

# Poetry Unit

\* Completed packet = one book  
towards Q3 books (independent reading)

Return this packet to Ms. Alston  
at the end of class each day.

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
(First) (Last)

Core # \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Figurative Language</b>	Language that uses figures of speech and cannot be taken literally.
Alliteration	The repetition of beginning consonant sounds in words. (tongue twisters are alliterative)
Connotation	Words that have a double meaning; emotion or association a word has beyond its literal meaning
Hyperbole	An exaggeration that something either has much more or much less than it actually has. This is a type of figurative language.
Imagery	Mental pictures that are created with words- appeals to the five senses
Metaphor	A comparison of two things without using like or as. This is a type of figurative language.
Mood/Tone	The emotion you feel when you read a poem or the writer's attitude towards a subject.
Onomatopoeia	The use of words that sound like the objects or actions they describe.
Personification	A description of non-human objects or ideas using human characteristics. This is a type of figurative language.
Simile	A comparison of two things using like or as.
Stanza	Paragraphs in a poem
Symbol	An object, person, action, or situation that signifies more than itself.

<b>Other Poetry Terms</b>	
End Rhyme	The rhyming of words at the ends of two or more lines.
Repetition	The repeating of a word or phrase in a line or poem to show importance.
Rhyme scheme	A pattern of accented and unaccented syllables. i.e how the poem sets up it, rhythm or rhyme.



Introduction to Poetry  
BY BILLY COLLINS

I ask them to take a poem  
and hold it up to the light  
like a color slide  
or press an ear against its hive.  
I say drop a mouse into a poem  
and watch him probe his way out,  
or walk inside the poem's room  
and feel the walls for a light switch.  
I want them to waterski  
across the surface of a poem  
waving at the author's name on the shore.  
But all they want to do  
is tie the poem to a chair with rope  
and torture a confession out of it.  
They begin beating it with a hose  
to find out what it really means.

Literary Device: Figurative  
Language

1. Identify (highlight/underline) the  
examples of figurative language in  
the poem.

2. How does each literary device  
contribute to the meaning of the  
poem?

4. Identify the theme of this poem?  
Which lines contribute to the theme  
of this poem?

5. What is the tone of the poem?  
Which lines best support the tone?

# A Poison Tree

BY WILLIAM BLAKE

<p>I was angry with my friend; I told my wrath, my wrath did end.</p> <p>I was angry with my foe: I told it not, my wrath did grow.</p> <p>And I water'd it in fears, Night &amp; morning with my tears:</p>	<p><b>Literary Device: Rhythm/Rhyme/Repetition</b></p> <p>1. Identify (highlight/underline) the examples of repetition and label the rhyme scheme.</p> <p>2. In what way does the poet's use of repetition and rhyme contribute to the meaning of the poem?</p> <p>4. Identify the theme of this poem. Which lines contribute to the theme of the poem?</p>
<p>And I sunned it with smiles, And with soft deceitful wiles.</p> <p>And it grew both day and night. Till it bore an apple bright.</p> <p>And my foe beheld it shine, And he knew that it was mine.</p> <p>And into my garden stole, When the night had veil'd the pole; In the morning glad I see; My foe outstretched beneath the tree.</p>	<p>5. What is the tone of the poem? Which lines best support the tone?</p>

# I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud (excerpt)

by William Wordsworth.

<p>I wandered lonely as a cloud That floats on high o'er vales and hills, When all at once I saw a crowd, A host, of golden daffodils; Beside the lake, beneath the trees, Fluttering and dancing in the breeze. For oft, when on my couch I lie In vacant or in pensive mood, They flash upon that inward eye Which is the bliss of solitude; And then my heart with pleasure fills, And dances with the daffodils.</p>	<p><b>Literary Device: Rhythm/Rhyme/Repetition</b></p> <p>1. Label the rhyme scheme. 2. In what way might the author's use of rhythm and rhyme affect how the reader feels?</p> <p>5. What is the mood &amp; tone of the poem? Which lines/phrases best support the mood &amp; tone?</p>
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## Alone

Maya Angelou, 1928-2014

Lying, thinking  
Last night  
How to find my soul a home  
Where water is not thirsty  
And bread loaf is not stone  
I came up with one thing  
And I don't believe I'm wrong  
That nobody,  
But nobody  
Can make it out here alone.

Alone, all alone  
Nobody, but nobody  
Can make it out here alone.

There are some millionaires  
With money they can't use  
Their wives run round like banshees  
Their children sing the blues  
They've got expensive doctors  
To cure their hearts of stone.  
But nobody  
No, nobody  
Can make it out here alone.

Alone, all alone  
Nobody, but nobody  
Can make it out here alone.

Now if you listen closely  
I'll tell you what I know  
Storm clouds are gathering  
The wind is gonna blow  
The race of man is suffering  
And I can hear the moan,  
'Cause nobody,  
But nobody  
Can make it out here alone.

Alone, all alone  
Nobody, but nobody  
Can make it out here alone.

### Literary Device: Connotation

1. Identify (highlight/underline) the symbols in the poem and write the symbol's meaning next to the text.

2. Explain how the symbols contribute to the meaning of the poem.

3. What words have connotation and what is the implied (hidden, extra) meaning of the word? How does the poet's word choice impact the poem?

4. Identify the theme of this poem. Which lines contribute to the theme of the poem?

"Dream Deferred?"  
Langston Hughes

<p>What happens to a dream deferred?</p> <p>Does it dry up</p> <p>Like a raisin in the sun?</p> <p>Or fester like a sore—</p> <p>And then run?</p> <p>Does it stink like rotten meat?</p> <p>Or crust and sugar over—</p> <p>Like a syrupy sweet?</p> <p>Maybe it just sags</p> <p>Like a heavy load.</p> <p>Or does it explode?</p>	<p><b>Literary Device: Symbolism</b></p> <p>1. Identify the symbols (highlight/underline) in the poem and write the symbol's meaning beside the text.</p> <p>2. How do the symbols contribute to the meaning of the poem?</p> <p>3. What words have connotation? What is the implied (hinted at) meaning of each connotation?</p> <p>4. What is the effect of the poet's word choice for this poem?</p>
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Ode to Stone  
By Amy Moscovitz

One day at Far Rockaway  
is all it took.

One look at rocks in water  
decided me:

I want to be stone.

I want to be marble.

Dressed up limestone

never looked so good.

Let me be granite

and I promise

I'll show you how to take  
a shellacking.

Yes, I'll risk sunburn.

Just let me be rock

wedged into the earth or sea

tidal waves crashing over me

while I remain intact ----

no split at the core,

more buffed than bruised.

Forget the pillar of salt.

I'll look back at the count of three

and you can turn me into stone.

Go on.

I'm half rock already.

**Literary Device: Symbolism**

1. Identify the symbols in the poem and give the symbol's meaning.

2. How do the symbols contribute to the meaning of the poem?

3. What words have connotation and what is the double meaning of the word? How does the author's word choice impact the poem?

5. What is the tone of the poem? Which lines best support the tone?

## To Pimp a Butterfly

The caterpillar is a prisoner to the streets that conceived it

Its only job is to eat or consume everything around it, in order to protect itself from this mad city

While consuming its environment the caterpillar begins to notice ways to survive

One thing it noticed is how much the world shuns him, but praises the butterfly

The butterfly represents the talent, the thoughtfulness, and the beauty within the caterpillar

But having a harsh outlook on life the caterpillar sees the butterfly as weak and figures out a way **to pimp** it to his own benefits

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Already surrounded by this mad city the caterpillar goes to work on the cocoon which **institutionalizes** him

He can no longer see past his own thoughts

He's trapped

When trapped inside these walls certain ideas start to take roots, such as going home, and bringing back new concepts to this mad city

The result?

Wings begin to emerge, breaking the cycle of feeling stagnant

Finally free, the butterfly sheds light on situations that the caterpillar never considered, ending the eternal struggle

Although the butterfly and caterpillar are completely different, they are one and the same.”

- Kendrick Lamar (2015)

**To pimp(verb):** exploit; to take advantage of someone or something for unfair gain

**Institution(noun):** 1. an established custom, practice, or law in a society or culture  
2. an established organization or corporation and especially one of a public nature

**Literary Device: Symbolism**

1. Identify the symbols in the poem and give the symbol's meaning.

2. How do the symbols contribute to the meaning of the poem?

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3. What words have connotation and what is the double meaning of the word? How does the author's word choice impact the poem?

4. Identify the theme of this poem. Which lines contribute to the theme of the poem?

5. What is the mood or tone of the poem? Which lines best support the mood or tone?

