|  |
| --- |
| A. estimate  B. sweet  C. memory  D. hot  E. shrimp |

**1***. Directions: Match the words from the first column with words from the second to create a common oxymoron.*

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. icy

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. bitter

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. jumbo

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. exact

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. forgettable

**2.** *Directions: Now create oxymoron of your own by adding opposite words or ideas to those presented here.*

For example: respectfully disobedient

1. bright \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. truly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. completely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. large \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. pretty \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3***. Directions: Create an oxymoron by writing a word from the box next to the underlined word in each sentence.*

|  |
| --- |
| random  original  estimate  whisper  awfully  serious  shrimp  misunderstood  inside  bitter  minor  sorrow  unfinished  ugly  half |

1. Mason ordered a plate of jumbo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. I bought a desk that was completely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. Meg sliced the sandwich and gave me the larger \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. We made cookies with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sweet chocolate chips.

5. It is time for some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_fun.

6. That shirt is pretty \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. I clearly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_what you were trying to say.

8. Who said that parting is sweet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

9. Speaking in a loud \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he let us hear the secret.

10. My day was one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ disaster after another.

11. Did you know that your shirt is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_out.

12. I have an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ copy of the letter.

13. Please make an exact \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of what you will need.

14. The children arrange themselves in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ order.

15. That soup tasted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ good.

**Highlight the correct options in the questions given below:**

**1. What is a Pun?**

a) Words that sound the same but are spelled different b) Play on words: a joke

c) An idiom d) Pickle and onion mix



**2. Is this a pun?**

a) No b) I don't know

c) Yes d) Maybe

**3. Which of these is a pun?**

a) You’re like a shark b) What has eyes but can't see? A potato

c) He runs like a Puma

**4. Which of the following is not an oxymoron?**

a) Bittersweet b) civil war

c) Still moving d) pretty ugly

**5. Which of the following is an oxymoron?**

a) It's a happy medium b) It's a sunny morning

c) It's a calculated risk d) It's a great choice

**6. Oh he's so beautiful--such a beautiful disaster," sings Kelly Clarkson.**

a) Oxymoron b) paradox

**7. Deafening silence**

a) Oxymoron b) paradox

c) Onomatopoeia d) alliteration

**8. Juxtaposition is...**

a) The figurative comparison between two unlike things

b) Placing two things side by side, usually to show contrast

c) A position on the football field

d) What readers do when they compare and contrast

**9. Why would a writer use juxtaposition?**

a) To surprise the reader

b) To create startling contrasts between two objects or ideas

c) To control the pacing of a text

d) To add a sense of musicality

**10. Consider the following idiom: “You can’t teach an old dog new tricks.” Why is this also a juxtaposition example?**

a) In this case, dogs are being personified as able to learn tricks

b) The reverse psychology of this proverb implies that you can indeed learn new things when you’ve gotten older.

c) The contrast between old and new demonstrates the difficulty of learning new things at an old age or after getting stuck in one’s ways.

**Satire Characteristics Worksheet**

Directions: Choose one type of satire below to write and draw

and example of it.

1 . Satire- a literary genre that uses difference characteristics to

expose human error through ridicule or funny reform tactics.

2 . irony- expression that conveys a reality different from

expectation or opposite from expectation.

3 . hyperbole- an exaggeration to achieve effect

4 . caricature- an exaggeration of features in an image of an

individual

5 . wit- clever expression, whether aggressive or harmless;

without derogatory intent