

**English 3 Study Guide  
Poetry in America  
Defining the Self**

Using this study guide will help you prepare for your section quizzes and unit exam and ensure that you learn the most important content. Keep it near you, and take notes as you progress through the unit. When you have finished the unit, be sure to store it in a notebook or in a specific folder on your computer so that you can use it to study for the semester exam.

**Section C: Defining the Self**

1. How do psychologists define perception?

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2. Complete the **Coming to Your Senses** section warm-up. List the 10 words or phrases you used to replace the original ten. This new list should include more descriptive, more specific words and phrases. Write them below:

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3. A. Watch the **Figurative Language Tutorial**. Take notes below on any figurative language terms that you have difficulty remembering. Keep in mind that it is often easier to remember examples rather than definitions. A good study technique is to **highlight** words you have difficulty remembering.

<b>Figurative Language</b>	<b>Definition or Example</b>
Simile	
Metaphor	
Personification	
understatement	
hyperbole (aka overstatement)	
Paradox	
verbal irony	
irony of situation	
dramatic irony	

B. Explain the difference between figurative language and literal language:

figurative: \_\_\_\_\_

literal: \_\_\_\_\_

C. Explain the two main purposes of figurative language:

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

D. To help summarize this tutorial and remember its key points, fill in the blanks in the sentences below using the following word bank.

Word Bank:		
imagery	understatements	effect
metaphors	hyperbole	dramatic
figurative	tension	

Throughout this tutorial, you have learned about nine types of \_\_\_\_\_ language and their definitions. Enhancing a poem through figurative language and heightened \_\_\_\_\_ and sensations includes comparisons such as similes, \_\_\_\_\_ and personification. Poets also create multiple levels of meaning through word choice, tone and exaggeration with devices such as \_\_\_\_\_, overstatements or \_\_\_\_\_ and paradox. These techniques require the speaker to examine the situation and understand which words to use to best achieve the desired. Techniques such as verbal irony, irony of situation and irony use words and tone to create \_\_\_\_\_ through contrast.

4. What is lyric poetry? What are some of its common themes?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What is a limerick? Write down the specific characteristics of a limerick here. Be sure to include length, tone, content, and rhyme pattern.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. A. What is a haiku? What must the poet remember to do when writing one?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

B.

- Haiku must be \_\_\_\_\_ as if you are taking one long breath.
- Write about common, everyday events in \_\_\_\_\_ or life that are moments of \_\_\_\_\_ about the world.
- Write from personal \_\_\_\_\_ in the present tense rather than from imagination or memory to create an immediate, \_\_\_\_\_ moment
- Create an \_\_\_\_\_ through the strength of your images that show the cause of your feeling, not through the obviousness of your words
- Two images should either create \_\_\_\_\_ or contrast using simple, common words well

C. Based on the Bashō example above, can you draw four conclusions about the format of a haiku? Jot down your observations.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. What is a senryu? What is the main difference between a senryu and a haiku?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Using the Word Bank below, fill in the blanks in the following definitions of important sonnet terms:

<b>Word Bank:</b>		
iamb	end-rhyme pattern	pentameter
monometer	foot pattern	couplet
meter pattern	rhyme pattern	foot
meter	trochee	quatrain
stanza	stanza form	syllable

To understand the structure and form of sonnets, you need to understand a few terms:

\_\_\_\_\_ : A \_\_\_\_\_ is a set of lines that are visually grouped together. The number of lines grouped together determines the stanza form.

\_\_\_\_\_ - two lines grouped together

\_\_\_\_\_ four lines

\_\_\_\_\_ : A \_\_\_\_\_ looks at the last word in each line and assigns it a letter beginning with "A." The letter changes as the end-rhyme changes. In the Kant and Hume limerick poems, the rhyme pattern is AABBA.

\_\_\_\_\_ : Remember that one \_\_\_\_\_ is made of one unstressed (U) and one stressed (/) \_\_\_\_\_. The number of feet grouped together determines the type of \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ - two syllables in a pattern of U / (da DUM)

\_\_\_\_\_ - two syllables in a pattern of / U (DUM da)

\_\_\_\_\_ : A \_\_\_\_\_ is made up of feet. There are many types of \_\_\_\_\_ patterns that are named for the number of feet contained in one line of poetry.

\_\_\_\_\_ - two meters

\_\_\_\_\_ - five meters

9. Watch the **Narrative Poetry Tutorial** and answer the questions below:

A. What are the 3 general characteristics of narrative poetry?

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

B. Who is Homer? What texts did he write?

\_\_\_\_\_

C. Complete the following Epic vs. Ballad chart to help you remember the differences between these 2 types of narrative poetry.

<b>Word Bank:</b>	
back story	action
dramatic	free verse
refrains	nature
individual	historical

<b>Characteristic</b>	<b>Epic</b>	<b>Ballad</b>
theme	Legendary or _____ events of national or universal importance	Focuses on a single, specific event
purpose <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>	Entertain; summarize and express _____ or ideals of a nation during a specific period in history; <i>in media res</i>	To entertain by beginning <i>in media res</i> , which focused on the most _____ part of the story
characters <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>	Characteristics of the hero are generalized, not _____!; prays to a Muse	Spotlights characters in the middle of the _____; uses dialogue
setting <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>	Specific period in history within a specific culture	Often leaves out descriptive exposition
conflict <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>	Supernatural forces shape the action	Focus is purely on the conflict; _____ is often left out

<p>stanza</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>	<p>Length is long; hundreds of lines</p>	<p>Length is much shorter than epics; often uses _____</p>
<p>rhyme</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>	<p>Often uses _____--no strict meter, rhyme or rhythm</p>	<p>Stanza rhyme: ABCB, but poets change the rhyme scheme</p>
<p>foot/meter</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>	<p>No specific meter, but <i>pentameter</i> is common in English epics</p>	<p>Uses ballad meter (or fourteeneers)-- an <i>iambic tetrameter</i> line followed by an <i>iambic triameter</i> line= 14 syllables total) ; ballad meter may vary</p>

D. What is the call and response technique?

E. How many stanzas does a blues song typically have?

F. Read "I've Got What It Takes" and answer the following questions.

(1) What is the stanza form?

(2) What is the end rhyme pattern?

(3) What poetry element, devices and figurative language are used in the lyrics?

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(4) What is the conflict in this blues ballad?

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(5) What is the theme of this blues ballad?

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