

Name

Date

Hour

# Nature & Environment

The City is so Big by Richard Garcia

1. Is this a traditional or organic poem? Why?

The city is so big  
Its bridges quake with fear  
I know, I have seen at night

2. Find an example of simile and personification and explain what it's describing.

The lights sliding from house to house  
And trains pass with windows shinning  
Like a smile full of teeth

I have seen machines eating houses  
And stairways walk all by themselves  
And elevator doors opening and closing  
And people disappear

3. Identify some examples of imagery. What senses do these images appeal to?

Example	Senses it appeals to:

Example	Explanation
<b>Simile</b>	
<b>Personification</b>	

4. How does the speaker feel about the city what's the mood of the poem? Explain.

5. What might the theme of the poem be? Explain

Meeting at Night by Robert Browning

1. Is this a traditional or organic poem? What's the rhyme scheme?

The gray sea and the long black land;  
And the yellow half-moon large and low;  
And the startled little waves that leap  
In fiery ringlets from their sleep,  
As I gain the cove with pushing prow,  
And quench its speed i' the slushy sand.

2. What are two examples of alliteration?

Example

Then a mile of warm sea-scented beach;  
Three fields to cross till a farm appears;  
A tap at the pane, the quick sharp scratch  
And blue spurt of a lighted match,  
And a voice less loud, through its joys and fears,  
Then two hearts beating each to each

3. What's an example of personification?

5. Whom does the speaker in Browning's poem meet when he arrives at his destination?

6. What might the theme of the poem be? Explain.

Vocabulary to know:  
**Cove** n. A small, partially enclosed body of water.  
**Prow** n. The front part of a boat.

4. Identify some examples of imagery. What senses do these images appeal to?

Example	Senses it Appeals to

Name

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# There will Come Soft Rains by Sara Teasdale

Vocabulary to know:

**Tremulous** adj. Trembling, quivering, or shaking

**Perished** v. Died or expired

**Utterly** adv. Totally completely

There will come soft rains and the smell of ground,  
And swallows circling with their shimmering sound;

And frogs in the pools singing at night,  
And wild plum-trees in tremulous white;

Robins will wear their feathery fire  
Whistling their whims on a low fence-wire;

And not one will know of the war, not one  
Will care at last it's done.

Not one would mind, neither bird nor tree  
If mankind perished utterly;

And spring herself, when she woke at dawn,  
Would scarcely know that we were gone.

1. What is the rhyme scheme?

2. What examples of alliteration can you identify?

Examples of alliteration

4. What's ironic about tone and the playful rhyme scheme and the topic of the poem?

3. Find examples of imagery and what senses do these senses appeal to? What is it trying to emphasize?

5. In the context of this poem, how are people changed by war? In contrast, what is not changed by war?

Example:	Senses it Appeals To:	Explanation:

6. According to the speaker, how would the natural world react if "mankind perished utterly"? What might be the theme the writer is trying to convey? What is their attitude towards war?

Create a **four stanza poem**. Each stanza should have **four to five lines**. Write a poem about a place or season in nature using **sense images** and **figurative language**. Choose a place in nature that is vivid in your mind. It may be a place you visited long ago, but you need remember specific details about it. If you can't remember all of the details, start with what is still clear on your mind and invent the missing parts