

Name: Key

Figurative Language Poem 1

Sketch

By Carl Sandburg

- 1 The shadows of the ships
- 2 Rock on the crest
- 3 In the low blue lustre
- 4 Of the tardy and the soft inrolling tide.

} REP
personification

- 5 A long brown bar at the dip of the sky
- 6 Puts an arm of sand in the span of salt.

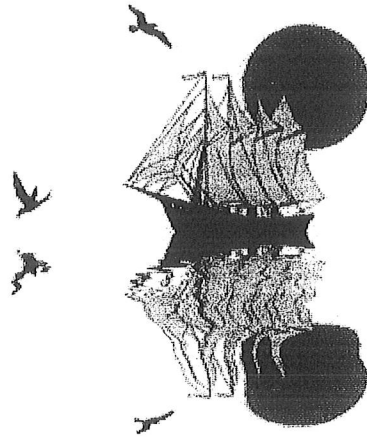
personification metaphor

- 7 The lucid and endless wrinkles
- 8 Draw in, lapse and withdraw.
- 9 Wavelets crumble and white spent bubbles
- 10 Wash on the floor of the beach.

personification hyperbole metaphor

- 11 Rocking on the crest
- 12 In the low blue lustre
- 13 Are the shadows of the ships.

} REP



Review Questions

Directions: Respond to these questions to the best of your ability. Answer the questions completely. If you need more space, use the back or a separate sheet.

- 1. Identify an example of **personification**: explain what is being personified how.

tide is "tardy", "arm of sand", waves as wrinkles

- 2. Identify an example of **hyperbole**: explain how it is exaggerated.

waves = endless wrinkles

- 3. Identify an example of **metaphor**: explain which two things are being compared.

ocean - "span of salt"
waves - wrinkles
waves - something that crumbles

- 4. Find two separate examples of **alliteration**. List the alliterative words.

shadows, ships
low, lustre
brown, bar
sand, span, salt
wavelets, white

- 5. Where is **repetition** used in this poem? Why do you think that it is used this way?

first / last 3 lines in diff order
recurring sound of tide or reflection of water

- 6. What action is described in the third stanza of the poem?

tide rolling in and out

- 7. How is **imagery** used in this poem? What is described?

visual - boats and tides rolling in/out & a sand bar

- 8. What is the **mood** of this poem? How does it make you feel?

calm, peaceful, tranquil

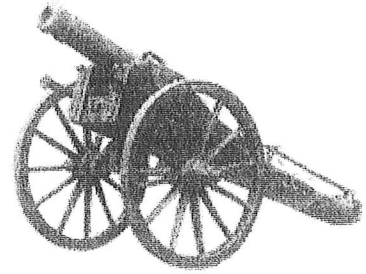
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Figurative Language Poem 2

I Sing the Battle

By Harry Kemp

- 1 I SING the song of the great clean guns that belch forth death at will.
- 2 "Ah, but the wailing mothers, the lifeless forms and still!"
- 3 I sing the song of the billowing flags, the bugles that cry before.
- 4 "Ah, but the skeletons flapping rags, the lips that speak no more!"
- 5 I sing the clash of bayonets, of sabres that flash and cleave.
- 6 "And wilt thou sing the maimed ones, too, that go with pinnedup sleeve?"
- 7 I sing acclaimed generals that bring the victory home.
- 8 "Ah, but the broken bodies that drip like honey-comb!"
- 9 I sing of hosts triumphant, long ranks of marching men.
- 10 "And wilt thou sing the shadowy hosts that never march again?"



Review Questions

Directions: Respond to these questions to the best of your ability. Answer the questions completely. If you need more space, use the back or a separate sheet.

1. Identify two examples of **personification**: explain what is being personified how.

guns belch bugles cry

2. Identify an example of **simile**: explain which two things are being compared.

broken bodies that drip like honey-comb

3. Identify an example of **metaphor**: explain which two things are being compared.

guns belch death → bullets = death

4. Find an example of **alliteration**. List the alliterative words.

sing, song great, guns broken, bodies marching men

5. Why is every other line contained in quotation marks? What is the effect of this technique?

Two speakers having a convo. 1 = grandeur / glory of war
2 = opposing horrors of war

6. In the third stanza of the poem, the speaker references "pinnedup sleeves": why would someone pin their sleeves? To what is the speaker referring and how do you know? Use evidence from the text.

pinnedup sleeve = lost arm "maimed" "cleaving bayonets"

7. What is the **mood** of this poem? How does it make you feel and why does it make you feel this way?

1 = glorious 2 = somber / grim > somber, grim, horrifying

8. What is the **thematic message** of this poem? In other words, what lesson is the author attempting to express with this poem? Explain your answer.

war is not fun and should not be glorified

Name: _____

Figurative Language Poem 3

From The Grave

By Robert Blair

- 1 Dull Grave!—thou spoil'st the dance of youthful blood,
2 Strik'st out the dimple from the cheek of mirth,
3 And every smirking feature from the face;
4 Branding our laughter with the name of madness.
5 Where are the jesters now? the men of health
6 Complexionally pleasant? Where the droll,
7 Whose every look and gesture was a joke
8 To clapping theatres and shouting crowds,
9 And made even thick-lipp'd musing Melancholy
10 To gather up her face into a smile
11 Before she was aware? Ah! sullen now,
12 And dumb as the green turf that covers them.



Review Questions

Directions: Respond to these questions to the best of your ability. Answer the questions completely. If you need more space, use the back or a separate sheet.

1. Identify two examples of **personification**: explain what is being personified & how in each example.

Dull grave, mirth has a cheek w/ dimple

2. Identify an example of **hyperbole**: explain how it is exaggerated.

thick lipp'd Melancholy
jester's droll has a look and gesture = joke

3. Identify an example of **metaphor**: explain which two things are being compared.

life = dance of youthful blood
branding = madness

4. Identify an example of **simile**: explain which two things are being compared.

Melancholy's dumbness = green grass covering her

5. What is the **tone** of this poem? How does the speaker feel about the subject(s) of the poem? Use evidence from the text to explain your answer.

biting, pessimistic, calling grave dull/party-pooper
Belittling humans' efforts in the face of death

6. In line four of the poem, the speaker says that "[the Dull Grave brands] our laughter with the name of madness." What does the speaker mean by this line? Explain your answer.

crazy to laugh b/c death is imminent
brand each laugh as mad/crazy

7. What is the **thematic message** of the poem? In other words, what lesson is the author attempting to express with this poem?

dull grave awaits us all and there will be no laughter or mirth
cloud of death over every party

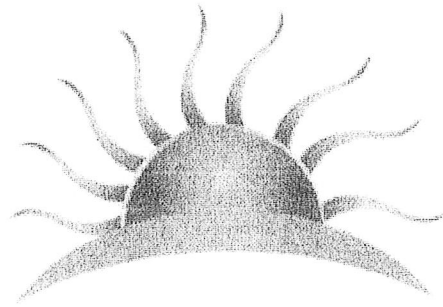
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Figurative Language Poem 4

The Dawn's Awake

By Otto Leland Bohanan

- 1 The Dawn's awake!
 2 A flash of smoldering flame and fire - *visual imagery*
 3 Ignites the East. Then, higher, higher,
 4 O'er all the sky so gray, forlorn¹,
 5 The torch of gold is borne. - *pers.*
metaphor
- 6 The Dawn's awake! - *pers.*
 7 The dawn of a thousand dreams and thrills. - *hyperbole*
visual/audio
 8 And music singing in the hills - *pers.*
 9 A paean² of eternal spring - *hyperbole*
 10 Voices the new awakening. - *pers.*
audio imagery
- 11 The Dawn's awake!
 12 Whispers of pent-up harmonies,
 13 With the mingled fragrance of the trees, - *olfactory imagery*
 14 Faint snatches of half-forgotten song--
 15 Fathers! torn and numb, -- *touch imagery*
 16 The boon of light we craved, awaited long,
 17 Has come, has come!



metaphor

1. Pitifully sad and abandoned or lonely:
2. A song of praise or triumph.

Review Questions

Directions: Respond to these questions to the best of your ability. Answer the questions completely. If you need more space, use the back or a separate sheet.

1. Identify two examples of **personification**: explain what is being personified & how in each example.

Dawn is awake music singing voices the awakening torch is borne

2. Identify an example of **hyperbole**: explain how it is exaggerated.

dawn of a thousand dreams spring is not eternal

3. Identify an example of **metaphor**: explain which two things are being compared.

torch of gold = sun Dawn = awakening of AA culture

4. Find three examples of **imagery** in the poem that access three different senses. Explain which senses are called on by the speaker for each example.

line 2 visual line 8 audiovisual line 10 audio line 13 olfactory line 15 touch

5. Contrast the **tone** of this line "Fathers! torn and numb,--" with the **tone** of the rest of the poem. How is this line different and why do you think that it is?

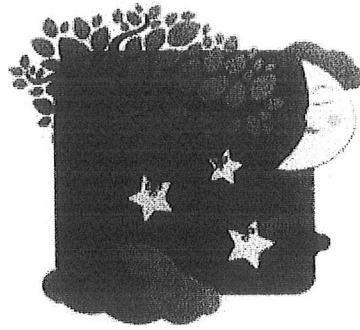
overall tone is bright, but this line (15) & line 4 echo the hardships AA faced to get to this cultural awakening

6. This poem was written by an African American poet during the Harlem Renaissance. Knowing this, how might one interpret the "Dawn" beyond its literal meaning? What might the "Dawn" represent?

Awakening of AA culture after so much oppression.

Figurative Language Poem 5**Sleep**

By Annie Matheson



- 1 SOFT ^{person.} silence of the summer night!
 2 Alive with wistful murmurings, ^{person.}
 3 Enfold me in thy quiet might: ^{pers.}
 4 Shake o'er my head thy slumb'rous wings, ^{pers.}
 5 So cool and light:
 6 Let me forget all earthly things
 7 In sleep to-night!
- 8 Tired ^{pers} roses, passionately sweet,
 9 Are leaning on their cool green leaves,
 10 The mignonette¹ about my feet
 11 A maze of tangled fragrance weaves,
 12 Where dewdrops meet:
 13 Kind ^{pers} sleep the weary world ^{pers} bereaves
 14 Of noise and heat.
- 15 White lilies, pure as falling snow, ^{-simile}
 16 And redolent² of tenderness,
 17 Are gently swaying to and fro,
 18 Lulled by the breath of evening less ^{pers}
 19 Than by the low ^{metaphor}
 20 Music of sleepy winds, that bless
 21 The buds that grow.
- 22 The air is like a mother's hand ^{-simile}
 23 Laid softly on a throbbing brow,
 24 And o'er the darksome, dewy land
 25 The peace of heaven is stealing now, ^{pers}
 26 While, hand in hand,
 27 Young angels tell the flowers how
 28 Their lives are planned.
- 29 From yon deep sky the quiet stars ^{pers}
 30 Look down with steadfast eloquence,
 31 And God the prison-door unbars ^{-metaphor}
 32 That held the mute world's inmost sense ^{pers.}
 33 From all the wars
 34 Of day's loud hurry and turbulence;
 35 And nothing now the silence mars
 36 Of love intense.

1. A plant with spikes of small fragrant flowers
2. Strongly reminiscent or suggestive of something

Review Questions

Directions: Respond to these questions to the best of your ability. Answer the questions completely. If you need more space, use the back or a separate sheet.

1. Identify three examples of **personification**: explain each example.

line 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 13, 18, 25, 29, 32

2. Identify two examples of **simile**: explain which two things are being compared in each simile.

15, 22

3. Identify two examples of **metaphor**: explain which two things are being compared.

4 - nightfall to something that flies
 19 & 20 - wind = music

31 - waking/consciousness = closed prison door

4. What is the **mood** of this poem? How does this poem make you feel? Refer to text in your response.

calm, peaceful, relaxed

5. What is the subject of this poem? What is it about? Explain your response.

summer night descending over the land

6. What is the **tone** of this poem? How does the speaker treat the subject of the poem? Refer to text.

reverent of the beauty of nature and speaks highly of the natural world

Figurative Language Poem 7

A Lady

By Amy Lowell



- 1 You are beautiful and faded } simile
 2 Like an old opera tune
 3 Played upon a harpsichord;
 4 Or like the sun-flooded silks } simile
 5 Of an eighteenth-century boudoir¹.
 6 In your eyes
 7 Smoulder the fallen roses of outlived minutes, } metaphor
 8 And the perfume of your soul } pers
 9 Is vague and suffusing², } metaphor/pers.
 10 With the pungence of sealed spice-jars.
 11 Your half-tones delight me,
 12 And I grow mad with gazing } hyperbole
 13 At your blent colors.
- 14 My vigor³ is a new-minted penny, } metaphor
 15 Which I cast at your feet.
 16 Gather it up from the dust,
 17 That its sparkle may amuse you.

1. A woman's bedroom or private room
2. Gradually spread through or over
3. Physical strength and good health.

Review Questions

Directions: Respond to these questions to the best of your ability. Answer the questions completely. If you need more space, use the back or a separate sheet.

1. Identify two examples of **simile**: explain which two things are being compared in each simile.

lines 1 & 2 lady → opera tune
 lines 4 & 5 lady → silks / 18th century boudoir

2. Identify two examples of **metaphor**: explain which two things are being compared in each metaphor.

lines 6 & 7 → passing time = fallen roses
 lines 8-10 → pungence of sealed jars to soul

3. Identify one example of **personification**: explain what is being personified and how.

lines 8-10 - souls don't wear perfume
 line 7 - outlived minutes

4. Identify one example of **hyperbole**: explain what is being exaggerated.

lines 12 & 13 - exaggerating the effects of staring at the woman

5. What is the subject of this poem? What is this poem about? Explain your response.

a vigorous young woman staring at an old lady

6. What is the **tone** of this poem? How does the speaker treat the subject of the poem? Refer to text.

intrigued

7. What is the **mood** of this poem? How does this poem make you feel? Refer to text in your response.

grateful - creepy (answers will vary)