**English 9 Honors Name:**

**Mr. Fisher**

**Stick a Sonnet Under Your Bonnet: Terms to Know**

**1. Blank Verse**: Poetry that is written in unrhymed iambic pentameter. Shakespeare wrote most of his plays in blank verse, but never wrote a sonnet in this style.

2. **Heroic couplet**: A stanza composed of two rhymed lines in iambic pentameter. Shakespearean sonnets usually end in a heroic couplet.

3. **Foot:** Two or more syllables that together make up the smallest unit of rhythm in a poem.

4. **Iamb:** A metrical foot of two syllables, one short (or unstressed) and one long (or stressed).

5. **Iambic Pentameter:** A type of meter in poetry in which there are five iambs to a line. Shakespeare's plays were written mostly in iambic pentameter, which is the most common type of meter in English poetry. An example of an iambic pentameter line from Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* is "But **soft!**/ What **light**/ through **yon**/der **win**/dow **breaks**?" Another, from *Richard III*, is "A **horse**!/ A **horse**!/ My **king**/dom **for**/ a **horse**!" (The stressed syllables are in bold.)

6. **Meter:** The rhythm of poetry.

7. **Quatrain:** A stanza or poem of four lines.

8. **Scansion:** The analysis of a poem's meter. This is usually done by marking the stressed and unstressed syllables in each line and then, based on the pattern of the stresses, dividing the line into feet.

9. **Spondee:** A metrical foot of two syllables, both of which are long (or stressed).

10. **Trochee:** A metrical foot of two syllables, one long (or stressed) and one short (or unstressed)

11. **Rhyme Scheme:** The pattern of rhyme in a poem, usually represented by a series of letters.

**Stick a Sonnet under Your Bonnet: Facts about Sonnets**

* Every sonnet is 14 lines long. Each line is written in Iambic Pentameter.
* There are 5 iambs in each line of the sonnet.
* Each sonnet contains 3 quatrains, followed by a heroic couplet.
* Each quatrain is one unit of thought in the poem, similar to a paragraph in prose. The ending couplet comments on the preceding three quatrains.
* The rhyme scheme for an Elizabethan sonnet is: a b a b c d c d e f e f g g

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**Some Drama for Yo Mama: Even More Terms to Know**

Dramatic Foil: A character that highlights or brings out the personality traits of another character in a play. Usually the foil contrasts with the other character, and the contrast serves to emphasize the other character's traits. For example, in Act I, scene i, Benvolio, who tries to quiet the brawling servants, is a foil to the fiery Tybalt.

Alliteration: The repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words. For example, Juliet says in Act I, Scene iii, "I'll look to like, if looking liking move."

Dramatic Irony: A situation where the audience knows information that the characters on stage do not know.

Oxymoron: A description that contains a self-contradiction. “O loving hate!” Romeo cries in Act I, scene i.

Pun: A play on the multiple meanings of a word, or on two words that sound alike but have different meanings. The servants make crude puns as they clown around at the start of the play.

Simile:

Metaphor:

Hyperbole:

Apostrophe:

Personification:

Conceit:

Allusion:

Comic Relief:

Imagery: