**FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE KICK ME ACTIVITY Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Round One**

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| **Term and Definition** | **Predicted Example** | **Correct Example** |
| 1. **CONNOTATION**: An idea or feeling that a word invokes for a person in addition to its literal or primary meaning. |  |  |
| 2. **DENOTATION**: The literal or primary meaning of a word |  |  |
| 3.**SIMILE**: a figure of speech in [which](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/which) two unlike things are explicitly compared using **like, than** or **as** |  |  |
| 4. **METAPHOR**: a **metaphor** a comparison that shows how two things that are not alike in most ways are similar in other important **ways.** |  |  |
| 5.**HYPERBOLE**: Extreme exaggeration |  |  |
| 6.**PERSONIFICATION**: giving human qualities to inanimate objects |  |  |
| 7. **ONOMATOPOEIA:** words that create a sound effect similar to the sound they represent |  |  |
| **Term and Definition** | **Predicted Example** | **Correct Example:** |
| 8. **SYNONYM**: A word having the same or nearly the same meaning as another word. For example, the word *responsible* is the same as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |  |  |
| 9. **ANTONYM**: A word that has the opposite or contrasting meaning of another word For example, the antonym for *robust* is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |  |  |
| 10. **LITERAL/FACTUAL:** true to fact; not exaggerated; actual or factual |  |  |
| 11. **FIGURATIVE**: **Figurative** describes something that is not to be interpreted literally, but that instead uses a symbol or a likeness for comparison |  |  |
| 12. **IMPACT:** an influence or an effect |  |  |
| 13. **EVOKE:** to bring into mind or to cause to think or feel |  |  |

**Round Two**

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| **Term and Definition** | **Predicted Example** | **Correct Example** |
| **1. ALLITERATION:** Repeating the beginning consonant sound of words that are close together in a line or a sentence |  |  |
| **2. SYMBOL:** A word, place, character, or object that means something beyond what it is on a literal level. |  |  |
| **3. ANALOGY** a similarity between like features of two things |  |  |
| **4. IDIOM**: a figurative expression that cannot be understood from the meanings of its separate words but that has a culturally understood meaning of its own |  |  |
| **5. CLICHÉ:** An overused, unoriginal saying. Clichés are considered bad writing and bad literature. |  |  |
| **6. DICTION** Specific word choice. The choice of a particular word instead of others. |  |  |
| **7. ALLUSION:** an implied or indirect reference to something well known from history, literature, pop culture, the Bible, television, music, etc. |  |  |
| **Term and Definition** | **Predicted Example** | **Correct Example** |
| **8. TONE:** an author/speaker’s attitude toward a character, a topic, a place, or an event |  |  |
| **9. ASSONANCE:** repeating the same or similar *vowel* sound(s) within words that are close together in a line or a sentence |  |  |
| **10. IMAGERY** use language that appeals to our physical senses: sight, sound, touch, taste and smell |  |  |

**Round Three**

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| **Term and Definition** | **Predicted Example** | **Correct Example** |
| **1. PUN**: A joke that relies on the different possible meanings of a word or the fact that there are words that sound alike but have different meanings |  |  |
| **2. NUANCE:** A [subtle](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/subtle) difference or distinction in [expression](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/expression), meaning, response, etc. |  |  |
| **3. VERBAL IRONY:** Saying one thing and meaning another. |  |  |
| **4. SITUATIONAL IRONY:** when something occurs that is the opposite of what one would reasonably expect to happen |  |  |
| **5. DRAMATIC IRONY:** when the audience has knowledge or forethought about something that a character does not have |  |  |
| **6. IRONY:** a device that relies on the element of surprise or shock to achieve a particular effect—has three types achieve a particular effect—has three types |  |  |