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

**Homework of the Week:** Unit 3 Study Guide

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| **Monday:** *Choose the best answer for each question.*1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a comparison of two things in which something is described as if it were something else.
2. Metaphor **b.** Simile **c.** Personification **d.** Figurative Language
3. Giving a nonhuman subject human characteristics is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Alliteration **b.** Simile **c.** Personification **d.** Metaphor
5. A poem mentions Justin Beiber and Selena Gomez. This reference to well-known people is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. Allusion **b.** Personification **c.** Metaphor **d.** Idiom
7. The following statement is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. *The light was so bright it blinded me.*
8. Simile **b.** Hyperbole **c.** Personification **d.** Extreme Statement
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a comparison of two unlike ideas that uses “like” or “as.”
	1. Simile **b.** Metaphor **c.** Comparison **d.** Allusion
10. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a common expression or figure of speech not meant to be taken literally.
11. Allusion **b.** Hyperbole **c.** Saying **d.** Idiom
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| **Tuesday:** *Match each term with the correct definition.*

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| 1. \_\_\_\_ Assonance
2. \_\_\_\_ Consonance
3. \_\_\_\_ Rhyme
4. \_\_\_\_ End Rhyme
5. \_\_\_ Internal Rhyme
6. \_\_\_\_ Alliteration
7. \_\_\_ Onomatopoeia
 | 1. Words that imitate their sounds
2. Rhyming words within a line of a poem
3. Repetition of beginning consonant sounds
4. The rhyming of words at the end of lines
5. The repetition of consonant sounds
6. The repetition of vowel sounds
7. The repetition of vowel sounds in neighboring words
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| **Wednesday:** *Choose the best answer for each question*1. You read a poem and notice that the author has a self-assured, confident attitude. This is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the poem.
	1. Meaning **b.** Main idea **c.** Theme **d.** Tone
2. The feeling that a word gives you when you speak it, read it, or hear it is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. Denotation **b.** Connotation **c.** Implied meaning **d.** Theme
3. The central message of a text that is a universal statement about human beings or life is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Tone **b.** Mood **c.** Main idea **d.** Theme
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| **Thursday**: *Read the poem and answer the questions.***City Autumn**By Joseph Moncure MarchThe air breathes frost. A thin wind beats Old dust and papers down gray streetsAnd blows brown leaves with curled-up edgesAt frightened sparrows on window ledges. A snowflake falls like an **errant\*** feather: line 5A **vagabond\***draws his cloak together,And an old man **totters\*** past with a caneWondering if he’ll see spring again.**\*errant**-drifting, straying**\*vagabond**- person who wanders from place to place without a home or job**\*totters**-move in an unsteady way1. Which of the following lines from the poem is an example of alliteration?
	1. The air breathes frost.
	2. And blows brown leaves with curled-up edges
	3. A thin wind beats
	4. And old man totters past with a cane
2. Based on lines 7-8 of the poem, what can you conclude about how the old man feels about autumn and winter?
	1. He probably prefers autumn and winter over spring.
	2. He probably feels as positive about autumn and winter as he does about spring.
	3. He probably feels uncertain that he will live through the autumn and winter.
	4. He probably feels excited about the autumn and winter
3. Which word below best captures the theme of the poem?
	1. Identity
	2. Friendship
	3. Youth
	4. Change
4. What is the effect of the speaker’s use of the phrase “a vagabond draws his cloak together”?
	1. the phrase emphasizes the man is trying to protect himself from the cold
	2. the phrase illustrates there are lots of homeless in the city
	3. the phrase conveys that some people like autumn
	4. the phrase describes that the vagabond and the old man must work together.
5. Which is of the following lines from the poem is an example of personification?
	1. The air breathes frost.
	2. A snowflake falls like an errant feather
	3. Old dust and papers down gray streets
	4. A vagabond draws his cloak together
6. What is the effect of the author’s use of personification in the poem?
	1. It establishes the importance of the cold temperature in the scene
	2. It helps the reader ease into the poem with an unimportant detail
	3. It sets up a contrast between the weather at the start of the poem and at the end of the poem
	4. It introduces the reader to a human character with the name “Air”
7. What words below help to create a gloomy and grim mood in the poem?
	1. feather and cloak
	2. sparrow and air
	3. old and brown
	4. vagabond and papers
8. What is the impact of the author’s use of a simile in line 5?a. the similes emphasizes the coming change in seasons
9. The similes represent that winter is over
10. The similes signifies that winter is over
11. The similes describe the author’s feelings toward the old man
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