			Name:	
R	hythm and Scansion in .	Action!	Date:	Pd
	insion is the technique of reading a poem wit tern.	h the intention o	f discovering its under	lying metrical (rhythmic)
Ste Ste	tructions for this exercise— p 1: Mark the stressed and unstressed beats p 2: Identify the rhythmic pattern, and in the p 3: Answer the following question for each the meaning of the lines? What effects d	e blank provided poem excerpt: <i>V</i>	beside each example, Vhat connections exist	write its foot and meter. between the rhythm and
1.	It sifts from Leaden sieves—			_ (lines 1, 2, 4)
	It powders all the Wood.			
	It fills with Alabaster Wool			_ (line 3)
	The Wrinkles of the Road Emily Dickenson			
2.	Tiger! Tiger! burning bright			_
	In the forests of the night.			
	What immortal hand or eye			
	Could frame thy fearful symmetry? William Blake			
3.	In Breughal's great picture, The Kermess,	W 42		4/10
	the dancers go round, they go round and			
	around the squeal and the blare and the		TOTAL	
	tweedle of bagpipes, a bugle and fiddles			



Effects?

tipping their bellies . . .

William Carlos Williams

4.	Half a league, half a league,	
	Half a league onward,	
	"Forward, the Light Brigade!"	
	Was there a man dismay'd?	
	Not tho' the soldier knew	
	Someone had blunder'd.	
	Theirs not to make reply,	
	Theirs not to reason why,	
	Theirs but to do and die.	
	Into the valley of Death	
	Rode the six hundred. Alfred, Lord Tennyson	
5.	Break, break,	Not enough of a repeated pattern to define meter, but what type of beat dominates these lines?
	On thy cold grey stones, O Sea! Alfred, Lord Tennyson	What do they describe? What is the effect?
6.	Do not go gentle into that good night,	
	Old age should burn and rave at close of day;	Focus on the effects of any variation within the established pattern. What are these lines about?
	Rage, rage against the dying of the light. Dylan Thomas	Where does the pattern break? What is the effect?