

## Summer Reading Scavenger Hunt

Interesting things are lurking underneath the depths of the sentences in your summer reading. Now, it is time to find them! While it is true that reading is for enjoyment, there are many benefits to paying a little closer attention to the literary devices and other elements of storytelling. Noticing these moments as they happen can help us become more critical readers **AND** more complex writers.

**Assignment: Choose at least FOUR (4) different terms from the word bank below and find them in your novel. Record your findings in the table.**

### Word Bank and Definitions:

**Dialect:** a particular form of a language which is peculiar to a specific region or social group.

**Example:** “Reckon I have. Almost died first year I come to school and et them pecans — folks say he pizened ’em and put ’em over on the school side of the fence.”  
From *To Kill a Mockingbird* (By Harper Lee)

**Direct Characterization:** The writer takes a direct approach building the character by using another character, narrator, or protagonist to *directly* describe the subject.

**Example:** “The first thing Rainsford’s eyes discerned was the largest man Rainsford had ever seen – a gigantic creature, solidly made and black bearded to the waist. ...”  
*The Most Dangerous Game* (By Richard Connell)

**Hyperbole:** Hyperbole, derived from a Greek word meaning “over-casting,” is a figure of speech that involves an exaggeration of ideas for the sake of emphasis.

**Examples:** My grandmother is as old as the hills. Your suitcase weighs a ton!

**Indirect Characterization:** The audience has to deduce for themselves the characteristics of the character by observing his/her thought process, behavior, speech, way of talking, appearance, and manner of communication with other characters.

**Example:** In *The Great Gatsby* by F. Scott Fitzgerald, Jay Gatsby resides in the West Egg, which is considered less trendy than East Egg, where Daisy lives. This difference points out the gap between Jay’s and Daisy’s social statuses and highlights the difference in their financial background.

**Metaphor:** a figure of speech that makes an implied or hidden comparison between two unlike things.

**Examples:** The assignment was a breeze. (This implies that the assignment was not difficult.) Laughter is the best medicine.

**Onomatopoeia:** (pronounced on-uh-mat-uh-pee-uh) is a word which imitates the natural sounds of a thing. It creates a sound effect that mimics the thing described.

**Examples:** The *buzzing* bee flew away. The books fell on the table with a loud *thump*.

**Personification:** a figure of speech in which a thing (idea or an animal) is given human attributes in such a way that we feel they have the ability to act like humans.

**Examples:** The sky weeps. (The sky the ability to cry). The flowers danced in the gentle breeze. (The flowers have the ability to dance)

**Simile:** a figure of speech that makes a comparison, showing similarities between two different things. Unlike a metaphor, a simile uses words “like” or “as.”

**Examples:** Our soldiers are *as* brave as lions. Her cheeks are red *like* a rose .

**Symbolism:** the use of symbols to signify ideas and qualities, by giving them symbolic meanings that are different from their literal sense.

**Examples:** The dove is a symbol of peace. A ladder may stand as a symbol for a connection between heaven and earth.

**Point of View:** the angle of considering things that shows us the opinion/feelings of the individuals involved. It is the mode of narration to let the readers “hear” and “see” what takes place in a story. Examples of point of view belong to one of these three major kinds:

First person involves the use of the pronouns “I” or “we.” **Example:** “I felt like I was getting drowned with shame and disgrace.”

Second person employs the pronoun “you.” **Example:** “Sometimes you cannot clearly discern between anger and frustration.”

Third person uses pronouns like “he,” “she,” “it,” “they,” or a name. **Example:** “Stewart is a principled man. He never lets you deceive him easily.”

Number	Term	Direct Quote (Textual Evidence)	Page Number
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<b>Bonus:</b> Select a figurative language device <b>NOT</b> already used.			
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