**Poetry Unit Terms Study Guide**

**form:**  the arrangement of word and lines on the page

**rhyme:**  the repetition of sounds at the ends of words

**haiku:** a form of Japanese poetry in which there are three lines of 5, 7, and 5 syllables

**rhythm:** a pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in a line of poetry

**limerick:**  a short, humorous poem composed of five lines

**ballad:**  a narrative poem that tells a story and was originally meant to be sung or recited

**repetition:**  a technique in which a sound, word, phrase, or line is repeated for emphasis

**free verse:**  poetry without regular patterns of rhyme and rhythm

**couplet:** a rhymed pair of lines

**mood:** the emotional atmosphere produced by an author’s use of language.

**tone:** an attitude a writer takes toward a subject.

**foreshadowing:** the use of clues to hint at coming events in a story

**irony:** the contrast between expectation and reality; between what is said and what is meant; between what appears to be true and what really is true

**flashback:** a return to an earlier time in the course of a narrative to introduce prior information

**imagery:** the use of words to create sensory impressions

**figurative language:** text enriched by word images and figures of speech

**simile:** figure of speech that uses the words like or as to make comparisons

**metaphor:** figure of speech that implies comparisons

**personification:** figure of speech that applies human characteristics to nonhuman objects

**hyperbole:** intentionally exaggerated figure of speech

**symbol:** word or object that represents something else

**alliteration:** repetition of initial sounds

**onomatopoeia:** the use of a word whose sound suggests its meaning