“Daffodils”

1. There is a mood in the poem “Daffodils” by William Wordsworth. Mood means the feeling that you get when you read a poem. The mood of this poem is happy. In this poem, the speaker sees a field of daffodils when he is out on a walk. The daffodils look like they’re dancing in the wind. The fact that he’s using the word dancing, and yellow is such a happy colour indicate that this creates a happy feeling. The poet writes in stanza four “And then my heart with pleasure fills,/And dances with the daffodils.” In these lines, the speaker is remembering seeing the daffodils and the thought makes him feel happy. This is the mood of the poem “Daffodils” by William Wordsworth.
2. There is imagery in the poem “Daffodils” by William Wordsworth. Imagery is when a visualization is created using descriptive words to appeal to the five senses. One example of imagery is in the first stanza where it states “Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.” This line is describing how the daffodils are moving in the breeze. This is a visual image to describe how the daffodils look. Another example of imagery is in stanza two where it states “Continuous as the stars that shine/ And twinkle on the milky way,/ They stretched in a never-ending line,”. These lines are explaining how the field of daffodils stretches on and on. This is another visual image to explain how many daffodils there are. This is imagery in the poem “Daffodils” by William Wordsworth.
3. There is personification in the poem “Daffodils” by William Wordsworth. Personification means giving human qualities to non-human things. In stanza three it states “The waves beside them danced”. In this example, the waves are being given the characteristic of dancing. The waves dancing means that they are moving or crashing upon the shore. This example is effective because it creates a visual image to show the reader what the waves look like. This is personification in the poem “Daffodils” by William Wordsworth.

“The Seventh Grade”

2. There is a simile in the poem “The Seventh Grade” by Daryl Seldon. A simile is a comparison using “like” or “as”. One example of a simile is on line two, where it states “Will it be serious, scary, or like playing games at the arcade?” The writer is comparing the seventh grade to playing at the arcade. These two things are similar because they can both be considered to be fun. This is effective because it is creating the possibility of a fun mood in the poem. This is a simile in the poem “The Seventh Grade” by Daryl Seldon.

6. I can make a text-to-self connection to the poem “The Seventh Grade” by Daryl Seldon. A text-to-self connection is when you can relate the text to your personal experience. When I first came to grade seven, I thought…. I found out that grade seven is…. In the poem, the speaker is debating about whether the seventh grade will be a positive or negative experience. I can/ cannot relate to the concerns of the poet because…. In line 3 it states “Will I have to bring holy water to ward off evil teachers?” I can relate to this line because I was also afraid of mean teachers. This is my text-to-self connection to the poem “The Seventh Grade” by Daryl Seldon.

Mosquito in the Cabin

1. An example of alliteration in the poem is near the end where it states “with a fee, fi fo and contented fum”.
2. There is personification in the poem “A Mosquito in the Cabin” by Myra Stilborn. Personification is when an object or animal is given a human quality. In the second stanza, the example of personification is “cackling with laughter”. In this example, the fly is being given the quality of laughing. What this means is that the mosquito is making a sound as it tries to bite the speaker. This is effective because it creates a sound image. The speaker imagines the mosquito as making a witchy sound. This is the personification in the poem “A Mosquito in the Cabin” by Myra Stilborn.
3. There is a metaphor in the poem “A Mosquito in the Cabin” by Myra Stilborn. A metaphor is a direct comparison. A metaphor in this poem can be found in the fifth stanza, where it states “She brings it first to boiling point,/ then lets it steam.” In the metaphor, the speaker’s blood is being compared to boiling water. They are similar because they are both hot. This means that the speaker is getting angry and losing patience with the fly. This is effective because it helps create the angry mood of the speaker in the poem. This is a metaphor in the poem “A Mosquito in the Cabin” by Myra Stilborn.

Jetliner

1. There is a literal meaning in the poem “Jetliner” by Naoshi Koriyama. Literal meaning is exactly what is happening in the poem. In stanza one, the plane is at the end of a runway getting ready to take-off. In stanza two, the engines of the plane are revving up to prepare for take-off. In stanza three, the plane is starting to head down the runway. In stanza four, the plane takes off into the night sky. In stanza four, it states “piercing the sea of clouds/ up into the chandelier of stars”. This sentence means that the plane is taking off into the sky and that it is night time. This is the literal meaning of the poem “Jetliner” by Naoshi Koriyama.
2. There is a simile in the poem “Jetliner” by Naoshi Koriyama. A simile is a comparison using “like” or “as”. In stanza two, it states “his burning heart beating like thunders”. This is comparing the engine of the plane (the burning heart) to thunder. These two things are similar because they both make loud noises. This is effective because it creates a sound image of a loud noise coming from the plane. This is a simile in the poem “Jetliner” by Naoshi Koriyama.
3. There is a metaphor in the poem “Jetliner” by Naoshi Koriyama. A metaphor is a direct comparison. An example of a metaphor in this poem is in stanza three when it states “…after a few……tense moments…..of pondering/ he roars at his utmost”. In this metaphor, the plane’s noise is being compared to a roar. They are similar because they are both loud. This means that the plane is making a really loud noise as the engine starts. This is effective because it creates sound imagery. The speaker imagines the plane’s engines as loud and roar-like. This is a metaphor in the poem “Jetliner” by Naoshi Koriyama.
4. There is imagery in the poem “Jetliner” by Naoshi Koriyama. Imagery is when a visualization is created using descriptive words to appeal to the five senses. An example of imagery is in stanza three where it states “and now he begins to run/ kicking the dark earth even harder”. This is a visual image to describe how the plane is beginning to move very quickly. This image is effective because it creates an intense mood. This image appeals to me the most because it created a very intense feeling. This is an image in the poem “Jetliner” by Naoshi Koriyama.