

7th  
Lieb

# Poetry Packet

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Due: Friday, February 1

# Poetry Vocabulary

**alliteration:** The repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words (e.g., "winter wind").

**allusion:** A reference in a literary work to a person, place or thing in history or another work of literature.

**assonance:** The close repetition of middle vowels (e.g., "rain" and "plain").

**blend:** To combine the sounds represented by two or more letters to pronounce a word, such as "gr" in grow; to combine two or more words, creating a new word such as brunch (e.g., combining "breakfast" and "lunch" to form the word "brunch").

**cadence:** A term borrowed from music that refers to the audible features of speech.

**concrete image:** When a speaker or writer uses words that induce audiences to call up "pictures" in their minds by appealing to their senses of taste, smell, hearing, touch and sight.

**connotation:** The image and feeling unstated but associated with a word. For example, calling a bar of soap "Dove" is much more pleasing than "Pigeon."

**construct meaning:** The process of understanding what is read through the interaction with text.

**context clues:** Information a reader may obtain from a text that helps confirm the meaning of a word or group of words.

**denotation:** The literal meaning or dictionary definition of a word.

**double denotation:** A word that has more than one meaning, e.g. fly, heart, sweater.

**editing:** A step in preparing a written work for publication or review that focuses on clarity and correctness.

**enjambéd line:** When a line physically ends before its meaning ends (e.g., "The dancers go round, they go round and around").

**figurative language:** Language enriched by word images and figures of speech

**figurative meaning:** A symbolic interpretation of written work.

**genre:** An established class or category of artistic composition or literature, including poetry, drama and novel.

**hyperbole:** A figure of speech which uses a deliberate exaggeration (e.g., "I have told you a million times").

**idiom:** A combination of words that is not strictly in accordance with grammatical rules and often possesses a meaning other than its grammatical or logical one (e.g., an easy test might be described as "a piece of cake" ).

**imagery:** Words and phrases that create vivid sensory experience for a reader.

**implicit:** To be assumed by not directly expressed.

**inference:** A general conclusion drawn from information that is given.

**irony:** The recognition of the difference between reality and appearance; includes situational irony, in which there is a contrast between what is intended or expected and what actually occurs; verbal irony, in which there is a contrast between what is said and what is actually meant; and dramatic irony, in which words or actions are understood by the audience but not by characters.

**literal meaning:** The actual meaning of a word or a phrase.

**metaphor:** A figure of speech in which an implied comparison is made between two unlike things (e.g., "he's a tiger").

**nuance(s):** A delicate shade of difference.

**onomatopoeia:** Words whose sound imitates their suggested meaning, (e.g., "buzz," "hiss" and "clang").

**parody:** A literary or musical work in which the style of an author or work is closely imitated for comic effect or in ridicule.

**personification:** Suggesting that an inanimate object has human-like qualities (e.g., "War rearranged my brain to her satisfaction and settled in to live forever").

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## resources

**poetry:** Purposely powerful words chosen to cause a reaction. May have rhyme and rhythm (e.g., "It's startling how much it can enhance when one finally sees an exit as an entrance").

**point of view:** The perspective or attitude of a narrator of a piece of literature.

**pun:** The usually humorous use of a word in such a way as to suggest two or more of its meanings or the meaning of another word similar in sound; a play on words. (e.g., the substitution of the slogan "visualize world peace" with "visualize whirled peas").

**repetition:** Using a word, phrase or clause more than once in a short passage; dwelling on a point.

**revision:** The stage of the writing process in which one considers and improves the meaning and underlying structure of a written draft.

**rhyme:** The repetition of an identical or similarly accented sound or sounds in a work.

**satire:** A literary technique in which ideas, customs, behaviors or institutions are ridiculed for the purpose of improving society.

**simile:** A figure of speech in which a comparison is made between two unlike things using the words "like" or "as" (e.g., "she's as sly as a fox").

**sound device:** A resource used by poets to convey and reinforce the meaning or experience of poetry through the skillful use of sound.

**stanza:** A group of lines in a poem.

**symbol:** A concrete thing used to suggest something larger and more abstract.

**theme:** A topic of discussion or writing; a major idea or proposition broad enough to cover the entire scope of a literary work or work of art. *Note:* A theme may be stated or implied, but clues to it may be found in the ideas that are given special prominence or tend to recur in a work.

**thesis:** The basic argument advanced by a speaker or writer who then attempts to prove it; the subject or major argument of a speech or composition.

**understatement:** Saying less than is emotionally appropriate and thereby drawing attention to the statement.

**viewpoint:** The stance or vantage point from which a story is narrated.

# Figurative Language Worksheet 1

**Directions:** Read the lines of poetry. Slashes represent line breaks. Figure out which technique is being used: simile, metaphor, hyperbole, or personification. In the boxes, explain how you figured out your answer. It is possible that more than one technique is being used. If you can, explain each.

1. Like burnt-out torches by a sick man's bed

Which technique is being used?

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Simile, Metaphor, Personification, or Hyperbole

How do you figure?

(write a sentence explaining your answer)

2. Drip—hiss—drip—hiss fall the raindrops / on the oaken log which burns, and steams,  
and smokes the ceiling beams. / Drip—hiss—the rain never stops.

Which technique is being used?

---

Simile, Metaphor, Personification, or Hyperbole

How do you figure?

(write a sentence explaining your answer)

3. When the stars threw down their spears, / And water'd heaven with their tears,

Which technique is being used?

---

Simile, Metaphor, Personification, or Hyperbole

How do you figure?

(write a sentence explaining your answer)

4. The moon was a ghostly galleon tossed upon cloudy seas,  
The road was a ribbon of moonlight over the purple moor,

Which technique is being used?

---

Simile, Metaphor, Personification, or Hyperbole

How do you figure?

(write a sentence explaining your answer)

5. I do not care to talk to you although / Your speech evokes a thousand sympathies,

Which technique is being used?

---

Simile, Metaphor, Personification, or Hyperbole

How do you figure?

(write a sentence explaining your answer)

6. The sun was shining on the sea, / Shining with all his might:

Which technique is being used?

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Simile, Metaphor, Personification, or Hyperbole

How do you figure?

(write a sentence explaining your answer)

7. The leaves are little yellow fish / swimming in the river.

Which technique is being used?

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Simile, Metaphor, Personification, or Hyperbole

How do you figure?

(write a sentence explaining your answer)

8. The old clock down in the parlor / Like a sleepless mourner grieves,

Which technique is being used?

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Simile, Metaphor, Personification, or Hyperbole

How do you figure?

(write a sentence explaining your answer)

9. By the lakes that thus outspread / Their lone waters, lone and dead / Their sad waters, sad and chilly

Which technique is being used?

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Simile, Metaphor, Personification, or Hyperbole

How do you figure?

(write a sentence explaining your answer)

10. Fame is a bee. / It has a song -- / It has a sting --

Which technique is being used?

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Simile, Metaphor, Personification, or Hyperbole

How do you figure?

(write a sentence explaining your answer)

## Figurative Language Worksheet 2

**Directions:** Read the lines of poetry. Slashes represent line breaks. Figure out which technique is being used: simile, metaphor, hyperbole, or personification. In the boxes, explain how you figured out your answer. It is possible that more than one technique is being used. If you can, explain each.

1. He would write, but his hours are as busy / As bees in the sun,

Which technique is being used?

\_\_\_\_\_  
Simile, Metaphor, Personification, or Hyperbole

How do you figure?

(write a sentence explaining your answer)

2. My words are little jars / For you to take and put upon a shelf.  
Their shapes are quaint and beautiful, / And they have many pleasant colors and lusters

Which technique is being used?

\_\_\_\_\_  
Simile, Metaphor, Personification, or Hyperbole

How do you figure?

(write a sentence explaining your answer)

3. All round the house is the jet-black night; / It stares through the window-pane;  
It crawls in the corners, hiding from the light,

Which technique is being used?

\_\_\_\_\_  
Simile, Metaphor, Personification, or Hyperbole

How do you figure?

(write a sentence explaining your answer)

4. Oh, never, if I live to a million, / Shall I feel such a grievous pain.

Which technique is being used?

\_\_\_\_\_  
Simile, Metaphor, Personification, or Hyperbole

How do you figure?

(write a sentence explaining your answer)

5. But words are things, and a small drop of ink, / Falling, like dew, upon a thought produces

Which technique is being used?

\_\_\_\_\_  
Simile, Metaphor, Personification, or Hyperbole

How do you figure?

(write a sentence explaining your answer)

6: And then my heart with pleasure fills, / And dances with the daffodils.

Which technique is being used?

---

Simile, Metaphor, Personification, or Hyperbole

How do you figure?

(write a sentence explaining your answer)

7. Sifted through the grass were daisies, / Open-mouthed, wondering, they gazed at the sun.

Which technique is being used?

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Simile, Metaphor, Personification, or Hyperbole

How do you figure?

(write a sentence explaining your answer)

8. With processions long and winding / With the countless torches lit

Which technique is being used?

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Simile, Metaphor, Personification, or Hyperbole

How do you figure?

(write a sentence explaining your answer)

9. My brain is fire--my heart is lead! / Her soul is flint, and what am I?

Which technique is being used?

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Simile, Metaphor, Personification, or Hyperbole

How do you figure?

(write a sentence explaining your answer)

10. Carven cathedrals, on a sky  
Of faintest colour, where the gothic spires fly  
And sway like masts, against a shifting breeze.

Which technique is being used?

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Simile, Metaphor, Personification, or Hyperbole

How do you figure?

(write a sentence explaining your answer)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Idioms Worksheet (Circling Part 1)

An idiom is a phrase that has two meanings: a literal meaning and a figurative meaning. Idioms are used in everyday life as phrases in order to express meaning.

**Directions:** Circle the idiom in each sentence, then write a brief explanation of what it actually means.

*Example A: Stephen felt down in the dumps because he did not pass his test.*

*Answer: down in the dumps / to be sad*

1. Sharon had butterflies in her stomach before the championship game.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. My dad blew his stack when he saw my poor grades on my report card.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Jennifer was a bundle of nerves before getting her driving test results.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Last night, it was raining cats and dogs.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. My parents rolled out the red carpet for our visiting relatives.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. When I tried to get into the good school, the process involved a lot of red tape.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. The athlete is as fit as a fiddle.

\_\_\_\_\_



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Idioms Worksheet (Meanings Part 2)

An idiom is a phrase that has two meanings: a literal meaning and a figurative meaning. Idioms are used in everyday life as phrases in order to express meaning.

**Directions:** Read the idioms below and write their meanings.

*Example A: easy as pie*

*Answer: something that is really easy to complete*

1. Break a leg

\_\_\_\_\_

2. It's raining cats and dogs

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Don't be a back seat driver

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Don't be in the dumps

\_\_\_\_\_

5. He is a bull in a China shop.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Chip on your shoulder

\_\_\_\_\_

7. That athlete is as fit as a fiddle

\_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Poems

**Directions:** Read the poem, "The Road Not Taken," and answer the questions that follow.

### **"The Road Not Taken"**

*by Robert Frost*

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,  
And sorry I could not travel both  
And be one traveler, long I stood  
And looked down one as far as I could  
To where it bent in the undergrowth;

Then took the other, as just as fair,  
And having perhaps the better claim,  
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;  
Though as for that the passing there  
Had worn them really about the same,

And both that morning equally lay  
In leaves no step had trodden black.  
Oh, I kept the first for another day!  
Yet knowing how way leads on to way,  
I doubted if I should ever come back.

I shall be telling this with a sigh  
Somewhere ages and ages hence:  
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I—  
I took the one less traveled by,  
And that has made all the difference.

- 1 What is the speaker's problem in the first stanza of the poem?
- A He is tired of traveling and wants to rest.
  - B He's not sure about which road to take.
  - C He cannot see the end of the road he is traveling.
  - D He fears that he may be lost in the woods.

- 2 Which lines from the poem show that the speaker is happy with the choice he has made?
- F "I took the one less traveled by, / And that has made all the difference."
  - G "Yet knowing how way leads on to way, / I doubted if I should ever come back."
  - H "In leaves no step had trodden black / Oh, I kept the first for another day!"
  - J "Two roads diverged in a yellow wood, / And sorry I could not travel both"

- 3 Read these lines from the poem.
- "And having perhaps the better claim,  
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;"**
- What does the phrase "grassy and wanted wear" mean?
- A The road was beautiful to look at.
  - B The road went through the woods.
  - C The road was no longer a road.
  - D The road was not often used.
- 4 The mood the author creates in the poem is **best** described as
- F playful
  - G reflective
  - H suspenseful
  - J disappointed
- 5 Which of these statements **best** describes the theme of the poem?
- A Take time to appreciate the things around you.
  - B Honesty is always the best policy.
  - C Don't be afraid to take a chance.
  - D It is good to believe in yourself.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

6 Read these lines from the poem.

**“Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,  
And sorry I could not travel both”**

Now study this dictionary entry.

<b>diverge</b> <i>verb</i>	<b>1</b>	To differ from each other in terms of appearance
	<b>2</b>	to extend in different directions
	<b>3</b>	the condition of being mathematically divergent
	<b>4</b>	to differ in a matter of opinion

Which is the correct definition of “diverge” as it is used in the lines above?

- F** definition 1
- G** definition 2
- H** definition 3
- J** definition 4

7 Which best describes what the two roads in the poem represent to the speaker?

- A** choices that once were possible
- B** friends whom he has known
- C** places that he has been to
- D** times during his life





7th

Yellow Team

7th Math

Mr Russell

Online assignment

Lesson 8-4



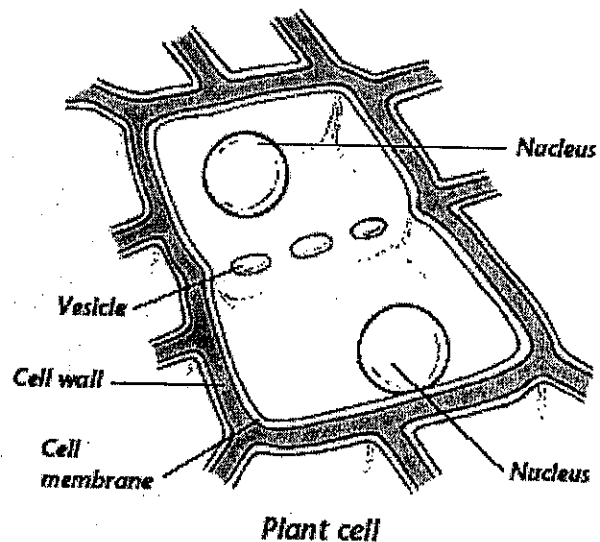
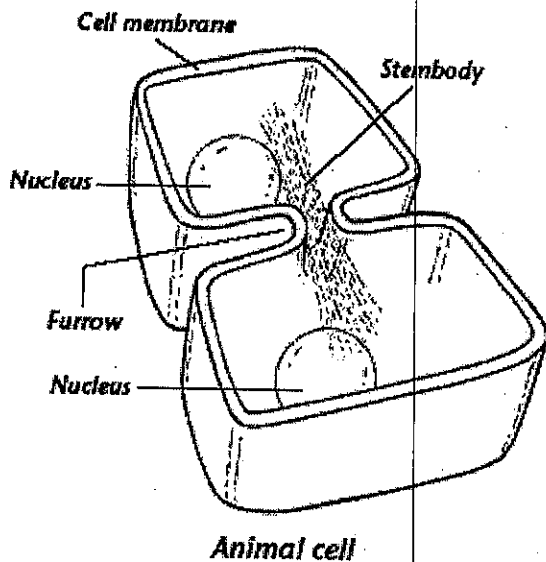


## Enrich

# Cell Division

Read the passage and study the figures below. Then answer the questions that follow on a separate sheet of paper.

Recall that all plant cells have a rigid wall. Because of this rigid cell wall, cytokinesis in plant cells is different from cytokinesis in animal cells. Study the figures below to see how cytokinesis differs in plant cells and animal cells.



In animal cells, as daughter cells pinch into two cells, there is a space between the cells called a furrow. As the furrow gets increasingly narrower, the spindle fibers are pressed into a tight bundle, called a stembody. The stembody eventually is cut in two as the new cell membranes fuse together.

In plant cells, pockets of cell-wall material, called vesicles, line up across the middle of the cell. The vesicles fuse together in two sheets to form new cell walls and cell membranes between the daughter cells.

1. How does the furrow form in an animal cell? What's the furrow's role in cell division?
2. What causes the stembody to form in an animal cell? What happens to the stembody when the cell divides?
3. What are vesicles? Which parts of the plant cell do vesicles develop into?
4. If you observed a cell under a microscope during cytokinesis, how could you tell whether it was a plant cell or an animal cell?

**Review and Reinforce**

# Cell Division

**Understanding Main Ideas**  
 Fill in the blanks in the table below.

**Phases of Mitosis**

Phase	Event
Prophase	1.
2.	Chromosomes attach to spindle fibers.
Anaphase	3.
4.	New nuclear envelope forms.

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

5. Which stage of the cell cycle usually lasts the longest?
6. During which stage of the cell cycle does DNA replication occur?
7. During which stage of the cell cycle does the cell membrane pinch the cell into two?

**Building Vocabulary**  
 Match each term with its definition by writing the letter of the correct definition in the right column on the line beside the term in the left column.

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| 8. ___ interphase   | a. regular sequence of growth and division that cells undergo      |
| 9. ___ mitosis      | b. first stage of the cell cycle                                   |
| 10. ___ cell cycle  | c. process in which DNA is copied                                  |
| 11. ___ cytokinesis | d. stage of the cell cycle during which the cell's nucleus divides |
| 12. ___ replication | e. doubled rod of condensed chromatin                              |
| 13. ___ chromosome  | f. final stage of the cell cycle                                   |