

Elements of Poetry Packet

Name _____

Part 1: Symbolism and Allegory

A **symbol** is a person, place, or thing that stands for another thing or for an idea.

- ❖ The American flag is a *symbol* of the United States.
- ❖ In a story, a dog might be a *symbol* of friendship or loyalty.

An **allegory** is a story in which all characters and events are symbols.

Each of the following items can be a symbol. For each symbol, select the idea that it most likely stands for.

Symbol	Idea
___ 1. bald eagle	A "Good job!"
___ 2. a thumbs-up	B autumn
___ 3. a fancy white dress with a long veil	C dangerous
___ 4. a red circle with a slanted red line through it	D forbidden
___ 5. a skull with crossed bones beneath it	E freedom
___ 6. a stork carrying a bundle in its beak	AB new baby
___ 7. a pumpkin	BC wedding

For each question, choose the letter of the best answer.

- ___ 8. In a story about two friends, Sally and Ashley, the friends share a portable CD player. Sally uses it one week, and Ashley uses it the next. Sally and Ashley have an argument. The next day, the CD player breaks. What is the CD player a symbol of?
- A. the girls' friendship C. the girls' music
B. the girls' argument D. the girls' unhappiness

- ___ 9. Imagine you read two stories (A and B) with the following traits: In story A, there is one main symbol and many realistic characters. In story B, all of the characters are symbols. Which of the following is true?

- A. Both stories are allegories.
B. Neither story is an allegory.
C. Story A is an allegory, but story B is not.
D. Story B is an allegory, but story A is not.

- ___ 10. In a story, Sue goes to the city to become an actress. Before she leaves, her mother gives her an old hairbrush. It first belonged to Sue's grandmother, who gave it to Sue's mother. In the city, Sue uses the brush whenever she needs good luck. What is the hairbrush a symbol of?

- A. family love and pride C. acting
B. the grandmother's hair D. the city

- ___ 11. In a story, a little boy's grandfather falls ill. The little boy is sad and worried. One day, the boy finds a bird with a broken wing outside his house. He takes the bird inside and helps it heal. A few weeks later, he learns that his grandfather is better. That same day, the bird flies away, its wing fully healed. What is the bird a symbol of?

- A. the boy's worries about his grandfather
B. the grandfather's worries about the boy
C. the boy's father
D. the grandfather's doctor

- ___ 12. You are reading an allegory. Which of the following do you expect to be true?

- A. None of the characters in the story are symbols.
B. Most of the characters in the story are realistic, but one is a symbol.
C. All of the characters in the story are symbols.
D. There are no symbols in the story.

13. In a story, a young man is in love with a young woman. Every evening, he sits outside her home and plays songs for her on his guitar. She tells him that she likes his music. One day, the young man comes to her home and sees a wedding taking place. The young woman is getting married to another man. The young man goes home and puts his guitar away. He swears he will never play it again. What is the guitar a symbol of?

- A. the young woman's marriage
- B. the young man's life
- C. the young man's love for the young woman
- D. the young woman's love of music

Part 2: Figurative Language

Figurative language is language that is used imaginatively rather than literally.

Figurative language includes one or more figures of speech—literary devices that make unexpected comparisons or change the usual meaning of words.

Some types of figures of speech include the following:

Simile: a comparison of two unlike things using *like*, *as*, *than*, or *resembles*

Metaphor: a comparison of one thing as if it were another

Personification: giving human characteristics to a nonhuman subject

Read each of the following sentences. Decide whether the sentence is using *figurative language* (A) or just *literal language* (B).

A Fig. Lang.	B Lit. Lang.	Sentence
		14. Jack's hair and beard are bright blond.
		15. When he heard the scream, claws of fear tore at his scalp.

A Fig. Lang.	B Lit. Lang.	Sentence
		16. The giraffe nibbled at the leaves on the tree.
		17. Dead on her feet, Marla collapsed onto the worn bus seat, glad her 24-hour shift was finally over.
		18. The tornado played with the car, picking it up in its jaws, then dropping it.
		19. The shark's fin cut the water like a razor slashing silk.
		20. Janice tiptoed through the house, trying not to wake the peacefully sleeping baby.
		21. Nicholas believes that it is unhealthy to be as thin as a pancake.
		22. The busy storekeeper growled at us like an old grizzly bear.
		23. The speaker rumbled and roared, burying his audience in an avalanche of words.
		24. A light breeze blew through the garden, and the fresh scent of flowers drifted into the house.

Each of the following sentences uses a figurative comparison. Read the sentence and then write the letter of the two things being compared.

25. The skin on the farmer's face was as wrinkled, weathered, and worn as the leather on a horse's harness.

- A. farmer—face
- B. farmer—leather
- C. skin—leather

26. Juana's dark eyes swam like fish behind her tinted glasses.

- A. eyes—glasses
- B. eyes—fish
- C. fish—glasses

Each of the following sentences has a figurative comparison. Select the two things being compared. Then, select a point of similarity between the two.

Item Bank (Each item will be used ONCE.)	
A chain saw	CD park
B city at wintertime	DE really loud noise
C forest	AC musty smell
D snowy, icy conditions	BD snores
E hot dog	CE steak
AB Ice Age	AD great-tasting
BC large area	BE theater
	AE tomb

The snow and ice storm made the city look as if it were part of the Ice Age.

27. Item 1	28. Item 2	29. Similarity

My brother is a great cook; if he fried a hot dog, he could probably make it taste like charcoal-broiled steak.

30. Item 1	31. Item 2	32. Similarity

Uncle Tyrone's snores sound so much like a chainsaw they could probably cut wood.

33. Item 1	34. Item 2	35. Similarity

It was really quite small, but to a three-year-old girl, the park was an enormous, limitless forest.

36. Item 1	37. Item 2	38. Similarity

The old deserted movie theater was so musty and foul that it was the same as a sealed tomb opened for the first time in a thousand years.

39. Item 1	40. Item 2	41. Similarity

Part 3: Sound Devices

Poets use **sound devices** to make sound effects with words. Sound devices help create the musical feeling of a poem. Study these sound devices:

- ❖ **alliteration:** repeated consonant sounds at the BEGINNINGS of words: *The breeze blew b briskly.*
- ❖ **consonance:** repeated consonant sounds at the ENDS of words: *On the top of the step, he will tip his cap.*
- ❖ **assonance:** repeated vowel sounds: *They oam the lonesome oads and never o home.*
- ❖ **onomatopoeia:** words that imitate meanings or sounds: *With a pop and a hiss, the can burst open.*

Write the letter of the correct answer to each question.

____ 42. Which of the following pairs of words is an example of alliteration?

- A. claws and paws
- B. head and heart
- C. ram and jam

____ 43. Which of the following pairs of words is an example of onomatopoeia?

- A. gurgle and babble
- B. flow and flower
- C. serve and protect

____ 44. Which of the following pairs of words is an example of assonance?

- A. deep and dark
- B. smile and bright
- C. sale and buy

___45. Which of the following pairs of words is an example of consonance?

- A. drag and drop
- B. crash and burn
- C. pick and pack

Read these lines from "Jabberwocky."
Then, write the letter of the correct answer.

"Beware the Jabberwock, my son!
The jaws that bite, the claws that catch!"

___46. The sounds of the words *that* and *bite* are an example of:

- A. alliteration B. consonance C. assonance

___47. The sounds of the words *claws* and *catch* are an example of

- A. alliteration B. assonance C. onomatopoeia

Write the letter of the sentence in each pair that is an example of each sound device.

___48. Alliteration

- A. The statue looked across the empty field.
- B. The statue stared across the empty field.

___49. Consonance

- A. It was only a hop, a skip, and a jump away.
- B. It was only a short distance away.

___50. Assonance

- A. We saw the eagle rise high into the violet clouds.
- B. We saw the eagle soar high into the purple clouds.

___51. Onomatopoeia

- A. We heard the sound of the bell.
- B. We heard the clang of the bell.

Part 4: Imagery

Imagery is language that appeals to one or more of the senses—sight, hearing, touch, taste, and smell. Images create mental pictures for readers.

Read the following paragraphs. Then, fill in the blanks with the appropriate word from the box. To use the words correctly in the paragraph, you have to imagine that you are at the scene and that all of your senses are reacting to what is happening.

Zeppelins were a form of air transportation from 1914 to 1937. Zeppelins were huge, hydrogen-filled airships somewhat similar in appearance to the modern-day blimp. The most famous of these Zeppelins was the Hindenburg, which burst into flames after completing its first Atlantic crossing, killing over 30 of its passengers.

Suppose you had witnessed a disaster like a Zeppelin on fire. What physical sensations would you have experienced as you watched the flames? Imagine that you are writing an account of your experience in the paragraph below. Fill in the blanks with the words that follow the paragraph. (Use each item ONCE.)

A. floated B. red and yellow C. blazing D. flung E. cloudy
AB. deafening BC. torpedo-shaped CD. odor DE. billowing
AC. intense

52. _____

53. _____

54. _____

55. _____

56. _____

57. _____

58. _____

59. _____

60. _____

61. _____

I looked up at the (52) sky. A (53) object (54) overhead. Suddenly there was a (55) explosion. The airship burst into (56) flames, and (57) smoke rose high into the air. Bits of (58) material were (59) from the aircraft. The strong (60) of burning carried for miles, and the heat was (61).

Part 5: Narrative Poetry

Narrative poetry is verse that tells a story. A narrative poem usually includes the following elements:

- ❖ a **plot**, or series of connected events
- ❖ a **setting**, or a specific time and place where the events of the story occur
- ❖ **characters**, or people, animals, or objects that participate in the action of the story

These are the same elements often found in a short story or a novel. In addition, a narrative poem may create a **mood**, or general feeling, such as joy, gloom, or suspense.

In the following lines from "Casey at the Bat" by Ernest L. Thayer, some words are underlined. Write the letter of the element of narrative poetry that is shown by the underlined words.

_____ 62. "The score stood two to four, with but an inning left to play"

- A. plot B. setting C. character D. mood

_____ 63. "With that hope which springs eternal within the human breast"

- A. plot B. setting C. character D. mood

_____ 64. "For Casey, mighty Casey, was advancing to the bat"

- A. plot B. setting C. character D. mood

_____ 65. "But there is no joy in Mudville: Mighty Casey has struck out"

- A. plot B. setting C. character D. mood

Identify the mood or feeling of each of the following lines from "Casey at the Bat."

_____ 66. "It looked extremely rocky for the Mudville nine that day"

- A. happy B. quiet C. anxious D. angry

_____ 67. "Then from the gladdened multitude went up a joyous yell—"

- A. hopeful B. tragic C. terrified D. curious

_____ 68. "They saw his face grow stern and cold, they saw his muscles strain"

- A. bored B. sad C. mysterious D. intense

Read the following lines from the narrative poem "Paul Revere's Ride" by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Then, answer the questions.

- A) Listen, my children, and you shall hear
B) Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere,
C) On the eighteenth of April, in Seventy-five;
D) Hardly a man is now alive
E) Who remembers that famous day and year.
AB) He said to his friend, "If the British march
BC) By land or sea from the town tonight,
CD) Hang a lantern aloft in the belfry arch
DE) Of the North Church tower as a signal light,—
AC) One, if by land, and two, if by sea;
BD) And I on the opposite shore will be,
CE) Ready to ride and spread the alarm
AD) Through every Middlesex village and farm,
BE) For the country folk to be up and to arm."

_____ 69. In which line is the name of the main character given?

_____ 70. In which line is the date the poem takes place given?

_____ 71. In which line is the place (location) of the poem given?

_____ 72. In which line are the antagonists specified (or named)?

Part 6: Rhyme

Rhyme is the repetition of sounds at the ends of words. Study the four most common types of rhyme.

Exact rhyme: use of words that end with exactly the same sound	—here I opened wide the <u>door</u> — Darkness there, and nothing <u>more</u> .
Slant rhyme: use of words that end with similar sounds	She looks across the fields and <u>gazes</u> At waves and waves and waves of <u>daisies</u> .
End rhyme: rhyming of words at the ends of lines (It can be exact or slant rhyme .)	Listen, my children, and you shall <u>hear</u> Of the midnight ride of Paul <u>Revere</u> On the eighteenth of April, in Seventy- <u>five</u> ; Hardly a man is now <u>alive</u> Who remembers that famous day and <u>year</u> .
Internal rhyme: rhyming of words within the same line	The <u>jaws</u> that bite, the <u>claws</u> that catch

A **rhyme scheme** is a regular pattern of end rhymes. A rhyme scheme assigns a letter to each rhyme.

In the previous box, the end rhymes are *hear/Revere/five/alive/year*.

The rhyme scheme of those lines is *aabba*.

Read "The Eagle," by Alfred, Lord Tennyson. Then, answer the questions.

- A) He clasps the crag with crooked hands
B) Close to the sun in lonely lands,
C) Ring'd with the azure world, he stands.
D) The wrinkled sea beneath him crawls;
E) He watches from his mountain walls,
AB) And like a thunderbolt he falls.

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73. True or False: Lines A-B-C are **exact rhymes**.

74. True or False: Lines D-E-AB are **exact rhymes**.

75. True or False: Lines D-E-AB are **slant rhymes**.

76. Identify the **rhyme scheme** of "The Eagle."

- A. abb cdd
B. aaa bbb

- C. aaa bcc
D. abc abc

Thank you—*The Management*