9-4 Exemplars

“So I’m Told” pg. 208

3. There is a theme in the poem “So I’m Told” by Megan Morris. Theme is the main message of the poem. The theme of this poem is to be comfortable with who you are. In the poem, the speaker lists things that other people have said describe her. Those things are contrasting, and not necessarily positive or negative. These oxymorons also show that people can be a mix of things, and not singularly one thing or another. In the end the speaker reveals that she is fine with the way she is. In the final line, the speaker states “And I’m completely OK with it.” This line shows the reader that she is comfortable with herself. This is the theme of the poem “So I’m Told” by Megan Morris.

“Musical Therapy” p.210

2. There is a simile in the poem “Musical Therapy” by Travis H. A simile is a comparison using “like” or “as”. An example of simile can be found in stanza one where it states “It’s like climbing a brick wall, a wall that keeps building.” This simile is comparing homework to a climbing brick wall that keeps building. These two things are similar because they are both impossible to finish. This simile is effective because it contributes to the mood of the poem. It shows the reader that the speaker feels stressed from his homework. This is a simile in the poem “Musical Therapy” by Travis H.

3. There is imagery in the poem “Musical Therapy” by Travis H. Images are words that appeal to the senses. One example of imagery is in stanza three where it states “shiny silver strings”. This is visual imagery to describe the strings on the speaker’s guitar. This is effective because they contribute to the relaxing mood. The guitar relaxes the speaker. Another image in the poem is in stanza four where it states “I strum across the strings, all surprisingly tuned./ The sound is soothing.” This is an aural (sound) image to describe how the guitar sounds when the speaker is strumming it. This is effective because it also contributes to the calm mood of the poem because playing the guitar relaxes the speaker. These are two images in the poem “Musical Therapy” by Travis H.

5. There is an example of personification in the poem “Musical Therapy” by Travis H. Personification is when non-living things are given human characteristics. One example of personification is in stanza three where it states “It calls me towards its lonely corner.” In this case, the guitar is being given the quality of being able to call someone. The literal meaning of this line is that the guitar looks inviting. This is effective because it relates to the theme. The guitar represents the speaker’s escape from stress. This is an example of personification in the poem “Musical Therapy” by Travis H.

6. There is a metaphor in the poem “Musical Therapy” by Travis H. A metaphor is a direct comparison, ~~without using “like” or “as”~~. In stanza three, the speaker writes “I anxiously look around my room: my sanctuary, my haven.” Here, the speaker’s room is being compared to a sanctuary or haven. They are similar because they are all quiet, safe, peaceful, and relaxing. This is effective because it relates to the mood. This shows that the speaker feels comfortable and safe in this space. This is a metaphor in the poem “Musical Therapy” by Travis H.

Paint Me Like I Am p. 211

**Questions:**

1. Where is the turning point in this poem? Provide evidence to support your answer.

The turning point of this poem occurs at the third stanza. It changes from being generally happy (“Paint me with bears, rabbits and baby deer”) to more sad (“Paint me without my sorrow”).

1. Make a list of the images found in this poem.

-stanzas one and two

1. What is the mood of this poem? Support your response with **two** references from the text.

There is a mood in the poem “Paint Me Like I Am” by Delia Garcia. Mood is the overall feeling created in the poem. The mood in this poem changes from being really happy to being more sad. In stanza one, the speaker seems happy when she says “Paint me with bears, rabbits and baby deer”, but at the end reveals more sadness when she states “Paint me without my sorrow”. This mood is effective because it relates to the theme of people trying to hide their true emotions. This is how the mood changes in the poem “Paint Me Like I Am” by Delia Garcia.

4. Explain the last line of the poem? Support your response.

Finish questions on the poem 'Soar'
1. Give an example of simile and explain it.
2. Give of an example of a symbol in the poem and explain why it is effective.
3. Explain the theme of this poem.
4. Give an example of onomatopoeia.

1. There is an example of simile in the poem “Soar” by Ann Marie Brake. A simile is a comparison using “like” or “as”. One example from the poem can be found in the last stanza where it states “and like an Eagle/ our spirits soar”. In this simile their spirits are being compared to an eagle. They are similar because they are both flying high. Soaring spirits means that someone is really happy. This is effective because it contributes to the inspirational mood of the poem. This is a simile in the poem “Soar” by Ann Marie Brake.
2. There is a symbol in the poem “Soar” by Ann Marie Brake. Symbolism is when you have a concrete object or event that represents an abstract idea. In this poem, a symbol is “through an open door”. The open door represents moving on. When you go through an open door, you leave something behind and go on to someplace new. This symbol is effective because it relates to the theme of being unafraid of moving on to your future/ something new. This is an effective symbol in the poem “Soar” by Ann Marie Brake.]
3. There is a theme in the poem “Soar” by Ann Marie Brake. Theme is the main message of the poem. The theme of this poem is “Don’t be afraid to embrace your future.” In this poem, the speaker’s spirits are said to be soaring like an Eagle. This means that the speaker is feeling happy and free because there is nothing holding her back from the future that she wants to achieve. In stanza three it states “Don’t be afraid/ let it begin”. This is referring to being unafraid of the future. This is the theme of the poem “Soar” by Ann Marie Brake.

“My Parents Kept Me”

1. There is imagery in the poem “My Parents Kept Me” by Stephen Spender. An image is created when words are used to appeal to the five senses. An example of imagery in this poem is “their muscles like iron” in line five. This is a tactile image (touch image) to describe how the bullies’ muscles feel. This means that the bullies’ muscles are strong and hard. This is effective because it helps to create the intimidating mood in the poem. This is an effective image in the poem “My Parents Kept Me” by Stephen Spender.
2. There are similes in the poem “My Parents Kept Me” by Stephen Spender. A simile is a comparison between two things using “like” or “as”. An example of a simile in this poem is in line two where it states “who threw words like stones”. This is comparing rough words that the children use to stones. The children say mean things that hurt others, much like a thrown stone can hurt someone. This is effective because it relates to the rough and intimidating mood in the poem. Another simile in the poem is in line five where it states “their muscles like iron”. This is comparing the bullies’ muscles to iron. They are similar because they are both strong and hard. This means that the bullies are strong. This is effective because it gives the reader an image of how strong the bullies are. These are two similes in the poem “My Parents Kept Me” by Stephen Spender.
3. I can make a text to self connection with the poem “My Parent’s Kept Me” by Stephen Spender. A text to self connection is when the reader can relate the text to their own personal experiences. I can relate to “words hurt”/ “wanting to fit in and being accepted” because, one time when I was ……..

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*. This relates to the poem because the speaker is being picked on by a group of rough children. They are saying mean things to him and are pouncing on him unawares. These situations are similar because \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*. A quote that shows this in the poem is in line \_\_\_\_ where it states “\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*”. This quote shows\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*. This is my text-to-self connection to the poem “My Parents Kept Me” by Stephen Spender.

“First Jump”

1. There is a literal meaning in the poem “First Jump” by Avis Harley. The literal meaning of a poem is a summary of what the poem is about. In the beginning of the poem, it explains that the speaker is standing on the diving board, looking down. The next four lines show that the speaker is afraid of jumping in the water. The next four lines show that the speaker is preparing to jump and takes the leap. In the final lines of the poem, the speaker is coming up to the surface and is feeling happy. One quote is in line ten where it states “through the smooth blue sheet waiting below”. This proves that the speaker has jumped in the water. This is the literal meaning of the poem “First Jump” by Avis Harley.
2. There is a metaphor in the poem “First Jump” by Avis Harley. A metaphor is a direct comparison (without using “like” or “as”). A metaphor in this poem is in line 10 where it states “through the smooth blue sheet waiting below.” In this metaphor, the water is being compared to a blue sheet. They are similar because they are both blue, smooth, and flat. This is explain how the pool looks blue and flat. This is an effective metaphor because it is giving a visual image of how the water looks from above. This is a metaphor in the poem “First Jump” by Avis Harley.
3. There is imagery in the poem “First Jump” by Avis Harley. Imagery is words that create a mental image that appeals to the five senses. One example of imagery is in line 10 “through the smooth blue sheet waiting below”. This is a visual image to describe that the water in the pool is smooth and blue. This is an effective image because it creates a relaxing or peaceful mood, because the water is nice and calm. Another kind of imagery can be found in lines 3-6 where it states “Knees knock/ My jaw locks/ heart pumps/ Fear thumps”. This is an image to show how the speaker is feeling. These lines show that the speaker is feeling nervous and afraid to jump from the diving board. This is effective because it relates to the theme of facing your fears. This quote shows that the speaker has fear towards what he is about to do. These are two images in the poem “First Jump” by Avis Harley.
4. I can make a text-to-\*\*\*\*\* connection to the poem “First Jump” by Avis Harley. A text-to-\*\*\*\* connection is when you can relate the poem to \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*. I can connect to this poem because \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*. This relates to the poem because \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*. These situations are similar because \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*. A quote from the poem is in line \_\_\_\_, where it states “\*\*\*\*\*\*”. This shows\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*. This is my …….

“The Sidewalk Racer or On the Skateboard”

2. There is a metaphor in the poem “On the Skateboard” by Lillian Morrison. A metaphor is a direct comparison (without using “like” or “as”). One metaphor in this poem can be found in lines one and two where it states “Skimming/ a concrete sea”. In this case, the sidewalk is being compared to the sea. These two things are alike because the surfaces of both are flat and smooth. There are bumps in the sidewalk, like there are waves in the sea. Also, you can skim over the water on a surfboard, much like how the speaker is skimming over the sidewalk on her skateboard. This is effective because this is a visual and a tactile image, because it is describing how the sidewalk looks and feels. This is a metaphor in the poem “On the Skateboard” by Lillian Morrison.

4. I can make a text-to-self connection to the poem “On the Skateboard” by Lillian Morrison. A text-to-self connection is when you can relate something that happened to you to the text. In my spare time, I like to hike in the woods. I enjoy hiking because it gets me and my dog outside, it allows me to get some exercise, and it is quiet. In the poem, the speaker enjoys skateboarding. These two situations are similar because the speaker and I both like doing things outside. A quote from the poem is in the title “On the Skateboard”. This shows that the speaker likes to ride a skateboard in her spare time. This is my text-to-self connection to the poem “On the Skateboard” by Lillian Morrison.

“Spring Equinox”

1. There is a literal meaning in the poem “Spring Equinox” by Peter Blue Cloud. Literal meaning is a summary of what happened in the poem. In stanza one, the river ice is moving away and the farmers are getting their tools ready. In the second stanza, the snow is melting away and the grass is becoming exposed again. In the third stanza, colours are emerging from the ground, the soil smells rich and fertile, and the strawberry plants have blossoms on them, which indicates that they are about to bear fruit. They are getting ready to plant the corn. In the third stanza, it states “Dawn of a glorious season”. This means that spring is starting, which is preparing for summer. This is the literal meaning of the poem “Spring Equinox” by Peter Blue Cloud.
2. There is a metaphor in the poem “Spring Equinox” by Peter Blue Cloud. A metaphor is a direct comparison (without using “like” or “as”). A metaphor in this poem is in stanza two, line one where it states “Creation is a song”. This is comparing creation (things appearing in the spring) to a song. They are similar because they are both making a sound. The river is melting more and more, and it is making more and more sounds, like music. This is effective because it relates to the theme of creation and spring. With the sounds of the spring melt, come the spring, and the planting. This is a metaphor in the poem “Spring Equinox” by Peter Blue Cloud.
3. There is personification in the poem “Spring Equinox” by Peter Blue Cloud. Personification is when you give human qualities to non-human things. An example of personification is in the second stanza where it states “grasses long asleep beneath the snow.” In this example, the grass is being given the quality of sleeping. This means that the grass has been covered by the snow for the winter. Now that the snow is gone, the grass can now begin to grow again. This is effective because it creates a visual image of the grasses emerging from the snow. This is an example of personification in the poem “Spring Equinox” by Peter Blue Cloud.
4. There is imagery in the poem “Spring Equinox” by Peter Blue Cloud. Imagery is when something is written to appeal to one of the five senses.
* Corrected individually in class

“Calamity”

1. There is imagery in the poem “Calamity” by F.R. Scott. Imagery is a mental picture created by words to appeal to the five senses. One image is in line 9 where it states “Dogs barked”. This is a sound image. This is describing the sounds that were in the background of the commotion. This is effective because it helps to create the chaotic mood. A second image is in lines 9 and 10 where it states “…and the children/ Sprouted like dandelions on my lawn.” This is a visual image. It is describing how the children are quickly appearing. This is effective because it also helps to create the chaotic mood because people are coming out of nowhere to see the accident. A final image is in the first lines which state “A laundry truck/ Rolled down the hill/ And crashed into my maple tree”. This is a visual image which is describing how the accident actually happened. This is effective because it relates to the theme because it is the reason why the people all come to speak to each other. These are images in the poem “Calamity” by F.R. Scott.
2. There is a simile in the poem “Calamity” by F.R. Scott. A simile is a comparison of two things using “like” or “as”. A simile in this poem in this poem is in line 9 where it states “…and the children/ Sprouted like dandelions on my lawn”. In this simile, the children are being compared to dandelions. The children are like dandelions because they are showing up randomly in great numbers. This is effective because it creates a visual image of the children appearing on the lawn. This is a simile in the poem “Calamity” by F.R. Scott.
3. There is a mood in the poem “Calamity” by F.R. Scott. Mood is the overall feeling created in the poem. The mood of this poem changes. When the accident is going on, the mood of the poem is exciting. The neighbours are all together and they are all chatting about what has happened. After the police come and everything is cleared up, everything goes back to normal with the neighbours no longer talking to one another. This creates a dull or melancholy mood. In the second last line of the poem, it states “Order was restored”. This means that everything has sadly gone back to the way it was before the accident occurred. This is the mood of the poem “Calamity” by F.R. Scott.

5. There is a theme in the poem “Calamity” by F.R. Scott. Theme is the message or moral of the text. The theme of this poem is “It shouldn’t take a calamity to bring people together”. This is the theme of this poem because no one in the neighbourhood talked until a truck crashed in their neighbourhood. Then they started to speak to one another, but once it was all over, they went back to not associating with each other. A quote to show this theme starts on line eleven, where it states “Normally we do not speak to one another on this avenue./ But the excitement made us suddenly neighbors.” This shows that the people in the neighbourhood did not speak until the incident. This is the theme of the poem “Calamity” by F.R. Scott.