

Winter Break Amnesty Assignment

Replace test and quiz grades below a 75 from January 4 – February 12 with a 75.

DUE on Tuesday 23, 2016.

***The following assignment must be handwritten. ***

Part I: Poetry Basics

- 1) Define each of the following figurative language terms and give an example.
 - a. simile
 - b. metaphor
 - c. alliteration
 - d. personification
 - e. imagery
 - f. onomatopoeia
 - g. hyperbole
- 2) Analyze the following five poems by annotating the figurative language in the margins.
- 3) Answer the guided questions to gain a deeper understanding of the poems.

1

I Am Offering This Poem

-Jimmy Santiago Baca

I am offering this poem to you,
since I have nothing else to give.
Keep it like a warm coat
when winter comes to cover
you,
or like a pair of thick socks
the cold cannot bite through,
I love you,

I have nothing else to give you,
so it is a pot full of yellow corn
to warm your belly in winter,
it is a scarf for your head, to wear
over your hair, to tie up around your face,

I love you,

Keep it, treasure this as you would
if you were lost, needing direction,
in the wilderness life becomes when mature;
and in the corner of your drawer,
tucked away like a cabin or hogan
in dense trees, come knocking,
and I will answer, give you directions,
and let you warm yourself by this fire,
rest by this fire, and make you feel safe,

I love you,

It's all I have to give,
and all anyone needs to live,
and to go on living inside,
when the world outside
no longer cares if you live or die;
remember,

I love you.

1. Who do you think the speaker is? Why do you think this?

2. Who is "you?"

3. Underline the similes, put a box around the metaphors.

4. What does the speaker want?

5. When we say "love poems," people often think of romantic love. Could Baca's poem be addressed to a child? a good friend? a parent? anyone else? Explain.

2

Since Feeling is First

~E.E. Cumming

since feeling is first
who pays any attention
to the syntax of things
will never wholly kiss you;

5 wholly to be a fool
while Spring is in the world

my blood approves,
and kisses are a better fate
than wisdom

10 lady i swear by all flowers. Don't cry

—the best gesture of my brain is less
than
your eyelids' flutter which says

15 we are for each other: then
laugh, leaning back in my arms
for life's not a paragraph
And death i think is no parenthesis

1. Describe the situation in Cummings's poem. Whom is the speaker addressing, and what is he saying? What message did you take away from this poem?
2. What metaphors does Cummings use to express his feelings about love and even its power over death? How do you like his metaphors?
3. Notice the opposites Cummings uses in "since feeling is first." A person who pays attention "to the syntax of things" (lines 2–3) is contrasted with someone who is "wholly . . . a fool" (line 5). What opposites does he pose to wisdom (line 9), the brain (line 11), and life (line 15)? In each case, which of the opposites does the speaker choose?
4. What does the ending of the poem suggest? Are you satisfied with the ending, explain.

3

**She Walks in Beauty By Lord Byron
(George Gordon)**

She walks in beauty, like the night
Of cloudless climes and starry skies;
And all that's best of dark and bright
Meet in her aspect and her eyes;
Thus mellowed to that tender light
Which heaven to gaudy day denies.

One shade the more, one ray the less,
Had half impaired the nameless grace
Which waves in every raven tress,
Or softly lightens o'er her face;
Where thoughts serenely sweet express,
How pure, how dear their dwelling-place.

And on that cheek, and o'er that brow,
So soft, so calm, yet eloquent,
The smiles that win, the tints that glow,
But tell of days in goodness spent,
A mind at peace with all below,
A heart whose love is innocent!

1. What is the author's tone? Why do you think that is the author's tone?
2. Find two examples of alliteration.
3. Why has the author chosen to write about this subject?

4

The Road Not Taken By Robert Frost

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveler, long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth;

Then took the other, as just as fair,
And having perhaps the better claim,
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;
Though as for that the passing there
Had worn them really about the same,

And both that morning equally lay
In leaves no step had trodden black.
Oh, I kept the first for another day!
Yet knowing how way leads on to way,
I doubted if I should ever come back.

I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ages hence:
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I—
I took the one less traveled by,
And that has made all the difference.

1. Who is the speaker?
2. What is the author's tone?
3. How are both roads described?
4. Why does the speaker doubt they will never come back?
5. What is the deeper meaning to this poem? Circle a line that you think really captures your theory.

5

Sonnet 18: Shall I compare thee to a summer's day? By William Shakespeare

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate:
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
And summer's lease hath all too short a date;
Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,
And often is his gold complexion dimm'd;
And every fair from fair sometime declines,
By chance or nature's changing course untrimm'd;
But thy eternal summer shall not fade,
Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st;
Nor shall death brag thou wander'st in his shade,
When in eternal lines to time thou grow'st:

1. What type of format is this poem?
2. What is the rhyme scheme?
3. What is the author's tone?
4. Who is the author's subject?
5. Why is the author choosing this as his subject?

Part II: Poetry Analysis

- 1) For each of the five poems that you analyzed above, write a paragraph analysis explaining the author's tone, the mood of the audience, the theme, and how you relate (or don't relate) to the poem.
- 2) Choose another set of five poems from published authors. Include a copy of the poem, along with the title and author.

poem one: _____

poem two: _____

poem three: _____

poem four: _____

poem five: _____

- 3) Annotate each poem by taking notes in the margins indicating figurative language that was used.
- 4) Write a paragraph analysis explaining the author's tone, the mood of the audience, the theme, and how you relate to this poem. Responses should include Standard English grammar.

General Process of Analyzing Poetry:

1. **Examine the title:** Is it indicative of a conflict or a human condition? Is it symbolic of something else? Is it sarcastic, satiric, humorous, or serious? Is it descriptive? Why do you think the author chose it?
2. **Read the poem:** Are there any indications of the meaning? What is the topic? The setting? The voice (the speaker)? What images are evoked? Is there a historical or cultural link?
3. **Study the ending:** Where has the poem taken you?
4. **Examine the poem by parts:** Is there an organization? A sequence? Figurative Language?
5. **Determine the tone:** What is the author's attitude toward the subject?

Tips for Writing the Poetry Analysis

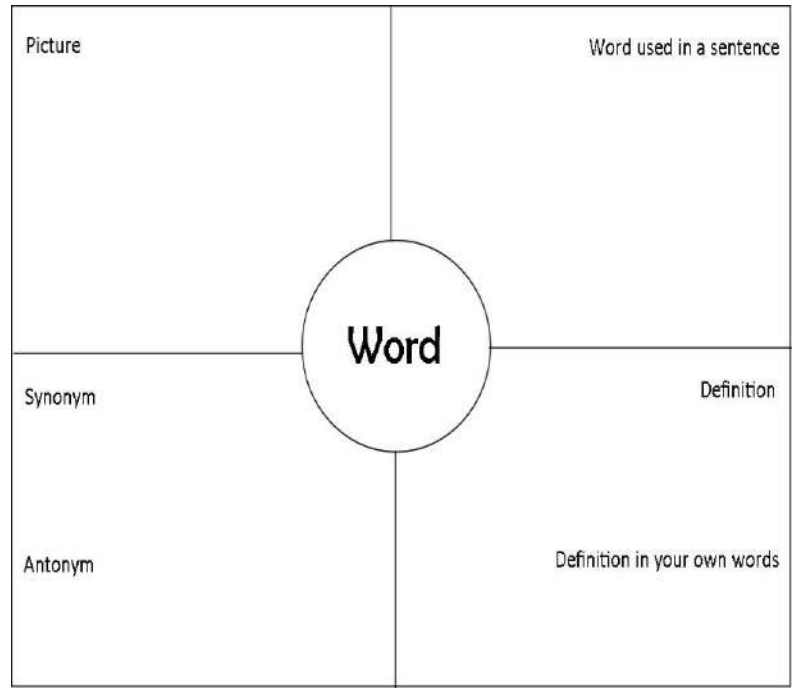
1. Write a clear introduction on the work, indicating the title and author. Follow the introduction with a precise thesis statement that tells the reader "the point" of the paper.
2. Move point by point, making certain that each paragraph has a topic sentence and the other sentences in the paragraph support or expand upon the topic sentence.
3. Write a conclusion that ties the ideas together: It should re-state the thesis in different words.

Questions to ask yourself when writing a poetry analysis:

- What is the theme of the poem? What is the poet trying to say? What is the poem about?
- Who is the speaker? What is the "point of view" or perspective of the speaker? The perspective might be social, intellectual, political, or even physical.
- Are there any key statements or lines that indicate meaning? Look for one key line or symbol; however, the poet may make use of recurring symbols, actions, or motifs.
- What qualities or emotions does the poem evoke? How does the poem make you feel?

Part III: Vocabulary

- 1) Define all of Units 7 and 8 vocabulary words by creating a vocabulary analysis square for each word. Each of the surrounding boxes should include a picture, book definition and definition in your own words, example sentence, and the synonyms/antonyms.
- 2) For each of the two units write two-three paragraphs about your day/week/month/general life using at least 10 of the vocabulary in your response. Underline the vocabulary word so that it can be identified.



Part IV: Short Stories

- 1) Read the following short stories: "The Tell-tale Heart" by Edgar Allan Poe and "The Most Dangerous Game" by Richard Connell.
 - a. <http://tinyurl.com/jug3ost> --- Link to a PDF file of "The Tell-tale Heart"
 - b. <http://tinyurl.com/zreeh7k> --- Link to a PDF file of "The Most Dangerous Game"
- 2) Take strategic reading notes for each of the short stories. One column of your notes should include the facts, such as: characters, setting, plot, and theme. The other column should include your connections, such as: questions, unfamiliar vocabulary, predictions, inferences, and how you relate to the theme of the story.
- 3) Create your own short story with a similar theme to the ones you read. Your short story needs to include all the elements of plot (exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution). Your story will also need to be at least three paragraphs in length, written in either 1st or 3rd person, and typed in Modern Language Association (MLA) format.
 - a. There are resources on how to type in MLA format on our google classroom webpage as well as on <https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/>.