

the poem lines

100:02

Foul Shot by Edwin A. Hoey

60 v. 60

alliteration
mms

- 1 With two 60s stuck on the scoreboard
- 2 And two seconds hanging on the clock,
- 3 The solemn boy in the center of eyes,
- 4 Squeezed by silence, pers.
- 5 Seeks out the line with his feet,
- 6 Soothes his hands along his uniform, *moment by moment - slowly methodically*
- 7 Gently drums the ball against the floor,
- 8 Then measures the waiting net, pers
- 9 Raises the ball on his right hand,
- 10 Balances it with his left,
- 11 Calms it with fingertips,
- 12 Breathes,
- 13 Crouches, } *like an animal*
- 14 Waits, } *stillness*
- 15 And then through a stretching of stillness,
- 16 Nudges it upward.
- 17 The ball /
- 18 Slides up and out, /
- 19 Lands, /
- 20 Leans, /
- 21 Wobbles, /
- 22 Wavers, /
- 23 Hesitates, /
- 24 Exasperates, /
- 25 Plays it coy person.
- 26 Until every face begs with unsounding screams *oxymoron*
- 27 And then
- 28 ~~And then~~ *repetition*
- 29 ~~And then,~~
- 30 Right before ROAR-UP, *Emphasis*
- 31 Dives down and through.

effect of word choice

Literary Device: Figurative Language

1. Identify the examples of figurative language in the poem by highlighting text and writing the figurative language term beside the poetry text.

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

alliteration - Creates rhythm of the serious, silent dance he performs
Surgery
repetition - what comes next?!

personification - Creates tension of "waiting net" and the strength of silence that squeezes

word choice - drums 11 animal like (12-14)

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

- anticipatory
- anxious
- excited
- engrossed
- tense

Theme: Time slows down when performing under pressure

NO RHYME SCHEME

1 I ask them to take a poem
 2 and hold it up to the light
 3 like a color slide
 4 or press an ear against its hive.
 5 I say drop a mouse into a poem
 6 and watch him probe his way out,
 7 or walk inside the poem's room
 8 and feel the walls for a light switch.
 9 I want them to waterski
 10 across the surface of a poem
 11 waving at the author's name on the shore.
 12 But all they want to do
 13 is tie the poem to a chair with rope
 14 and torture a confession out of it.
 15 They begin beating it with a hose
 16 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?

Bee hives = lots of activity

Maze is confusing & has complex dead ends but there is an exit

color slide represents emotions
 its hive poems

poem = maze

from darkness to light

helps us understand author's attitude towards reading poetry

people analyzing the poem personification

Metaphors - #5
 poetry is confusing

personification - #13/14

torture = overanalyzing

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

Don't overthink - just enjoy

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

1-11 joyful, happy

12-16 angry, frustrated

A Poison Tree

BY WILLIAM BLAKE

Did not forgive
enemy as enemy
had harbored
intent
malice

forgave friend -
thoughtless
actions
not + but
hateful



1 I was angry with my friend; A

2 I told my wrath¹, my wrath did end. A

3 I was angry with my foe²: B

4 I told it not, my wrath did grow. B
of my anger bottled up anger

5 And I water'd it in fears, A
24-7

6 Night & morning with my tears: A

7 And I sunned it with smiles, B
Submission? plotting revenge?

8 And with soft deceitful wiles³. B
Nurtured anger while pretending all was well

9 And it grew both day and night. A

10 Till it bore an apple bright. A
allusion to apple in biblical account of Adam/Eve

11 And my foe beheld it shine, B

12 And he knew that it was mine. B
This knowledge gave enemy power over speaker OR let enemy know speaker's power and vengeful attitude

13 And into my garden stole, A
speaker's territory

14 When the night had veil'd the pole; A

15 In the morning glad I see; B

16 My foe outstretched beneath the tree. B

Literary Device: Rhythm/Rhyme/Repetition

1. Identify (highlight/underline) the examples of repetition and label the rhyme scheme.

And = repetition

2. In what way does the poet's use of repetition and rhyme contribute to the meaning of the poem?

Rhyme - Gave musical quality.
Helped poem to flow/move forward
Helped hold interest of reader

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

Repetition - Use of and, and, and... draws attention that speaker never let the offense go. It was one continuous thought

10, 15, 16

- * Deal w/ your anger before it grows into something destructive.
- * Anger will poison you.
- * ...

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

- 4, 8
- threatening
 - Serious
 - menacing
 - Vengeful



1. wrath-anger 2. foe-enemy 3. Wiles-deceitful trickery like 13 stole = snuck in