Rawafed Private School

مدرسة الروافد الخاصة

Term 2 Worksheet

Subject: Literature Worksheet: Elements of Poetry Worksheet **Date: / / 2022**

Name: _____ **Grade: 7_____**

1. **What is Poetry?**
   A. A literary work in which the expression of feelings and ideas is given intensity by the use of special style, rhythm, imagery and figures of speech.
   B. It is a single line.
   C. It is a group of lines in a poem –like a paragraph.
   D. When the writer or speaker uses their descriptions to access the senses of the reader of listener.
2. **What is Verse?**
   A. A literary work in which the expression of feelings and ideas is given intensity by the use of special style, rhythm, imagery and figures of speech.
   B. It is a single line.
   C. It is a group of lines in a poem –like a paragraph.
   D. When the writer or speaker uses their descriptions to access the senses of the reader of listener.

3. **What is Stanza?**

An ember sparked will softly glow,
and fed by fuel, will grow and grow.
I once was cinder, sparked by you,
first timid, till the flames then grew.

This is **ONE** stanza in a poem

   A. A literary work in which the expression of feelings and ideas is given intensity by the use of special style, rhythm, imagery and figures of speech.
   B. It is a single line.
   C. It is a group of lines in a poem –like a paragraph.
   D. When the writer or speaker uses their descriptions to access the senses of the reader of listener.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4. **What is Imagery**?

The singing crickets filled the cold night air. (Sense of hearing)

The flashing storm left my soft skin crumpled.
Sense of sight *sense of touch*

The bright rainbow filled me with joy,
The buzzing bees chased the boy.

A. A literary work in which the expression of feelings and ideas is given intensity by the use of special style, rhythm, imagery and figures of speech.
B. It is a single line.
C. It is a group of lines in a poem –like a paragraph.
D. When the writer or speaker uses their descriptions to access the senses of the reader of listener.

5. **What is Simile?**

He was as brave as a lion in a fight.

He swam like a fish through rough waters.

Life is like a TV show.

A. A figure of speech that compares two things by using the words '**like**' or '**as**' something else.
B. When you make an object or idea do something only a human/living thing can do.
C. A figure of speech in which the writer compares two things without using the words "as" or "like.
D. It means a great exaggeration (making things sound better/worse than they really are).

6. **What is Metaphor?**

He was a speeding bullet. (He was as fast as a bullet)
The typical teenage boy's room is a disaster area.
My father is a lion.
My friend is an angel.

A. A figure of speech that compares two things by using the words '**like**' or '**as**' something else.
B. When you make an object or idea do something only a human/living thing can do.
C. A figure of speech in which the writer compares two things without using the words "as" or "like.
D. It means a great exaggeration (making things sound better/worse than they really are).

LIVEWORKSHEETS

7. **What is Hyperbole?**

He ate a mountain of mashed potatoes. (Can he really eat a mountain of potatoes?)
I can smell pizza from a mile away.
Allie has a million pairs of shoes in her closet.

A. A figure of speech that compares two things by using the words **'like'** or **'as'** something else.
B. When you make an object or idea do something only a human/living thing can do.
C. A figure of speech in which the writer compares two things without using the words "as" or "like.
D. It means a great exaggeration (making things sound better/worse than they really are).

8. **What is Personification?**

*The alarm clock **screamed** at me this morning. (the clock is given a human characteristic which is the ability to scream)*
The candle flame danced in the dark.
The party died as soon as we left.

A. A figure of speech that compares two things by using the words **'like'** or **'as'** something else.
B. When you make an object or idea do something only a human/living thing can do.
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LIVEWORKSHEETS

9. **What is Alliteration?**

Jakia jumped in the jar of jelly.
Despite their mother's warnings, the children chose to chew with their mouths open.
The grass grew green in the graveyard.

A. When the end or final sound of two or more words are identical (the same).
B. It is the pattern the rhyming words make. It looks like alphabet letters that we write next to the poem.
C. The repetition of the initial (beginning) consonant sound in two or more words in the same line.
D. It is the pulse or "beat" one hears when reading a line of poetry. It is caused by a series of stressed and unstressed syllables in a line to create the music in a poem.

10. **What is Repetition?**

Nobody, oh nobody can make it out here alone.
Free at last! Free at last! Thank God Almighty, we are free at last!
Love is a red, red rose.

A. When the end or final sound of two or more words are identical (the same).
B. It is the pattern the rhyming words make. It looks like alphabet letters that we write next to the poem.
C. When the writer or speaker knowingly repeats a word or group of words for effect and emphasis.
D. It is the pulse or "beat" one hears when reading a line of poetry. It is caused by a series of stressed and unstressed syllables in a line to create the music in a poem.

11. **What is Rhyme?**

*I left my punch **card** on the lunch **yard.***
I drove a race car to the space bar.
We saw a butter fly flutter by.

A. When the end or final sound of two or more words are identical (the same).
B. It is the pattern the rhyming words make. It looks like alphabet letters that we write next to the poem.
C. When the writer or speaker knowingly repeats a word or group of words for effect and emphasis.
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LIVEWORKSHEETS

12. **What is Rhyming Scheme?**

My cat is n**ice**.	**A**
My cat likes m**ice**.	**A**
My cat is f**at**.	**B**
I like my c**at**.	**B**

My cat is n**ice**.	**A**
My cat is f**at**.	**B**
My cat likes m**ice**.	**A**
I like my c**at**.	**B**

My cat is **gray**	**A**
My cat is f**at**.	**B**
My cat is c**ute**.	**C**
I like my c**at**.	**B**

A. When the end or final sound of two or more words are identical (the same).
B. It is the pattern the rhyming words make. It looks like alphabet letters that we write next to the poem.
C. When the writer or speaker knowingly repeats a word or group of words for effect and emphasis.
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Find the rhyme scheme in the following examples.

Mr. Brown, the circus clown	
puts his clothes on upside down.	
He wears his hat upon his toes	
and socks and shoes upon his nose.	
Rhyme scheme: _____	
My penmanship is pretty bad.	
My printing's plainly awful.	
In truth, my writing looks so sad	
it ought to be unlawful.	
Rhyme scheme: _____	
I started on my homework	
but my pen ran out of ink.	
My hamster ate my homework.	
My computer's on the blink.	
Rhyme scheme: _____	

LIVEWORKSHEETS

13. **What is Rhythm?**

A. When the end or final sound of two or more words are identical (the same).
B. It is the pattern the rhyming words make. It looks like alphabet letters that we write next to the poem.
C. When the writer or speaker knowingly repeats a word or group of words for effect and emphasis.
D. It is the pulse or "beat" one hears when reading a line of poetry. It is caused by a series of stressed and unstressed syllables in a line to create the music in a poem.

14. **What is Onomatopoeia?**

flags flutter and flap

water plops into pond

splish-splash downhill

the bomb boomed suddenly.

A. Something that represents or stands for something else, especially a material object representing something more abstract.
B. A form of poetry that started in Japan. In haiku, the poet creates a clear picture with few words. It is a poem that has three lines and it is about nature or seasons.
C. It is words that imitate a sound.
D. It is poetry that is written to make readers laugh. To create this comic effect, poets use exaggeration, hyperbole.

15. **What is Symbolism?**

The rose is a symbol of love.
Iron and steel are symbols of strength and resolve.
The dove symbolizes peace.
Black color is a symbol that represents evil or death.

A. Something that represents or stands for something else, especially a material object representing something more abstract.
B. A form of poetry that started in Japan. In haiku, the poet creates a clear picture with few words. It is a poem that has three lines and it is about nature or seasons.
C. It is a poem that tells a story. Like novels and short stories, these poems have characters, a setting and a plot.
D. It is poetry that is written to make readers laugh. To create this comic effect, poets use exaggeration, hyperbole.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

16. **What is a narrative poem?**

The cat ran through the hay, chasing the fainting geese.
He entered the house, showing his teeth,
to find an army of mice pulling his feet.

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B. A form of poetry that started in Japan. In haiku, the poet creates a clear picture with few words. It is a poem that has three lines and it is about nature or seasons.
C. It is a poem that tells a story. Like novels and short stories, these poems have characters, a setting and a plot.
D. It is poetry that is written to make readers laugh. To create this comic effect, poets use exaggeration, hyperbole.

17. **What is a Haiku?**

An old silent pond...
A frog jumps into the pond,
splash! Silence again.

A. Something that represents or stands for something else, especially a material object representing something more abstract.
B. A form of poetry that started in Japan. In haiku, the poet creates a clear picture with few words. It is a poem that has three lines and it is about nature or seasons.
C. It is a poem that tells a story. Like novels and short stories, these poems have characters, a setting and a plot.
D. It is poetry that is written to make readers laugh. To create this comic effect, poets use exaggeration, hyperbole.

18. **What is humorous poetry?**

A. Something that represents or stands for something else, especially a material object representing something more abstract.
B. A form of poetry that started in Japan. In haiku, the poet creates a clear picture with few words. It is a poem that has three lines and it is about nature or seasons.
C. It is a poem that tells a story. Like novels and short stories, these poems have characters, a setting and a plot.
D. It is poetry that is written to make readers laugh. To create this comic effect, poets use exaggeration, hyperbole.

19. **State whether the following information regarding a Limerick is true or false:**

19.1. A limerick a one form of humorous poetry.

TRUE FALSE

19.2 It consists of five lines and they all have the rhyme scheme: AABBA.

TRUE FALSE

There was a young man from Leeds
Who ate a whole packet of seeds,
In less than two hours
His ears sprouted flowers
And his head was a garden of weeds!

LIVEWORKSHEETS

20. **State whether the following information regarding Assonance is true or false:**

20.1 Assonance is like alliteration but for vowel sounds instead of consonants:
TRUE FALSE

20.2 The sentence below includes assonance:
Apples appear appreciably more appreciable to the appellant.
TRUE FALSE

LIVEWORKSHEETS