

Instructions:

Get into groups of 4.

Each group has a [deck of 16 cards](#) that have been shuffled. There are 3 spoons in the middle of the group.

Pass out 4 cards to each group member.

The goal of the game is to find 4 cards that match. Players will look at the cards they have been dealt and determine if any match- if none do, they will pass one card to the person on the left when the call to pass is made.

When a person finds four matches, they are to quietly grab a spoon. When the other players notice, they should also attempt to grab a spoon as quietly as possible.

The last person who does not get a spoon asks the first player who grabbed the spoon to prove their matches. First player explains how the three match. Then they can get out the list to double check their answers. If the first player to grab the spoon is wrong, they must write down an S on their score sheet. If they are right, the last player to grab the spoon must write an S on their score sheet. Whichever player writes SPOONS on their scoresheet first, loses the game.

Collect all the cards and reshuffle them to play another round.

Device	Definition	Example	Associated Vocabulary
Alliteration	Words beginning with the same sound that are close together	"...so I could use all my strength to struggle for my own survival " (Wiesel).	Emphasis Emphasizes Repetition
Allegory	a story, poem, or picture that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one.	On her journey she cooed to the swan: "In America I will have a daughter just like me. But over there nobody will say her worth is measured by the loudness of her husband's belch. Over there nobody will look down on her, because I will make her speak only perfect American English" (Tan).	Correlates Relates Associates Symbolizes represents
Allusion	An indirect or passing reference to something outside of the work	"We didn't immediately pick the right kind of prodigy. At first my mother thought I could be a Chinese Shirley Temple " (Tan).	Alluding References association
Anaphora	Repetition of the same phrase at	" Never shall I forget that night,	Repetition

	the beginning of sentences or paragraphs.	the first night in camp, that turned my life into one long night seven times sealed. Never shall I forget the small faces of the children whose bodies I saw transformed into smoke under a silent sky. Never shall I forget those flames that consumed my faith forever” (Wiesel).	emphasizes
Analepsis(flashback)	A shift backwards in the time of the writing from the main storyline	Maus is entirely written in the form of analepsis- it regularly flashes back in time as Artie’s father, Vladek, tells the story of his experiences during the Holocaust.	References Previous Emphasizes
Dialect	Language used by a specific group, area, or class of people	“Another fellow told us of a relative in Brandenburg- the police came to his house and no one heard again from him ” (Spiegelman 33).	Emphasizes Unusual Departs characterizes
Diction	An author’s word choice that creates a specific effect	“My sisters and I stand, arms around each other, laughing and wiping the tears from each others eyes. The flash of the Polaroid goes off and my family hands me the snapshot. My sisters and I watch quietly together, eager to see what develops ” (Tan).	Word choice Emphasizes Rather than Related Characterizes Connotes Formal Informal Dual meaning
Direct Characterization	When the narrator <i>directly</i> tells the audience what a person looks like or about their personality.	“Too much fire, and you had a bad temper. That was like my father... ” (Tan 19)	Characterize Emphasize
Dramatic Irony	The reader knows something the	“The Yellow Star? Oh well, what of	Tension

	characters do not	it? You don't die of it..." (Wiesel)	Ironic audience
euphemism	Using gentler language to describe something that is horrific or shocking	"Another fellow told us of a relative in Brandenburg- the police came to his house and no one heard again from him " (Spiegelman 33).	Lessen Ease Cope
Foreshadowing	A hint or warning that something bad is about to happen	"Jews, listen to me, she cried. I see a fire! I see flames, huge flames!" (Wiesel)	Forewarns Implies Suggests Tension
Indirect Characterization	When the character does or says something that character traits can be inferred from	"I remember how my mother used to go into other people's houses and restaurants and wrinkle her nose, then whisper very loudly: " I can see and feel the stickiness with my nose " (The Joy Luck Club 15).	Characterize Emphasize Infer implies
Juxtaposition	Comparing two opposing items	"I'll follow thee and make a heaven of hell, / To die upon the hand I love so well" (<i>Midsummer</i> 2.1)	Contrasts absurdity
Metaphor	Comparing two items without using like or as	"Your eyes are lodestars" (<i>Midsummer</i> 1.1)	Compares Comparison Metaphorical Emphasizes illustrates
Parallelism	Comparing two similar items OR using a similar grammatical structure	"My fellow Americans, ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for	Compares Associates parallels

		your country. " -John F. Kennedy	
Personification	Giving an inanimate object human characteristics	"My throat was dry and the words were choking me , paralyzing my lips" (Wiesel).	Personifies qualities
prolepsis (flashforward)	A shift forwards in time from the main storyline	'Bite your lips, little brother...Don't cry. Keep your anger, your hate, for another day, for later. The day will come but not now...Wait. Clench your teeth and wait.' (Wiesel 53) The story flashes to the future, when Elie sees the French Girl, who helped him after he was beaten, on a train.	References Emphasizes
Rhetorical question	The author asks a question that does not get directly answered	"Oh Father! Of what then did you die?" (Wiesel)	Doubt Impact Emphasizes
Repetition	Repeating the same word or phrase multiple times	"Oh, woeful, oh woeful, woeful, woeful day!" (<i>Romeo and Juliet</i>)	Emphasizes
Simile	Comparing two things using like or as	"A girl is like a young tree, she said. You must stand tall and listen to your mother standing next to you. That is the only way to grow strong and straight" (Tan).	Compares Comparison Emphasizes illustrates
Situational Irony	When something unexpected or unusual happens	Elie hears from the other prisoners that the camp will be blown up after the Germans leave, so he chooses to go on the march. However, the Russians liberate the camp just days later.	Ironic Unusual Expected unexpected

Symbolism	An object that represents an idea	Night – The title of the novel symbolizes death, the death of innocence, childhood, faith, and millions of people.	Symbolizes Represents
Verbal Irony	Sarcasm, when a person says something with the opposite meaning	“I’ve got more faith in Hitler than in anyone else. He’s the only one who’s kept his promises, all his promises to the Jewish people” (Wiesel)	Sarcastically Implies absurdity