Poetry Index

Instructions and Vocabulary

Poetry Worksheets
Typed Poetry Analysis (optional)
Handwritten Poetry Analysis (class work)
Worksheets and Samples

Library Research
Five Poems Analyzed
Works Cited

Sample Writings
Simile, Onomatopoeia, Personification,
Alliteration, Hyperbole, Couplet,
Assonance, Irony
Variety of Poetic Styles

Original Written Poem

Name: _________________________
Sophomore English
Date: _________________________ 2013-14

"______________________________________"

Your Original Poem Analyzed
Three Drafts with Edits
Found Poem and NIGHT Drawing
Sophomore Vocabulary List

**List # 1**

1. **denotation**: The precise, literal meaning of a word without emotional associations or overtones.
2. **connotation**: The associations, images, or impressions carried by a word, as opposed to the word’s literal meaning.
3. **alliteration**: The repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words or within words.
4. **consonance**: The close repetition of identical consonant sounds before and after differing vowel sounds.
5. **free verse**: Poetry that is free of regular meter but instead follows more closely the natural speech rhythms.
6. **prose**: Any ordinary writing or speech that lacks the sustained and regular rhythmic patterns of poetry.
7. **rhyme**: The similarity of sounds between two words.
8. **meter**: The fixed or nearly fixed pattern of accented and unaccented syllables in a line of a poem that produces its rhythm.
9. **onomatopoeia**: The use of words whose sound imitates the sound of the thing being named.
10. **rhythm**: The patterned flow of sound in poetry and prose.
11. **stanza**: A section or division of a poem; specifically, a grouping of lines into a recurring pattern.
12. **assonance**: The close repetition of middle vowel sounds between different consonant sounds.

**List #2**

1. **internal conflict**: A character’s struggle against or within himself or herself.
2. **external conflict**: A character’s struggle against nature or against another character.
3. **mood**: The prevailing emotional attitude in a literary work or part of a work.
4. **situational irony**: The contrast between what is expected and what actually occurs.
5. **verbal irony**: A figure of speech in which there is a contrast between what is said and what is actually meant.
6. **dramatic irony**: A situation in literature in which the audience/reader is intended to understand something the characters do not.
7. **hyperbole**: Obvious exaggeration or overstatement meant to create humor or emphasis.
8. **parody**: A composition that ridicules another composition by imitating and exaggerating aspects of its content, structure or style.
9. **oxymoron**: A figure of speech in which two contradictory words or phrases are combined in a single expression, giving the effect of a paradox.
10. **paradox**: A statement that, while apparently self-contradictory, is nonetheless essentially true.
11. **tone**: The author’s attitude toward his or her subject, character and readers.

**List #3**

1. **foreshadowing**: The technique of giving hints or clues that suggest or prepare for events that occur later in a work.
2. **symbol**: Anything, usually something concrete that signifies or stands for something else, usually something abstract.
3. **allegory**: A work of literature in which characters, events, and settings represent abstract qualities and in which the writer intends a second meaning to be read beneath the surface story.
4. **metaphor**: An implied analogy in which one thing is imaginatively and directly compared to or identified with another, dissimilar thing.
5. **allusion**: A passing reference to historical or fictional characters, places, or events, or to other works that the writer assumes the reader will recognize.
6. **personification**: A figure of speech in which human characteristics are attributed to animals, plants, inanimate objects, natural forces or abstract ideas.
7. **theme**: The central idea or message in a work of literature.
8. **imagery**: Figurative language that appeals to the five senses and creates “pictures in words.”
9. **analogy**: A comparison of similar things that uses something familiar to explain something unfamiliar.
10. **characterization**: The method through which an author creates the appearance and personality of a character.
11. **simile**: A figure of speech that uses ‘like’, ‘as’, or ‘as if’ to compare two essentially different objects, actions, or attributes that share some aspect of similarity.
“Piano”

Softly, in the dusk, a woman is singing to me;
Taking me back down the vista of years, till I see
A child sitting under the piano, in the boom of the tingling strings
And pressing the small, poised feet of a mother who smiles as she sings.

In spite of myself, the insidious mastery of song
Betray me back, till the heart of me weeps to belong
To the old Sunday evenings at home, with winter outside
And hymns in the cozy parlour, the tinkling piano our guide.

So now it is vain for the singer to burst into clamour
With the great black piano appassionato. The glamour
Of childish days is upon me, my manhood is cast
Down in the flood of remembrance, I weep like a child for the past.

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Imagery: “in the dusk”—sets the time and creates a mood of melancholy

Flashback: “Taking me back down the vista of years”—the author remembers his youth

Onomatopoeia: “boom”—the noise made by striking piano keys loudly

Alliteration: “Betray me back, belong”—repetition of consonant sounds

Tone: “I weep like a child for the past”—memory affects emotions

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Five Poems (minimum of 14 lines in length) and four (4) poetry devices used by the author.
**INSTRUCTIONS for the TABLE**
From the Tool Bar at the Top of the screen select:

- type “2” for “Number of columns”
- and “1” for Number of rows”
- Click “OK”

Move your cursor over the **center vertical line**, “click” and drag the line to 4 inches on the ruler.

Below: this is the information you need to fill in for all five (5) poems.

**“Title of Poem”**
Author’s Name. **Source Book Title.** Place of Publication: Publisher, Date, Page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Left Column:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Right Column:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Typed poem</td>
<td>Poetry term in bold: “quoted word or phrase from the poem” — brief explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underlined terms/phrases: poetic example</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hint?** For your typed poem inside of the textbox use a second line indent at 1/4” on the ruler.
Works Cited


*Instructions and Example for the Works Cited page*

*Ruler*

*Second Line Indent: Move the “middle” blue marker to ½ inch.*

*Author’s Name (Last, First). “Title of the Poem.” Title of the Source Book. Place of Publication: Publisher, Date, Page.*
Poetry Term
The definition of the poetry term is typed here.

Written Prompt
Four poetry lines written for success
That demonstrate mental ability
With chosen words to correctly express
Write the term from the prompt creatively

Handwritten Instructions:
One piece of paper for one poetry term and its two (2) examples.

Typed Instructions:
Each piece of paper will host two (2) poetry terms and their examples.