

**English 3 Study Guide
Poetry in America
Self-Knowledge and Identity**

Using this study guide will help you prepare for your section quizzes and unit exam and ensure that you learn the most important content to help you prepare the section quiz and unit exam. Keep it near you, and take notes as you progress through the unit. When you have finished the unit, be sure to store it in a notebook or in a specific folder on your computer so that you can use it to study for the semester exam.

Section B: Self-Knowledge and Identity

1. A. What is stream of consciousness writing?

B. How is it illustrated in the excerpt from Faulkner’s “A Rose for Emily”?

2. Complete the **Parts of Speech Click to Learn**. Take notes below on any parts of speech that you have difficulty remembering. Keep in mind that it is often easier to remember examples rather than definitions. A good study technique is to **highlight** words you have difficulty remembering.

Part of Speech	Definition or Example
noun	_____
pronoun	_____
adjective	_____
verb	_____
adverb	_____
conjunction	_____
preposition	_____
interjections	_____

3. What is nonsense verse?

4. Read the poem “Jabberwocky” and write words down into three different categories in the chart below. The first one is done for you as an example.

Jabberwocky

1	'Twas <u>brillig</u> , and the <u>slithy toves</u>
2	Did <u>gyre</u> and <u>gamble</u> in the <u>wabe</u> ;
3	All <u>mimsy</u> were the <u>borogoves</u> ,
4	And the <u>mome raths</u> outgrabe.
5	"Beware the Jabberwock, my son!
6	The jaws that bite, the claws that catch!
7	Beware the <u>Jubjub</u> bird, and <u>shun</u>
8	The <u>frumious Bandersnatch</u> !"
9	He took his <u>vorpal</u> sword in hand;
10	Long time the manxome foe he sought --
11	So rested he by the Tumtum tree.
12	And stood awhile in thought.

NOUNS	ADJECTIVES	VERBS
Tove	slithy	raths

5. What is the mood and emotion of the first two stanzas (paragraphs)? How do you know since most of the words are nonsense?

6. Who are the characters in the poem, “The Jabberwocky”?

7. What is happening in the third stanza of "The Jabberwocky"?

8. What emotion describes "The Jabberwocky"?

9. Listen to "Jabberwocky" being read and explain how the rhythm affects the poem.

10. Cross out the weakest, most general words below. Circle the strongest, most specific and emotionally-charged words.

Adjectives	big	massive	whopping
	nice	amazing	gracious
Verbs	walk	stroll	meander
	eat	snack	nibble
Adverbs	happily	delightedly	jubilantly
	slowly	sluggishly	shuffly

11. Using the following Word Bank, complete the following paragraphs below:

Word Bank:	
figurative	rhyme
thematic	physical
structures	rhythm
sound	assonance

Words are the core of poetry and provide the foundation for two basic _____ of a poem: formal and _____. A formal structure refers to the _____ elements and nature of words--the sounds of words and the _____ of syllables. A thematic structure refers to the symbolic elements of words _____ language (similes, metaphors, personification, puns, etc...) are considered thematic elements of poems

Throughout the first two sections of this poetry unit, we have focused on the formal structure of poetry in terms of _____, meter, alliteration, _____, and onomatopoeia. Although you can identify these _____ devices, can you analyze a poem and explain what makes these elements effective?

12. Read “O Me! O Life!” by Walt Whitman, and answer the following questions.

A. List at least 2 questions you should ask yourself when analyzing a poem in terms of its rhythm and repetition:

1. _____

2. _____

B. What other poetic device is used in the poem?

C. What effect do these words have on the poem?

13. Read “There is a solitude of space” by Emily Dickinson. What type of questions could you ask about the rhythm and sound of this poem? Try to think of at least 2.

1. _____

2. _____

14. Read the **Types of Poetry Click to Learn** and complete the chart with words located in the Word Bank.

Word Bank:	
lyric poetry	narrative poetry
sonnet haiku senryu limerick	epics ballads
<input type="text"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Usually a short poem that expresses feelings (may or may not be set to music) •Depends on meter for rhythm •Often uses repetition and refrain
<input type="text"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Tells stories but often tells a tragedy •A blend of drama and poetry •Uses rhymes, repeating rhythms in dialogue

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tells a story using poetic devices such as rhythm, rhyme, repetition, and sounds • Often include literary elements of character, setting, conflict and plot
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humorous content • Made of five lines containing a 9-9- 5 (or 6)-5 (or 6)-9 meter pattern
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japanese poetry style with same meter pattern as haiku, but that focus is on observations about people
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Means "little song" • Popular type of English poetry using iambic pentameter (Iamb is made of one unstressed (U) and one stressed syllable (/). An iambic PENTAmeter has five iambs with 10 syllables total) • Fourteen line poem with a rhyme scheme of ABAB, CDCD, EFEF, GG
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tells shorter stories than epic poems (often sentimental in nature) • Usually focus on one person • Popular during Romanticism • Uses simple repeating rhymes (and refrains) • Often set to music and performed as a song
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Made of three lines containing a 5-7-5 meter pattern • Japanese poetry style that focuses on observations about nature
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tells <i>long</i> stories of heroic deeds or conflicts between humans and natural or divine forces • Sometimes tell the origin or history of people