of consonant sounds in poetry is called alliteration (appears at beginnings of words).

36. The speaker is the person talking in a poem.

37. A simile is a comparison of two things using “like” or “as”.

Tone	Figurative	Rhyme Scheme	Meter	Personification
Onomatopoeia	Imagery	Metaphor	Simile	

38. The attitude of the poet or speaker in the poem is the tone.
39. Figurative Language expresses some truth beyond a literal level.
40. Personification is when nonhuman things are given human characteristics, such as “the leaves danced in the wind”.
41. The pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in a line of poetry is called the meter.
42. Words whose sound is also their meaning are called onomatopoeia, such as *bang*, *wham*, and *crack!*
43. An extreme exaggeration, such as “I’m so hungry I could eat a horse” is called hyperbole.
44. A comparison of two unlike things without using like or as, such as “ He is a pig” is called a metaphor.
45. The pattern of rhymes in a poem is the rhyme scheme.

Antagonist	Protagonist	Pun	Foil	Comedy	Tragedy	Dramatic
Situational	Prologue	Aside	Dialogue	Soliloquy	Monologue	

46. The main character in a literary work is called the protagonist.
47. A play that is light hearted and has a happy ending is called a comedy.
48. An introduction to a play is sometimes called a Prologue.
49. Words which are spoken by an actor directly to the audience, but are not “heard” by the other characters on stage are referred to as an [aside].
50. Conversation between characters in a literary work is called dialogue.
51. A humorous play on words, such as “You have dancing shoes with nimble soles, but I have a soul of lead”, is called a pun.
52. A situation in which the audience knows something that the characters don’t is called dramatic irony.
53. A drama in which the protagonist suffers suffering and a downfall is called a tragedy (protagonist=dramatic hero).

54. A character in contrast with or opposite of another character is called a foil.
55. A character in conflict with the main character is the antagonist.
56. A speech when a character thinks out loud, alone on stage, speaking to him/herself so that the audience knows his/her thoughts is called a soliloquy.

Static	Dynamic	Flat	Round	Diction	Free Verse
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57. A character who grows or changes from their experiences is a dynamic character.
58. A character with one main trait is a flat character.
59. A character who stays the same throughout a story is a static character.
60. A round character has many traits, good and bad.
61. The author's choice of words and the arrangement of those words is called diction.
62. A type of poetry with no specific pattern of meter, rhyme, line length, or stanza arrangement is called free verse.