

Quarter 1 Study Guide

Poem vs Prose

Poems have lines, prose has sentences.

Poems have stanzas, prose has paragraphs.

Characteristics of Poetry

Structure (how the poem is organized):

- Stanza: a group of lines divided by a space
- Line: a row with a group of words

Rhyme and Meter (whether the poem rhymes and the rhythm or beat)

- Free verse: doesn't rhyme or have a rhythm

Imagery (words and phrases an author uses to help the reader imagine with the senses—sight, sound, touch, taste, smell)

Repetition (repeated words and phrases)

Theme

The theme is the lesson or message the author is trying to show the reader.

Supporting Details

The clues in the story that you use to determine the theme or main idea

Context Clues

*The words around a particular word are its context. **Surrounding words** often give clues to the meaning of a word you might not know.

*To use context clues, look for **definitions, examples, synonyms, antonyms, and/or inferences** you make about the text.

Figurative Language

Similes compare two different things. A simile uses the words "like" or "as" to compare.

Metaphors also compare two different things. While a simile uses the words "like" or "as" to compare, a metaphor does not.

An **idiom** is an expression that has a special meaning. The words used in an idiom often have a different meaning than what you would find in the dictionary.

A **hyperbole** is an extreme exaggeration.

An **onomatopoeia** is a word you might use to imitate a sound.

An **alliteration** is when the same letter sound is used in multiple words in a sentence.

Personification is when non-human objects are given human characteristics.

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