

# EXAMINING POETRY WORKSHEETS

The following poem about young love is filled with imagery. It was written by the American writer Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849), who you may know for his dark and mysterious short stories.

Poetry

## ANNABEL LEE

by Edgar Allan Poe

It was many and many a year ago,  
In a kingdom by the sea,  
That a maiden there lived whom you may know  
By the name of Annabel Lee;  
And this maiden she lived with no other thought  
Than to love and be loved by me.

I was a child and she was a child,  
In this kingdom by the sea,  
But we loved with a love that was more than love—  
I and my Annabel Lee—  
With a love that the wingèd seraphs of Heaven  
Coveted her and me.

And this was the reason that, long ago,  
In this kingdom by the sea,  
A wind blew out of a cloud, chilling  
My beautiful Annabel Lee;  
So that her highborn kinsmen came  
And bore her away from me,  
To shut her up in a sepulchre  
In this kingdom by the sea.

The angels, not half so happy in Heaven,  
Went envying her and me—  
Yes!—that was the reason (as all men know,  
In this kingdom by the sea)  
That the wind came out of the cloud by night,  
Chilling and killing my Annabel Lee.

But our love it was stronger by far than the love  
Of those who were older than we—  
Of many far wiser than we—  
And neither the angels in Heaven above  
Nor the demons down under the sea  
Can ever dissever my soul from the soul  
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;

For the moon never beams, without bringing me dreams  
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;  
And the stars never rise, but I feel the bright eyes  
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;  
And so, all the night-tide, I lie down by the side  
Of my darling—my darling—my life and my bride,  
In her sepulchre there by the sea—  
In her tomb by the sounding sea.

**Read the poem once through and then answer the following questions:**

- 1) Do you think that the poem is appropriately titled? Explain why or why not.
- 2) Are there any words you don't understand? Look up their definitions and write them out.
- 3) What is your initial response to the poem? Do you like it? Why or why not?

**Read the poem again, thinking about the speaker, setting and imagery. Now answer these questions:**

- 4) Describe, in as much detail, the characters present in this poem.
- 5) Describe the setting. Is it a happy one? Explain your answer fully with quotes from the text.
- 6) What pictures stand out in your mind from the poem?
- 7) This poem contains many words and images associated with fairy-tales; identify as many of these words/phrases that you can.

**Read the poem again, thinking about structure and language, underlining any key words or examples of figurative language, and noting structural elements such as repetition and rhyme scheme. Now answer these questions:**

- 8) Comment on the poem's structure, meter and rhyme scheme.
- 9) How does this influence the tone of the poem?
- 10) Identify an example of each of the following:
  - a. Hyperbole
  - b. Alliteration
  - c. Repetition
- 11) Describe the tone of this poem in one word. Then quote words or phrases from the poem which contribute to this tone.

**Now think about the content and meaning of this poem and then answer these questions:**

- 12) In your own words, summarize what this poem is about.
- 13) List three key themes in this poem.

**Now give your own thoughts and opinions:**

- 14) Do you find it strange that the speaker was so deeply in love at such a young age? Explain why or why not.
- 15) The speaker seems to not have recovered from the loss of Annabel Lee – do you think that this is unrealistic or understandable? Explain your answer fully.

# NOUNS

(page 21)

➤ A **noun** is the name of a person, place, thing, or idea.

**EXERCISE 1** Underline the nouns in each sentence. On the blank line, write the number you find.

**EXAMPLE** A canoe or raft or rowboat is not a ship.

4

1. Three thousand years ago, all ships were made of wood or reeds.
2. No ship from that time exists now in any country.
3. Most ancient ships probably had only one mast and one sail.
4. These vessels depended for power chiefly on oarsmen.
5. The rowers sat on benches along each side of the ship.
6. The Vikings rowed their open ships across oceans and up rivers.
7. In large ships there might be two or three banks of oarsmen.
8. These warships had high structures near the bow for use by soldiers.
9. Unlike warships, merchant ships were built with wide hulls.
10. Greater width gave them more space for cargo.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE 2** On the blank line, write a noun that fits the meaning of each sentence.

**EXAMPLE** On our sun porch we have six \_\_\_\_.

chairs

1. I'm trying to think of a \_\_\_\_ for my composition.
2. In almost every band, someone plays a \_\_\_\_.
3. Many \_\_\_\_ grow on trees.
4. Supersonic planes often fly above the \_\_\_\_.
5. Tinted \_\_\_\_ is sometimes used for car windows.
6. Worms in gardens are often eaten by \_\_\_\_.
7. My tennis shoes are made of \_\_\_\_.
8. Rita doesn't have enough \_\_\_\_ to prepare for the test.
9. Many \_\_\_\_ are produced by artists.
10. \_\_\_\_ are used in most high schools today.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
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10. \_\_\_\_\_



NAME \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

## LINKING VERBS

(pages 34–35)

- A **linking verb** links the subject with another word in the sentence. The other word either renames or describes the subject. Forms of the verb *be* are the most common linking verbs.

**EXERCISE 1** In each sentence the subject and the word that renames or describes it are underlined. Write the linking verb.

**EXAMPLE** Sloths are very slow-moving animals.

are

1. The first concrete skyscraper was the Ingalls Building in Cincinnati.
2. The bears in Yellowstone Park could be harmful.
3. A coyote is really a type of wild dog.
4. Some candidates may be glad about the election results.
5. A bicycle without a headlight can be unsafe after sunset.
6. Computers will be useful for this task.
7. Most snakes in the United States are nonpoisonous.
8. Gunpowder and money were Chinese inventions.
9. Bee stings can often be very painful.
10. Thomas Jefferson could have been successful as an inventor.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
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4. \_\_\_\_\_
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6. \_\_\_\_\_
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9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE 2** In each sentence underline the subject and the word that renames or describes it. Then write the linking verb.

**EXAMPLE** Pioneer women must have been very resourceful.

must have been

1. Corn is the biggest farm crop in the United States.
2. New York City was once the capital of the United States.
3. This book must be overdue at the library.
4. The swift may be the fastest bird in existence.
5. A ripe melon will be soft at both ends.
6. Laura should have been ready by now.
7. The southernmost point in the United States is South Cape in Hawaii.
8. Braille has been very useful to blind students.
9. Many runners in the marathon were women.
10. The Hawaiian Islands are the tips of volcanic mountains.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
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4. \_\_\_\_\_
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6. \_\_\_\_\_
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9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

## ACTION VERBS

(pages 31–32)

- An **action verb** tells what action a subject is performing.
- A **verb phrase** is a main verb plus one or more helping verbs.

**EXERCISE** Write the verb or the verb phrase in each sentence.

**EXAMPLE** Roller coasters have a surprisingly long history.

have

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Construction workers build roller coasters on a high, rolling framework.                 | 1. _____  |
| 2. Manufacturers design them for a 2,000- to 4,000-foot ride.                               | 2. _____  |
| 3. The sensation of tremendous speed has terrified many riders.                             | 3. _____  |
| 4. Actually, the cars move at about 35 to 40 miles an hour.                                 | 4. _____  |
| 5. The Russians invented the roller coaster in the 600s.                                    | 5. _____  |
| 6. They actually made just a long snow slide.   | 6. _____  |
| 7. In the 1800s, the idea of an ice slide spread to France.                                 | 7. _____  |
| 8. In France, however, the ice for a slide would have melted quickly.                       | 8. _____  |
| 9. Later, the French replaced the ice slide with a wooden slide.                            | 9. _____  |
| 10. Riders raced down the slide in a wooden carriage.                                       | 10. _____ |
| 11. Later, engineers added several hills to the original slide.                             | 11. _____ |
| 12. Americans finally had their first roller coaster in the 1870s.                          | 12. _____ |
| 13. The early roller coaster in Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, thrilled its curious passengers. | 13. _____ |
| 14. In Mauch Chunk, someone converted a coal carrier into a roller carriage.                | 14. _____ |
| 15. Roller coasters soon appeared in many other parts of the country.                       | 15. _____ |

**APPLICATION** Write two sentences about sports. Use a colorful action verb in each sentence.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



# CAPITALIZING PROPER NOUNS

(pages 246-249)

- Capitalize the names of persons and animals.
- Capitalize the names of places and bodies of water.
- Capitalize the names of celestial bodies. Do not capitalize *sun* and *moon*. Do not capitalize *earth* if it is preceded by *the*.
- Capitalize the names of organizations, businesses, institutions, government bodies, and political parties.

## EXERCISE 1 Write the two proper nouns in each sentence correctly.

**EXAMPLE** In 1950, a horse named noor ran at santa anita.

Noor      Santa Anita

- |   |           |       |
|---|-----------|-------|
| 1. In 1951, harry truman made the first transcontinental TV broadcast from san francisco. | 1. _____  | _____ |
| 2. Major tornadoes hit arkansas and tennessee in 1952.                                    | 2. _____  | _____ |
| 3. The yankees won the pennant from the dodgers in 1953.                                  | 3. _____  | _____ |
| 4. In 1954, a hurricane hit new england and haiti.  | 4. _____  | _____ |
| 5. An international meeting took place in paris, france, in 1955.                         | 5. _____  | _____ |
| 6. In 1956, joy adamson adopted the lion cub elsa.  | 6. _____  | _____ |
| 7. martin luther king jr. formed the southern christian leadership conference in 1957.    | 7. _____  | _____ |
| 8. A satellite lifted off from cape canaveral, florida, in 1958.                          | 8. _____  | _____ |
| 9. In 1959, alaska and hawaii became states.  | 9. _____  | _____ |
| 10. A trade treaty was signed by the japanese diet and the u.s. senate in 1960.           | 10. _____ | _____ |

## EXERCISE 2 Write each numbered item, adding capital letters where needed.

**EXAMPLE** internal revenue service      Internal Revenue Service

- |                              |       |                           |       |
|------------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|
| 1. xerox corporation         | _____ | 6. department of commerce | _____ |
| 2. the red sea               | _____ | 7. the earth and mars     | _____ |
| 3. east high school          | _____ | 8. lake michigan          | _____ |
| 4. a hospital in kansas city | _____ | 9. the moon and polaris   | _____ |
| 5. the republican party      | _____ | 10. duke power company    | _____ |

**APPLICATION** Write two sentences about some part of the world you would like to visit. Use at least one proper noun in each sentence.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

## END MARKS

(pages 263–265)

- A declarative sentence makes a statement or expresses an opinion and ends with a period.
- An imperative sentence gives a direction, makes a request, or gives a command. It ends with either a period or an exclamation point.
- An interrogative sentence asks a question and ends with a question mark.
- An exclamatory sentence expresses strong feeling or emotion and ends with an exclamation point.

**EXERCISE** Write an appropriate end mark for each sentence. Identify the sentence by writing *declarative*, *imperative*, *interrogative*, or *exclamatory* on the blank line on the right.

**EXAMPLE** The eruption of Mount St. Helens caused great destruction.

declarative

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Did you know that the mouth of the Amazon River is 150 miles wide_____      | 1. _____  |
| 2. Look at the dewdrops on that circular spider web_____                       | 2. _____  |
| 3. My brother wanted to know why the full moon looks orange_____               | 3. _____  |
| 4. Is the Pacific Ocean really 20 feet higher than the Atlantic at Panama_____ | 4. _____  |
| 5. The head of Halley's Comet is composed of ice and dust_____                 | 5. _____  |
| 6. Should we use a roller to paint these walls_____                            | 6. _____  |
| 7. Ms. Vega asked who fired the first rocket using liquid propellant_____      | 7. _____  |
| 8. Imagine being whirled around by a tornado_____                              | 8. _____  |
| 9. Never look directly at the sun during a total solar eclipse_____            | 9. _____  |
| 10. Will you please answer the phone_____                                      | 10. _____ |

**APPLICATION** Write five sentences about going to a museum. One sentence should be declarative, one imperative, one interrogative, and one exclamatory. The fifth sentence can be any kind you wish. Then label each sentence according to its purpose.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

# PHRASE FRAGMENTS

(pages 125-126)

■ A phrase fragment does not have a subject and a verb; therefore, it can never stand alone as a sentence.

**EXERCISE 1** Identify each numbered item by writing *sentence* or *fragment* on the blank line.

**EXAMPLE** Climbing in the woods for three hours.

fragment

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 1. During his lunch break on Wednesday.                | 1. _____  |
| 2. The largest mammal in the entire world.             | 2. _____  |
| 3. On Saturday night we went to the movies.            | 3. _____  |
| 4. Found only on one island in the South Pacific.      | 4. _____  |
| 5. During the thunderstorm we stayed indoors.          | 5. _____  |
| 6. The cousin closest to me in age.                    | 6. _____  |
| 7. On top of the shelf at the back of the hall closet. | 7. _____  |
| 8. He was singing and dancing in the rain.             | 8. _____  |
| 9. Given to us by the laboratory assistant.            | 9. _____  |
| 10. Cleared the fence and landed in the grandstand.    | 10. _____ |
| 11. Reading is one of my greatest pleasures.           | 11. _____ |
| 12. The earliest blooming flower in the spring.        | 12. _____ |
| 13. After the discovery of aspirin.                    | 13. _____ |
| 14. The story about large salmon in the river.         | 14. _____ |
| 15. Close the door to the hall.                        | 15. _____ |

**EXERCISE 2** Underline the phrase fragments in the following paragraph. On the blank line, write the number of fragments you found.

Just about everyone enjoys seeing a rainbow. After a shower during the daytime. Rainbows, however, may also be seen at night. Called lunar rainbows in ancient times. When the sun shines through a sheet of rain, the white light is refracted, or broken, into several colors. To form a rainbow. The same effect can be seen at night. Caused by moonlight. Even strong electric lights can cause a rainbow. Shining through rain and mist.



NAME \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

## RUN-ON SENTENCES

(pages 129–131)

➤ A **run-on sentence** is two or more sentences that are written as one sentence and are separated by a comma or by no mark of punctuation at all.

**EXERCISE 1** Identify each numbered item by writing *sentence* or *run-on*.

**EXAMPLE** Some wildcats live in warm places, others live on snowy mountains.

run-on

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Sharon dialed Pete's house nobody answered.                               | 1. _____  |
| 2. The piano was not invented until the 1690s, the organ is 2,000 years old. | 2. _____  |
| 3. The Yale lock was named after its inventor, not after the university.     | 3. _____  |
| 4. Is the Great Wall of China visible from the moon?                         | 4. _____  |
| 5. Glass seems quite solid it actually begins as a liquid.                   | 5. _____  |
| 6. Mexico City is built on a lake bed its buildings are sinking.             | 6. _____  |
| 7. Frank likes soft rock, on the whole, I like electronic effects.           | 7. _____  |
| 8. Look at that parking lot, how many cars are in it?                        | 8. _____  |
| 9. Frozen meat should be well wrapped, can plastic wrap be used?             | 9. _____  |
| 10. It didn't rain for twenty days, then came a downpour.                    | 10. _____ |
| 11. Mushrooms, which prefer darkness, grow under dead leaves.                | 11. _____ |
| 12. Breakdancing is very popular, disco still is too.                        | 12. _____ |
| 13. When you spot poison ivy, walk around it.                                | 13. _____ |
| 14. Many accidents occur at home, small toys on wheels can be dangerous.     | 14. _____ |
| 15. Chicken can be cooked in many ways, turkey is most often roasted.        | 15. _____ |

**EXERCISE 2** Underline the run-on sentences in the following paragraph. On the blank line, write how many run-on sentences you found.

\_\_\_\_\_

We can adapt to our environments, for instance, South American Indians living at 17,000 feet climb up and down the Andes mountains with ease. If people who grew up at sea level climbed mountains, they would soon get tired, winded, and dizzy, why is this so? For one thing, the Indians have lungs larger than those of most other people. Their veins contain more blood. Also, their hearts are larger. They beat more slowly. These Indians are suited to their mountain environment, most of us are adapted to lower altitudes.