

Terms to know:***alliteration:**

the repetition of consonant sounds- especially at the beginning of words.

Crazy cats kept coming constantly. Large llamas lounge lazily.

*** assonance:**

the repetition of vowel sounds to create internal rhyming

the silken sad uncertain rustling of each
purple curtain

— Edgar Allan Poe, "The Raven"

Figurative Language:***onomatopoeia:**

The formation or use of words (such as *hiss* or *murmur*) that imitate the sounds associated with the objects or actions they refer to.

Sputter, splat, squirt, scrape

Clink, clank, clunk, clatter

Crash, bang, beep, buzz

Kaboom Bang Pow

***Simile: a comparison between two things using like or as**

The sun is like a lemon.

The sun is as yellow as a lemon.

Kino hissed like a snake.

*** Metaphor: a comparison between two things**

Kino was a terrible machine now.

*** Hyperbole: an exaggeration**

My book bag weighs a million pounds.

***Imagery:** a description, using the five senses to describe a topic in great detail, helps create an image in the reader's mind: The description of the pearl, the description of the Hunger Games beginning ceremony

*** Personification:**

giving inanimate objects human qualities

The wind stood up and gave a shout.

Terms to Know:

***Couplets:** A pair of rhymed lines that may or may not constitute a separate stanza in a poem (a couple= two= a pair)

A sonnet from *Romeo and Juliet*: The Prologue contains a couplet at the end.

1. **CHORUS.** Rhyme Scheme ABABCDCEFEFGG.

Chorus

1 Two households, both alike in dignity, A
2 In fair Verona, where we lay our scene, B
3 From ancient grudge break to new mutiny, A
4 Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean. B
5 From forth the fatal loins of these two foes C
6 A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life; D
7 Whose misadventured piteous overthrows C
8 Do with their death bury their parents' strife. D
9 The fearful passage of their death-mark'd love, E
10 And the continuance of their parents' rage, F
11 Which, but their children's end, nought could remove, E
12 Is now the two hours' traffic of our stage; F
13 The which if you with patient ears attend, G
14 What here shall miss, our toil shall strive to mend. G

*Style:

The way an author chooses words, arranges them in sentences or in lines of dialogue or verse, and develops ideas and actions with description, imagery, and other literary techniques.

***perfect rhyme:** also known as exact rhyme

— is when the later part of the word or phrase is identical sounding to another.

***free verse:** Poetry without a regular pattern of meter or rhyme.

The verse is "free" in not being bound by earlier poetic conventions requiring poems to adhere to an explicit and identifiable meter and rhyme scheme in a form such as the sonnet or ballad.

***Rhyme schemes:** a regular pattern of rhyme,

one that is consistent throughout the extent of the poem. Poems that rhyme without any regular pattern can be called rhyming poems, but only those poems with an unvarying pattern to their rhymes can be said to have a rhyme scheme

Two Types of Rhyme Schemes:

Poem 1

A

B

A

B

Poem 2

A

A

A

B

B

B

Poem 1

Cafeteria

Boom!
Went the food
trays.
Clap! Clap!
Goes the teacher.
Rip!
Went the
plastic bag.
Munch! Munch!
Go the students.
Slurp!!!
Went the straws.
Whisper
Is what half the kids
in the room
are doing.
Crunch!
Crunch!
go
the candy bars.

1. Circle examples of onomatopoeia.

Poem 2