Literary Terms: Week 4

**Format**: On one side you need to have the vocabulary term. On the other side you need to have the provided definition as well as an illustration and an example. Make your cards creative and colorful, as engaging in the creative process will help you deepen your understanding of the terminology.

TERM DEFINITION EXAMPLE/CLUE

Consonance Repetition of similar consonant sounds

 in groups of words. Ex: “add” and “read”

 “ball” and “fill”

 The use of words in a literary work to

Diction create effect. Often can be described as

 formal, informal, colloquial, or slang.

End-stopped A line of poetry with a pause at the end.

 Lines that end with a period, a comma,

 a colon, a semicolon, or exclamation

 point are end-stopped lines.

Extended metaphor An implied analogy or comparison which is

 Carried throughout a stanza or an entire

 poem.

Eye-rhyme Rhyme that appears correct from the spelling,

 but is half-rhyme or slant rhyme from the

 pronunciation. Ex: “watch” and “match”

 or “love” and “move.”

Free-verse Poetry which is not written in traditional

 meter but is still rhythmical. The poetry of

 Walt Whitman is the best-known example.

 The repetition of a regular, rhythmic line of poetry.

Meter Emphasizes the musical quality of language.

 Each unit of meter is known as a foot.

 Ex: iambic pentameter was commonly the meter used by Shakespeare.

Pun A play on words that are identical in sound

 but have sharply different meanings.

 Ex: “They went and told the sexton and the sexton tolled the bell.” (Thomas Hood).

Refrain A group of words forming a phrase or sentence and consisting

 Of one or more lines repeated at intervals in a poem.

Satire Writing that seeks to arouse a reader’s disapproval of an

 object of ridicule. Comedy that exposes vice and folly.