

Literature terms test

1. Write out and scan the first two lines of a Shakespearean sonnet
2. Make up your own rhyming couplet that also contains clear alliteration.
3. Hamartia, as used by Aristotle, could mean a _____ or a _____.
4. Which definition do you think applies to Oedipus and why?
5. Write a periodic sentence explaining why Sethe murdered her child.
6. A poem that laments or mourns the death of the individual, such as "*When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloom'd*" by Walt Whitman.
7. A formal, often ceremonious lyric poem that addresses and often celebrates a person, place, thing, or idea, such as Keats wrote on a grecian urn or to autumn.
8. a literary technique in which the normal order of words is reversed in order to achieve a particular effect of emphasis or meter.
9. In this verse point out enjambment, end-stopped line, and caesura by writing out the words and drawing clear lines with arrows to the place where each occurs.
 1. It is a beauteous Evening, calm and free;
The holy time is quiet as a Nun
Breathless with adoration; the broad sun
Is sinking down in its tranquility;
10. Write out a simile from the lines above.
11. Write out the personification in the verse above and explain what the poet achieves by using it.
12. Browning's poem "My Last Duchess" uses this poetic form (2 words). (Not blank verse or iambic pentameter, although those are also true.)
13. An eight-line stanza (also a musical term) and a four-line stanza.
14. A figure of speech in which a part is made to represent the whole or vice versa
15. Identify a symbol from a work we read this year and explain what it symbolizes.
16. What is the difference between blank verse and free verse?
17. Intended to teach, particularly in having moral instruction as an ulterior motive (an element of style but also a tone word)
18. Slow and solemn, a lament for the dead, especially one forming part of a funeral rite.
19. "Wall Street" literally means a street situated in Lower Manhattan but ----- (an ly word) it refers to "wealth" and "power," because of the cultural and emotional associations of the words.
20. A figure of speech in which an opposition or contrast of ideas is expressed by parallelism of words that are the opposites of, or strongly

