

Read with a Purpose

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

I found an example of a **metaphor** on page _____. Here it is: _____

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I found an example of a **simile** on page _____. Here it is: _____

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I found an example of an **idiom** on page _____. Here it is: _____

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I found an example of **hyperbole** on page _____. Here it is: _____

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I found an example of **symbolism** on page _____. Here it is: _____

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Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

I found an example of **irony** on page _____. Here it is: _____

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I found an example of **personification** on page _____. Here it is: _____

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I found an example of **alliteration** on page _____. Here it is: _____

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I found an example of **onomatopoeia** on page _____. Here it is: _____

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I know what the **theme** of the text is. It is: _____

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I found an example of **foreshadowing** on page _____. Here it is: _____

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I found an example of **flashback** on page _____. Here it is: _____

Metaphor – Declaring that one thing is another thing, not merely comparing it using “like” or “as.”

Simile – A comparison between two unlike things using the words “like” or “as.” For example, “The gold coin shone like the sun.”

Idiom – A figurative phrase that is unique to a particular culture and yet well-known or common to people of that culture. For example, “It’s raining cats and dogs!”

Hyperbole – A gross exaggeration. For example, “You always do that!” “You never listen!” and “I’ve told you a million times!”

Symbolism – When a material thing represents an abstract idea. For example, when a cage represents slavery, a bird represents freedom or a character’s red cap represents his/her independence of spirit.

Irony – A surprising twist of event or phrase, or when the audience knows something that the characters don’t. An ironic event (**situational irony**) is when a man is saved from a sinking ship only to drown later that evening in his own bathtub. An ironic phrase (**verbal irony**, also called “sarcasm”) might be: “My, word English class is *so* exciting!” And **dramatic irony** is when the audience knows something that the characters don’t, like when the protagonist of a horror movie ventures into the dark basement and we, the audience, know that there is a zombie hiding behind the washing machine.

Personification – When human actions or qualities are attributed to non-human things. For example, “The wind howled,” “The floorboards screeched,” or “And the tree loved the boy.”

Alliteration – When the beginnings of words sound alike. For example, “Peter Piper Picked a Peck of Pickled Peppers” and “Last August, Ava ate an apple at Amelia’s aunt’s aviary.”

Onomatopoeia – Words that are spelled the way they sound. For example, “Brrr” and “Meow”.

Theme – There are at least three meanings of “theme”: 1) the **central message** of a text in sentence form. It is usually the lesson learned by the protagonist. An example might be, “Friendship is always worth protecting” or “When you offer love unconditionally you are rewarded immeasurably”; 2) the **topic** of a work, such as “patriotism”, “sacrifice” or “unconditional love”; and 3) a **recurring idea or symbol**, which is then called a “**motif**.”

Foreshadowing – The clues during the set-up of a story that suggest what might happen later in the story. An example might be when a man sharpens his knife oddly enthusiastically while carving pumpkins with his next door neighbor.

Flashback – A complete, albeit short shift of scene to the past, so as to get a glimpse of what happened previously.

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I found an example of a **oxymoron** on page _____. Here it is: _____

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I had a **personal revelation** while reading page _____. My revelation was: _____

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Oxymoron – A seeming contradiction in terms. For example, “cold hotplate” and “jumbo shrimp”.

Personal Revelation – A newfound understanding about yourself, your life or the world. An epiphany.

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