



Snow Storm --John Clare

What a night! The wind howls, hisses, and but stops
To howl more loud, while the snow volley keeps
Incessant batter at the window pane,
Making our comfort feel as sweet again;
And in the morning, when the tempest drops,
At every cottage door mountainous heaps
Of snow lie drifted, that all entrance stops
Untill the beesom and the shovel gain
The path, and leave a wall on either side.
The shepherd rambling valleys white and wide
With new sensations his old memory fills,
When hedges left at night, no more desried,
Are turned to one white sweep of curving hills,
And trees turned bushes half their bodies hide.



The boy that goes to fodder with surprise
Walks oer the gate he opened yesternight.
The hedges all have vanished from his eyes;
Een some tree tops the sheep could reach to bite.
The novel scene emboldens new delight,
And, though with cautious steps his sports begin,
He bolder shuffles the huge hills of snow,
Till down he drops and plunges to the chin,
And struggles much and oft escape to win--
Then turns and laughs but dare not further go;
For deep the grass and bushes lie below,
Where little birds that soon at eve went in
With heads tucked in their wings now pine for day
And little feel boys oer their heads can stray.



Name:

Date:

Snow Storm
-John Clare

1. What poetic device is used in the first two lines?
2. The word incessant in line three most nearly means?
3. What is the snow described as doing in the end of the first stanza?
4. What is the boy trying to do in this poem that he is unable to accomplish?
5. How do his unsuccessful attempts make him feel?
6. What does the author claim the snow does to your normal daily activities?
7. What is the overall mood of the poem?



SNOW IN THE SUBURBS

Thomas Hardy

Every branch big with it,
Bent every twig with it;
Every fork like a white web-foot;
Every street and pavement pure:
Some flakes have lost their way, and grope back upward, when
Meeting those meandering down they turn and descend again.

The palings are glued together like a wall,
And there is no waft of wind with the fleecy fall.

A sparrow enters the tree,
Whereon immediately
A snow-lump thrice his own slight size
Descends on him and showers his head and eyes,
And overturns him,
And near inurns him,
And lights on a nether twig, when its brush
Starts off a volley of other lodging lumps with a rush.

The steps are a blanched slope,
Up which, with feeble hope,
A black cat comes, wide-eyed and thin;
And we rake him in.

Name:
English: Poetry

Date:
Period:

Directions: Use Thomas Hardy's "Snow in the Suburbs" to answer the following questions.

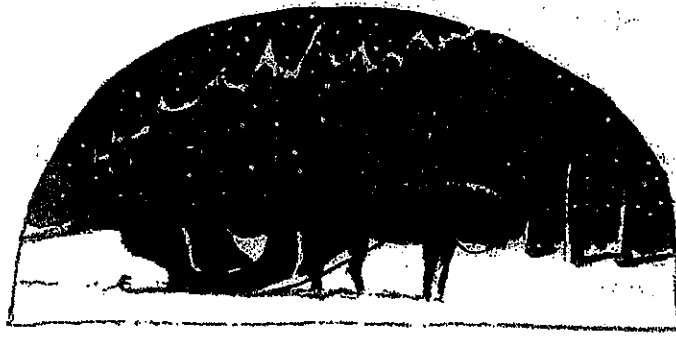
1. All of the following poetic devices are used in this poem EXCEPT
 - a. Simile
 - b. Metaphor
 - c. Onomatopoeia
 - d. Personification

2. Which lines show an example of a simile?
 - a. Lines 1-3
 - b. Lines 4-6
 - c. Lines 10-12
 - d. Lines 17-19

3. Who or what is MOST LIKELY the narrator of this poem?
 - a. The sparrow
 - b. The black cat
 - c. The snow
 - d. The tree

4. Which description BEST describes the impression you form of the snow from this poem?
 - a. The snow is mischievous.
 - b. The snow is gentle and kind.
 - c. The snow is regretful and sad.
 - d. The snow is angry and hurtful.

5. Which item describes the rhyme scheme of the third stanza?
 - a. ABCDABCD
 - b. AABBCDD
 - c. AABCDDEE
 - d. ABCCDDEE



STOPPING BY WOODS ON A SNOWY EVENING

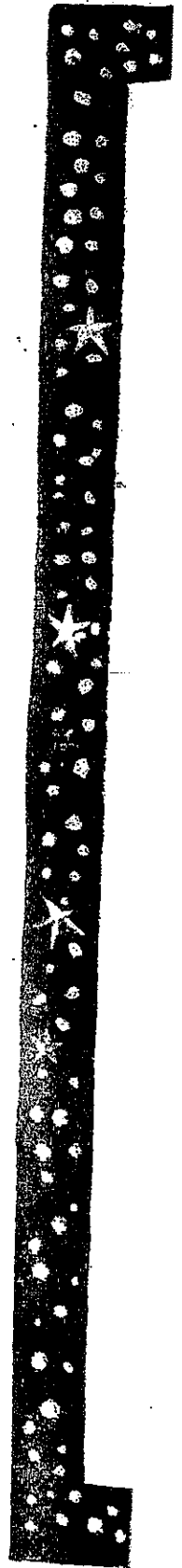
Robert Frost

Whose woods these are I think I know.
His house is in the village, though;
He will not see me stopping here
To watch his woods fill up with snow.

My little horse must think it queer
To stop without a farmhouse near
Between the woods and frozen lake
The darkest evening of the year.

He gives his harness bells a shake
To ask if there is some mistake.
The only other sound's the sweep
Of easy wind and downy flake.

The woods are lovely, dark, and deep,
But I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep.



Name:
English: Poetry

Date:
Period:



Directions: Use Robert Frost's 'Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening' to answer the following questions.

1. In the poem, the line "the sweep of easy wind and downy flake" is *most likely* the sound of
 - a. deer walking on the snow
 - b. the flowing stream
 - c. snow falling in the woods
 - d. the speaker's footsteps

2. The repetition of the last line *best* emphasizes that the speaker
 - a. is tired
 - b. still has a long way to travel and many things to accomplish
 - c. took the wrong path
 - d. regrets stopping in the woods

3. The word "queer" *most nearly* means
 - a. melancholy
 - b. magnificent
 - c. normal
 - d. odd

4. The first three stanzas follow what rhyme scheme?
 - a. ABAB
 - b. ABCD
 - c. ABBA
 - d. AABA

5. All of the following words describe the mood of this poem *EXCEPT*
 - a. tranquil
 - b. mysterious
 - c. angry
 - d. beautiful





Winter Wonderland

There are strange and mysterious sounds
When the winds of winter blow,
The long nights are crystal clear and cold,
And the fields and meadows are covered with snow.
The stars are frosty against the sky,
And the wind's whistle is shrill,
As the snow blows against the house
And drifts against the hill.
Yet, I like to see during the winter
A white carpet on the ground,
To plod aimlessly in the deep snow,
where deer tracks abound.
I like to feel the stillness
Of a crisp winter's night,
Watching a full moon rise over the horizon,
Exposing a winter wonderland beautiful and bright.



Joseph T. Renaldi



Name:

Date:

WINTER WONDERLAND

1. What is the "white carpet on the ground" mentioned in the poem?
 - a. a white blanket
 - b. freshly fallen snow
 - c. the author's white boots
 - d. wind blowing the snow

2. The line, "The long nights are crystal clear and cold," is an example of
 - a. alliteration
 - b. metaphor
 - c. onomatopoeia
 - d. similes

3. The word "plod" most nearly means
 - a. jump around
 - b. move slowly
 - c. hide out
 - d. play in the snow

4. All of the following poetic devices appear in this poem, **EXCEPT**
 - a. rhyme
 - b. metaphor
 - c. imagery
 - d. simile

5. The mood of this poem is
 - a. anxious, yet pleasant
 - b. mysterious, yet pleasant
 - c. mysterious and angry
 - d. anxious and angry