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**PiXL Independence**

**SLAT English Literature** – Answer Booklet

KS4

AQA Style, Poetry Anthology: Love and Relationships

**Contents:**

Answers

1. **Poetic Techniques**

*20 credits for completing this quiz.*

1. Which of the following poetic techniques affect the sound of a poem when we say it? Select all that apply.
2. **Alliteration**
3. Simile
4. Hyperbole
5. **Rhyme**
6. Describe the effect of *Caesura* in a line of poetry.

**A pause in the line**

1. What defines a sonnet?

**Fourteen lines and follows a rhyme scheme**

1. Select the correct definition for *free verse*.
2. Poetry that rhymes
3. Poetry that has a regular rhythm or line length
4. **Poetry that doesn’t rhyme and has no regular rhythm or line length**
5. Name two forms poems can take--e.g. Sonnet.

**Free verse, Dramatic monologue**

1. What is a stanza in poetry?

**A group of lines**

1. Select the correct definition for *structure:*
2. Using sound to convey an idea
3. **The order and arrangement of ideas**
4. The tone of the poem
5. What defines a metaphor?

**Something ‘as’ or ‘like’ something else**

1. What two things define a *rhyming couplet?*
2. **Lines that are next to each other in the poem**
3. **A pair of rhyming lines**
4. They must be at the end of the poem.
5. Give an example of personification

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1. Sonnets are traditionally about:
   1. **Love**
   2. Travel
   3. Hate
2. Dramatic monologues have:
3. Two speakers
4. No speaker
5. **One speaker or voice**
6. Caesurae can be used to:
7. Create an image
8. Create flow
9. **Create pauses in the poem**
10. Repetition can be used for:
11. Rhythm
12. Pauses
13. **Emphasis**
14. Enjambment affects the:
15. Form of the poem
16. **Flow of the poem**
17. Language used in the poem
18. To create images in the reader’s mind poets use (tick all that apply):
19. **Sensory language**
20. **Personification**
21. Rhyme
22. Repeated sounds affect the poem’s (tick all that apply):
    1. **Tone and mood**
    2. Structure and form
    3. **Rhythm**
23. Metaphors and Similes add:
24. Mood and tone
25. **Description and imagery**
26. Rhythm and rhyme
27. Phonetic spellings can show a poet’s:
28. **Accent or dialect**
29. Feelings
30. Emotions
31. Direct address is used to:
32. Create vivid images
33. **Inform us about about a relationship**
34. End the poem

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