Name _____

Date _____ Bell _____

DUE NO LATER THAN _____

8th Grade ELA (Alander, Barger, Kent)

Extended Learning Packet #1 - Twenty Poetry Terms

(to be used in conjunction with "103. The Tools of Poetry" from *201 Ready-to-Use Word Games for the English Classroom* by Jack Umstatter)

Directions. Study the words, definitions, and examples on the front of this sheet for about 20 minutes. When you have finished studying, complete the crossword puzzle on the back. This will be collected for a grade.

Alliteration - the repetition of initial consonant sounds. *Example: She sells seashells by the seashore.*

Apostrophe - a figure of speech in which an absent or dead person, or an abstract quality, is addressed.
Example: Fluffy, why did you have to go to the big litter box in the sky?

Ballad - a story told in verse and usually meant to be sung

Blank Verse - verse written in unrhymed iambic pentameter

Caesura - a break or pause in a line of poetry

Canto - a section or division of a long poem

Conceit - a kind of metaphor that makes a comparison between two startlingly different things

Couplet - two consecutive lines of poetry that rhyme. *Example:*
My mom says I can rhyme,
But I don't rhyme all the time.

Elegy - a poem of mourning, usually over the death of an individual.
Example:
Fluffy, oh Fluffy,
I'm so sad to see you go.
Did you love me like I loved you?
I'll never know.
You scratched more than you purred,
And hissed more than you meowed,
Until you came along I never knew
a cat could be so loud.

Epic -a long narrative poem telling the deeds of a culture's hero and the values of that culture

Hyperbole - a figure of speech using exaggeration, or overstatement, for special effect

Kenning -an elaborate phrase that describes persons, things, or events in an indirect way

Metaphor - a figure of speech that makes a comparison between two things that are basically dissimilar.
Example: That dude is a rock. (meaning solid, strong)

Metonymy -a figure of speech in which something very closely associated with a thing it stands for. *Example: "The PEN is mightier than the SWORD", where "pen" represents the written word and "sword" represents physical or military force.*

Ode - a complex, lengthy poem written in dignified style about a serious subject

Oxymoron - a figure of speech that combines opposite or contradictory ideas or terms.
Example: She asked me to provide three original copies.(How can they be original and copies at the same time?)

Quatrain -a stanza or poem of four lines. *Example:*
Roses are red,
Violets are blue.
Some poems rhyme,
This one doesn't.

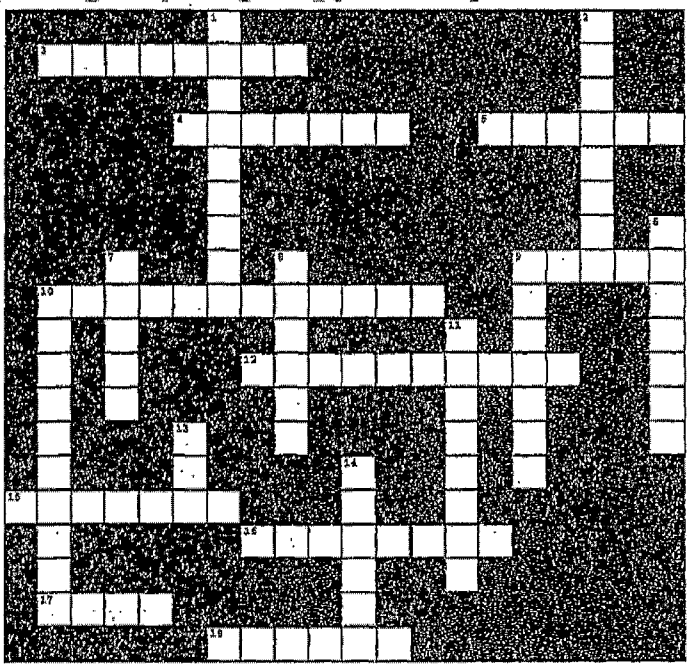
Rhythm - the repetition of sounds in two or more words or phrases that appear close to each other

Simile - a comparison made between two things through the use of a specific words comparison (and usually uses "like" or "as")
Example: That dude's arms are rocks! (meaning solid, strong)

Sonnet - a fourteen line poem, usually written in rhymed iambic pentameter

103. THE TOOLS OF POETRY

Poetry, like any of the literary genres, has the ability to move us. Much of poetry's success is due to the poetic devices that the poet employs throughout the poem. Identify the twenty poetic terms described below. Then you might try composing your own poetic lines that use these terms.



ACROSS CLUES

3. a figure of speech in which something very closely associated with a thing stands for it
4. an elaborate phrase that describes persons, things or events in an indirect way
5. the repetition of sounds in two or more words or phrases that appear close to each other
9. a section or division of a long poem
10. the repetition of initial consonant sounds
12. verse written in unrhymed iambic pentameter
15. two consecutive lines of poetry that rhyme
16. a figure of speech that combines opposite or contradictory ideas or terms
17. a long narrative poem telling the deeds of a culture's hero and the values of that culture
18. a fourteen line poem, usually written in rhymed iambic pentameter

DOWN CLUES

1. a figure of speech using exaggeration, or overstatement, for special effect
2. a stanza or poem of four lines
5. a kind of metaphor that makes a comparison between two startlingly different things
7. a poem of mourning, usually over the death of an individual
8. a story told in verse and usually meant to be sung
9. a break or pause in a line of poetry
10. a figure of speech in which an absent or dead person, or an abstract quality, is addressed
11. a figure of speech that makes a comparison between two things that are basically dissimilar
13. a complex, lengthy poem written in dignified style about a serious subject
14. a comparison made between two things through the use of a specific word of comparison

WORD LIST

ALLITERATION	CAESURA	ELEGY	METAPHOR	QUATRAIN
APOSTROPHE	CANTO	EPIC	METONYMY	RHYTHM
BALLAD	CONCEIT	HYPERBOLE	ODE	SIMILE
BLANK VERSE	COUPLET	KENNING	OXYMORON	SONNET

8th Grade ELA (Alander, Barger, Kent) Extended Learning Packet #2
Review the Elements of a Story
Story Map DUE: _____

Directions: Watch a ½-1 hour television show. It could be a situation comedy or a drama. I could be an episode broadcast for the first time or one you have on DVD or view online. (You could even watch a 2 hour movie, if you want.) It has to tell a story (no documentaries). While you watch the show, complete the Story Map on the reverse side of this paper.





Name _____ Date _____

Extended Learning Packet #2

Story Map

Book title _____ Author _____

Character Portrait Gallery

Pick the two most important characters in this story and draw portraits of both. Write three words that describe each character you draw.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

Setting

Where does this story mostly happen?

Draw the place and label it.

When does this story happen?

Write the year, season, and/or time period.

Problem!

What goes wrong and who is involved?

Solution

How is the problem solved?

Bell _____ Date _____ Name _____

Antonyms

SIDE A

factual	**congenial**	**lenient**	**entice**	**transparent**
fanciful	**disagreeable**	**severe**	**repel**	**opaque**

AN **ANTONYM** IS A WORD THAT MEANS THE OPPOSITE OF ANOTHER WORD.

Something that is **factual** is based on facts.

If you are **congenial**, you are agreeable.

Disagreeable means "unpleasant."

Lenient means "merciful."

Severe means "harsh."

Entice means "lure."

If you **repel** someone, you drive that person away.

Something that is **transparent** is easily seen through.

Something that is **opaque** does not allow light or understanding through.



Fanciful means "imaginary."

A. Read each word. Write a word from the box that is an antonym.

stern	impenetrable	reject	tolerant
hostile	real	compatible	tempt

1. **lenient** _____
2. **transparent** _____
3. **severe** _____
4. **repel** _____
5. **disagreeable** _____
6. **fanciful** _____
7. **entice** _____
8. **congenial** _____

B. Read the words in each box. Underline the two words that are antonyms.

1.

optimist
opaque
obvious

2.

untrue
falter
factual

Antonyms side B

factual	congenial	lenient	entice	transparent
fanciful	disagreeable	severe	repel	opaque

A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.

1. Gil felt that the penalty for being late was _____ and unfair.
2. The illustrations for the book were whimsical and _____ .
3. Ilsa tried to _____ the stray cat by leaving out food.
4. The players hoped their coach would be _____ about missing practice.
5. Through the _____ glass, Yori could see the guests at the party.
6. The story our camp counselor told about a monster wasn't at all _____ !
7. Sometimes Kurt's remarks are so _____ , I can't understand him.
8. Everyone on the trip was _____ and got along very well.
9. The realtor worried that the musty odor in the vacant house would _____ potential buyers.
10. When the woman got ahead of her in line, Tanya said something _____

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. What is a blizzard?	☐ congenial	☐ lenient	☐ severe
2. Which one is disagreeable?	☐ argument	☐ conversation	☐ chat
3. Which one is fanciful?	☐ hippo	☐ gryphon	☐ crocodile
4. Which is most transparent?	☐ gauze	☐ wool	☐ denim