Legend:

Theme:

Page 2: A picture can often trigger memories.

Page 3: Life is often like a song because it is unique and one of a kind.

Page 4: The theme for this poem is that dreams are often crushed by reality, but the journey always teaches courage.

Page 5: It is very often for children to appreciate the little things in life and live life to the fullest.

Page 6: Dinner is not always as wonderful when you look at it from the meal’s point of view.

Page 7: Flowers can sometimes fascinate those who appreciate them.

Page 9: Life can often be looked at like a puzzle because life is never perfect.

Page 10: If you believe and open up your eyes, you will usually witness greatness.

Imagery:

Page 2: The imagery in this poem is all visualization because they are all describing how someone looked. The first highlighted area is about the picture, so it helps you visualize what the picture type is. The next highlighted section gives you a basic visualization of the man and what his beard looks like. The next part is about his eyes so it helps visualize what the man in the picture’s eyes look like. The next highlighted section is the number 15, which gives you a basic understanding of what the man might look like. The next line that is highlighted just goes on to explain what that man looks like, trying to give you an understanding of what the picture looks like. All of the imagery so far is helping you to understand the man in the picture and, piece-by-piece, it is putting the picture together. The last two highlighted sections are describing the mother’s face when she is handed the picture. Then it goes on to explain what her reaction was after she realized who was in the picture.

Page 3: Tapping and roars are sensory words for sound. These sounds are descriptive towards the situation. Also, on this page is a visual sensory word, flashing, because it helps you visualize the stoplight’s red light flashing.

Page 4: The imagery for this poem is something that most people may see. When I read this poem and read these lines, I saw a girl kneeling at her bed praying. The detail makes me imagine her as very desperate because it says that it moves her lips for her.

Page 5: There is a lot of imagery on this page and the images are all different depending on who is reading the poem. This first line of imagery refers to your favorite toy, and this creates an image of what your favorite toy was as a child. The third stanza has a lot of imagery, but all of the lines go with each other. They all refer to visiting Disney World and if you were to read this and have visited Disney World a memory might be triggered about that vacation, that character, or that time when you asked them for their autograph. The next stanza generates the memory of the first time it snowed and if you can remember that actual time or a picture of that time then you visualize that. You also visualize the snowman you made then or the snowman your parents made for you. The next stanza is about the fancy hotel you went to and those key words might help you remember which hotel that was and a picture of it in your mind. In this stanza there is also a reference to jumping on the bed, which might trigger a memory of a certain situation that happened while you were jumping on the bed. The sixth stanza is imagery because it helps someone visualize a certain message you wrote through the condensation of a car window. The next stanza refers to your best friend and this can make someone visualize their best friend and a certain time that you both had together as children. The last stanza that has imagery in it is about your dog. This is imagery because it helps someone visualize their dog or pet as a child and possibly a picture of the two of them together.

Page 6: These words are words about food. Therefore, they make you stop to visualize the food on the plate. These certain words can make you visualize a special dinner you have where you eat these foods.

Page 7: Hanging on the branch gives you a mental image of a flower hanging off of a branch. Also, on this page is a smell, “Scattering fragrance”. This gives you an idea of what the scene smells like.

Page 8: On this page you can get a mental image of a fly slewing, or violently moving, uncontrollably, in a particular direction. In this poem, you can visualize the fly slewing around.

Tone:

Page 2: The first two sections that are highlighted are in the beginning and portray the tone curious. This is because the main character is curious about who is in the picture. Therefore, she is analyzing the picture to see if she can remember the person.

Page 3: The first tone you see is observant. This is because the narrator is observing their everyday life and explaining it in detail. Then it moves onto playful because the poem is relaxed. Once the job interview comes along, the tone changes from playful to nervous and hopeful. The narrator is nervous about failing the interview, but is also hopeful to get the job. Then, the nerves kick in a little more, changing the tone to wild. Lastly, at the end of the poem, the tone is reflective because the character is reflecting on the day they just experienced.

Page 4: The tone for this poem is very desperate and wanting for something more. I believe what the author wants is not very direct. I believe the author wants, not only liberty, but to be free from passion so that she will be free from pain.

Page 5: The tone is expressed within the first stanza. The tone for this poem is playful because that is what being a child is all about, being playful and happy. When you see the word childhood, your usual first reflection on it would be a happy childhood. Therefore, just by the first couple words of the poem, the tone is set depending on your experiences as a child.

Page 6: At the beginning of the poem, the tone is very sad and blue because of the happy holidays they are describing just to sadden the mood. When I hear Christmas, I get excited, but once I hear blue, I become sad. Therefore, it is sad at the beginning of the poem. Then he starts relating it to the point of view of the food and the poems tone goes from sad to humorous.

Page 7: Enthralled is the tone of the entire poem because the poem is about how flowers can fascinate those who take time to appreciate them. Therefore, enthralled is the tone of the poem.

Page 8: The tone for this poem is annoyed, as you can see when the person states, “I want you to die”, in the poem. The person is annoyed that the fly keeps bothering her, so she wants the fly to die, this way the fly cannot bother her anymore.

Page 10: The tone in this poem is perfect because there are no flaws in Heaven. The tone is perfect because it describes how even the littlest lies cant be found here and it explains how loving God is.

Implied Metaphor:

Page 3: The first implied metaphor is directly comparing personal busyness to tempo. This metaphor is stating that the tempo represents personal busyness for the rest of the poem. The next metaphor is directly stating that the melody represents plans of that person for the rest of the poem. The next metaphor, “to crescendo into my day”, means that I start my day and start moving into my day. This metaphor has no explanation and is comparing 2 unlike things. The next metaphor means that yesterday wasn’t very busy, but on the other hand it wasn’t completely relaxing. The next metaphor means that the stoplights have a pattern that creates a rhythm. Although there is no true set rhythm to a traffic light, there is a pattern that anyone can pick out. The next metaphor refers to the job interview as being the bridge of my day. What this means is that the day this person has been through so far has been fairly normal, but now this is a change in everything, which is like a bridge in a song. The next metaphor just means that I become less nervous as I become more comfortable with the interview. Then, there is the metaphor about my solo, which means that it is my time to “shine” or to express what I am trying to say alone. The next metaphor refers to my dynamics and melody. My dynamics refers to the tone of my voice and the way I spoke during the interview. The melody refers to the content of what I said. The last metaphor refers to my song coming to an end. This pun means that my day is ending

Personification:

Page 5: “Hang out with them”, in this case, is a personification because it is referring to the dog and you can’t really hang out with them. What this personification means is jus to spend time with that animal.

Page 6: The turkey is already deceased so it cannot truly have a perspective on the situation. The turkey is the object they are added human like attributes to because a turkey is unable to have a point of view on anything; especially when they are dead.

Connotation:

Page 4: The connotation on this page is love because love can remind someone of a past memory or picture. The normal image of love to someone is a heart, but it is different for every person.

Page 5: Childhood is a connotation because it triggers a mental image of your childhood. The connotation id different for every reader because this word could make a mental picture come into your head or it could remind you of a certain scenario that happened.

Voice:

Page 2: The voice in this poem is the mother responding to the picture. The mother is responding to the unasked question of do you know who this man is? The voice in this situation is direct. It is also said, most likely, shaky because she has tears in her eyes, and she says this with the tone of lying.

Page 8: In this poem, the fly asked the person why they are mad and the person replied that they would like the fly to die so that the fly cannot bother them anymore. This is a representation of voice.

Exact Rhyme:

Page 4: All of the words are at the end of each line. The rhyme scheme for this particular poem is ABAB.

Page 6: The rhyme scheme in this situation is ABCB. Every other line rhymes in this poem.

Page 8: All of the end words rhyme in a rhyme scheme of AABBA.

Page 9: the end words of these 2 lines rhyme. The rhyme scheme for this quatrain is ABCB.

Hyperbole:

Page 2: The hyperbole for this poem is saying “I waited forever for a response!” This is a hyperbole is meaning that it took a really long time for the mother in the poem to respond to the child asking the question about the picture.

Repetition:

Page 5: The repetition in this poem is “remember” because the poem is about remembering memories. Therefore, the repeated word in almost every stanza is “remember”.

Direct Metaphor:

Page 3: The first direct metaphor states how the background music comes from the different environments. These are two unlike things but are being compared in the poem with using “is”. It is comparing the background music to the different environments, and how the environments create background music to the song. The last metaphor is stating the comparison between the tempo and allegro. It is saying how that day’s tempo is going to be allegro, which means that it is going to be a busy day. It directly compares these two unlike things, busyness and allegro, with using “is”.

Page 9: The first line is a direct metaphor because it compares life and a puzzle directly. They are two unlike things that are being compared to with “is”.

Simile:

Page 10: This simile is relating God’s eyes to the sea. It is using the simile for description of God’s eyes. His eyes can be imagined as a very deep blue color.

Alliteration:

Page 10: The alliteration states “God greet great”, this repeated the first sound “g” in the beginning of each word.

Oxymoron:

Page 10: The first oxymoron is “near future” and near future, in this context; means very soon in this characters life. It means that she was dreaming about what Heaven would look like when it was close to her time to pass away. The second oxymoron is white lies. This oxymoron means a harmless lie; in this context the person is saying how perfect Heaven is and how even polite and harmless lies cant be found here.