“Monster” by Dennis Saddleman

Poetic terms worksheet- The following is a list of questions about poetic terms used within the poem “Monster” by Dennis Saddleman. For each question use the definition given to help you answer and identify examples. When you do find an example you must explain why it is an example of the term. Answers must be in full sentences. You can help each other, but you must have your own answers to the questions.

1. How is the poem an example of Free Verse? (Free verse (from the French term *vers libre*): poetry in an open form, without rhyme and meter.)
2. Find an example of alliteration in the following lines from the poem and explain why they are examples of alliteration. Line 4, Line 25, Line 52, Line 90. (Alliteration: repetition of an initial sound (usually a consonant).  E.g.: “beaded bubbles” .)
3. Find an example of allusion in the following lines from the poem and explain why they are examples of allusion. Line 21, Line 109, Line 110, Line 125. (Allusion: an indirect reference to a famous person, place or thing, usually from the Bible, history, other literature, or mythology.  The use of allusion assumes a common cultural background with readers, whether the writer says, “Pride was his Achilles heel” or “She was in Heartbreak Hotel.”)
4. Find an example of hyperbole in the following lines from the poem and explain why they are an example of hyperbole. Line 25. (Hyperbole or overstatement: a figure of speech in which exaggeration is used for emphasis or effect.  E.g.: “I’m so hungry I could eat a horse.”)
5. Find an example of an image in the following lines from the poem and explain why they are example of an image by describing what image they describe. Lines 4-6, Lines 22-23, Lines 32-41, Lines 44-50, Lines 103-105. ( Image: a sensory experience rendered in language.  According to the senses, an image is visual, auditory, tactile (touch), gustatory (taste), or olfactory (smell).  E.g.: John Keats describes a beaker of wine “With beaded bubbles winking at the brim, / And purple-stained mouth.” )
6. Explain how the entire poem is an example of imagery. (Imagery: The collective function of the images in a work, or an author’s use of images, is *imagery*.)
7. Find an example of simile in the following lines from the poem and explain why they are examples of simile. Line 11 ( Simile: a metaphor using an explicit connective such as *like* or *as*.  Ie. The glass was as cold as ice, or the glass was like ice)
8. Find an example of metaphor in the following lines from the poem and explain why they are examples of metaphor. Line 3, Lines 22-23, Line 32-41, Line 91.(Metaphor: a figure of speech in which a thing is described as something else. (a direct comparison) ie. The man was a mountain.)
9. Find an example of personification in the following lines from the poem and explain why they are examples of personfication. Lines 5-6, Line 15, Lines 17-18, Line 39, Line 59, Line 93, Lines 103-104, Line 108, Line 122. (Personification: a figure of speech in which something abstract or internal (e.g., time, love) is represented as a person. –Giving human characteristics to things that are not human.)
10. Find an example of pun in the following lines from the poem and explain why they are example of pun. Lines 135-139. (Pun: a play on words. Ie.  A man is dying and someone says to them- you look very grave today.)