**AP lit. terms # 1**

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| **Term for the following poetic foot: U/** | **Term for a metrical verse with 5 poetic feet** | **Term for the pause/break in a poetic line** | **Type of verse that has no set meter, stanza length, rhyme scheme, etc.** | **Unrhymed iambic pentameter is called…** |
| **Term for the shortening/slurring/blending of a word so as to help maintain the meter of a poetic line** | **Type of rhyme when changes within the vowel sounds of words intended to rhyme and only the final consonant sounds are identical:**  **Ex: soul/oil and firth/forth** | **Term for the following poetic foot: UU/** | **Paired words appear to match but without a true correspondence in sound, such as dive/give and said/maid** | **Pair of rhyming lines** |
| **The substitution of one item for another item that it suggests or to which it is closely related, such as if a letter is in Milton’s own “hand, it means that the letter is in Milton’s own handwriting.** | **Term for the following poetic foot: /U** | **Term for a “run-on” poetic line in which there is no punctuated “end stop.”**  **\*review virgule** | **When nature mirrors the psychological state of the speaker** | **List 4 types of poetic sound devices** |
| **Poem that laments the loss of (death) a friend, public figure, the past, or a loved one** | **A direct address to a dead, absent person, or an abstraction is called..** | **Term for the blending of sensory experience is called….** | **The repetition of a word / phrase at the beginning of poetic lines is called…** | **Term for the following poetic foot: //** |
| **Term for a type of figurative language that draws an elaborate, intricate, extended comparison between two different subjects** | **Rhymes that end on a stress, such as “van” and “span”** | **Term for the following poetic foot: /UU** | **Identify the following rhyme scheme: aba bcb cdc ded etc.** | **Substitutes a part of something for the whole, such “ten sails” would stand for ten ships** |

**Poetic foot practice (look for one example that includes a spondee)**

* **U (breve)=unstressed**
* **/ (ictus)=stressed**

“fluttering” and “blueberry” -

“comprehend” and “intervene” -

“unite “ and “repeat” –

“smart lad to slip betimes away” –

“hum-drum” -

“reaper” and “instant” –

**Meter practice (all iambic feet except for one example)**

“I taste a liquor never brewed” **–**

“When I have fears that I may cease to be” –

“On the day of the explosion”

“Or could I feel as I have felt, or be what I have been” –

“I love the laughing gale” -

**Sound devices defined**

**Alliteration:** Repetition of initial consonant sounds

**Assonance:** Repetition of the same or similar vowel sounds in stressed syllables that end with different consonant sounds

**Consonance:** The repetition of consonant sound, typically at the end, or near the end, of non-rhyming words, with dissimilar vowels sounds

**Internal rhyme**: When two or more words rhyme within the same line of verse

“The western wave was all aflame.”

“It cracked and growled and roared and howled.”

“The blood-dimmed tide is loosed upon the world.”

“The pensive poets were brazen, brainless, brothers.”

“A frightful fiend /Doth close behind him tread”