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

**Language Arts Review 2014**

**Poetry and Figurative Language Terms**

**Figurative Language**

Whenever you describe something by comparing it with something else, you are using figurative language. Any language that **goes beyond the literal meaning** of words in order to furnish new effects or fresh insights into an idea or a subject.

**Imagery**: Language that appeals to the senses. Descriptions of people or objects stated in terms of our senses.

**Metaphor**: A figure of speech which involves an implied comparison between two relatively unlike things using a form of be. The comparison is not announced by like or as. Example: The road was a ribbon of moonlight.

**Simile**: A figure of speech which involves a direct comparison between two unlike things, usually with the words like or as. Example: The muscles on his brawny arms are as strong as iron bands.

**Personification**: A figure of speech which gives the qualities of a person to an animal, an object, or an idea. It is a comparison which the author uses to show something in an entirely new light, to communicate a certain feeling or attitude towards it and to control the way a reader perceives it. Example: a brave handsome brute fell with a creaking rending cry--the author is giving a tree human qualities.

**Hyperbole**: An exaggerated statement used to heighten effect. It is not used to mislead the reader, but to emphasize a point. Example: She’s said so on several million occasions.

**Onomatopoeia**: The use of words that mimic sounds. They appeal to our sense of hearing and they help bring a description to life. A string of syllables the author has made up to represent the way a sound really sounds. Example: Caarackle!

**Alliteration**: Repeated consonant sounds occurring at the beginning of words or within words. Alliteration is used to create melody, establish mood, call attention to important words, and point out similarities and contrasts. Example: wide-eyed and wondering while we wait for others to waken.

**Assonance:** The repetition of identical or similar vowel sounds, especially in stressed syllables, with changes in the intervening consonants, as in the phrase *tilting at windmills.*

**Synecdoche:** Using a part of something to represent the entire thing, usually the most affected (or the first) part. “suh-NECK-dough-key”. Example: “Give me a hand with this.” A part of something is being used to represent the whole.

**Symbolism:** Using an image to represent an idea or belief. The image refers to more than its literal meaning.

**Parts and Forms of Poetry**

**Ballad:** a form of verse, often a narrative set to music. Ex Goodbye, Eddie, Goodbye

**Stanza:** one of several groupings of lines in a poem.

**Couplet:** a two-line poem that rhymes. Each line usually contains the same number of syllables.

**Tercet:** a three line poem that rhymes and each line usually has the same number of syllables.

**Quatrain: a four** line poem that rhymes and each line usually has the same number of syllables.

**Cinquain:** a five line poem that follows a certain pattern

**Clerihew:** a light verse form, usually consisting of two couplets, with lines of uneven length and irregular meter, the first line usually containing the name of a well-known person.

**Concrete Poem:** Poetry that visually conveys the poet's meaning through the graphic arrangement of letters, words, or symbols on the page.

**Haiku:** An old form of Japanese poetry that has only three lines, does not rhyme and has 17 syllables (5 in the first line, 7 in the 2nd, 5 in the 3rd)

**Biopoem:** A short biography-nine line of specific information about a person. Each line tells the reader different things about the person.

**Free Verse:** Poetry that is free of any rules. It has no rules regarding rhythm or rhyme and does not fall into any other category.

**Limerick**: a five-line poem with a strict rhyme scheme (aabba), which intends to be witty or humorous, and is sometimes obscene with humorous intent. It may have its roots in the 18th-century Maigue Poets of Ireland

**Grammar and Parts of Speech**

\*There will not be a lot of questions on grammar on the PAT

**Verbs**: Action words. The verb is the word that *tells what is being done* in the sentence.

**Nouns:** Name words(Person, place, thing or idea/quality)

**Adjectives:** A word that modifies (changes) a noun. Tells *what kind, which one, how many* or *whose* about the noun it modifies.

**Adverbs:** A word that modifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb. It tells *how, when, where*, or *how much* about the word it modifies.

**Pronouns:** A word used to take the place of a noun. (I, you, he, she, we, they)

**Connotation:** The set of associations implied by a word in addition to its literal meaning.A word can either have positive or negative connotations.

**For example:** the word *skinny* has negative connotations while the word *slender* has positive connotations. Both words could refer to someone who is *slim*.

**Reading Comprehension Strategies**

**Highlighting**

Highlight or underline specific details like names, numbers, dates, and important ideas

**Using Prior Knowledge**

Use what you know already about the topic to make connections and provide additional information

**Summarizing and Finding the Main Idea**

Take breaks to summarize what you have read and check your understanding

**Reading between the Lines**

Making educated guesses (inferences) based on the clues left by the author

**Using Context Clues**

When you come across an unfamiliar word read the rest of the sentence to see if you can figure out the meaning based on how the word is being used.

**Visualize**

Use your imagination to visualize what you are reading.

**Relax and Enjoy Yourself**

Rather than worrying about questions try to enjoy each reading.

**Skim and Re-read**

After reading an entire excerpt, look at the questions and skim through the excerpt again until you find the section with the information you are looking for.

**Short Stories**

What are the Key elements of every short story?

1. **Plot:** sequence of events or incidents that make up a story.

* **Exposition**- designed to arouse reader’s interest; background is provided
* **Conflict** - struggle between opposing forces (protagonist vs antagonist)
  1. Person vs. Person - *external* struggle between two or more individuals.
  2. Person vs. themselves- *internal* struggle concerning emotion and decision.
  3. Person vs. nature - *external* struggle between person and an element of nature or the environment.
  4. Person vs. Society- external struggle between the individual and a group.
* **Rising Action -**complication or development of the conflict.
* **Climax** - turning point of the story; point of most intense interest.
* **Falling action** –(denouement) events that lead to resolution.
* **Resolution** - outcome of the conflict.

1. **Characters:** generally the central or focal element in a story.

**Four types of characters-**

* 1. Round: complex or presented in detail.
  2. Dynamic: developing and learning in the course of the story.
  3. Flat: characterized by one or two traits.
  4. Static: unchanged from the story’s beginning to end.

1. **Setting:** the **time** and **place** in which the story is taking place.
2. **Theme:** The idea about life revealed in a work of literature. The message may be about life, society, or human nature. Ask yourself: What point is the author trying to make with this story?
3. **Tone**: the attitude a writer has towards the subject they're writing about. It is evident in their word choice and style.
4. **Mood:** the atmosphere created by the setting, and actions of people and characters in it. It also relates to how the reader emotionally responds to these elements like sadness for a tragedy.