

Activity Sheet in **ENGLISH 6**

QUARTER 1 Week 1-Day 1 & 2

Listening Comprehension

EN6LC-Ia2.3.1

EN6LC-Ia2.3.3

EN6LC-Ia2.3.2

EN6LC-Ia2.3.6

EN6LC-Ia2.3.8

EN6LC-Ia2.3.7

Analyze sound devices (onomatopoeia, alliteration, assonance, personification, irony and hyperbole) in a text heard

Reading Comprehension

EN6RC-Ia2.3.1

EN6RC-Ia2.3.3

EN6RC-Ia2.3.2

EN6RC-Ia2.3.9

Analyze sound devices (onomatopoeia, alliteration, assonance, consonance)



To the Learner

Did you have fun working on your previous lessons in Grade 5 English? Surely, you enjoyed answering the tasks and did a great job.

Let us move on to another learning experience in English now that you are in Grade 6. I know you are eager to learn more so get ready to learn new lessons and perform challenging tasks ahead.



Let's Learn This

We are fond of listening to the emphasized sounds in literary pieces of writing. Poets use sound devices. Are you wondering on those different sound devices?

This activity sheet has exercises for you to do to enhance your skill using your sound devices. There are several forms of sound devices that add beauty to the literary pieces of writing.

However, this activity sheet will focus only on the basic forms of sound devices such as onomatopoeia, alliteration, assonance, and consonance. In addition, this will also discuss figurative language and its types such as personification, irony, and hyperbole.



Let's Try This

Listen as your teacher reads the following sentences. Note on the following highlighted letters or words in each number.

1. Kaboom! The bite of dynamite cut deep inside the earth!

(excerpt from "Kaboom!" by Denise Rodgers)

2. Peter Piper picked a pack of pickled pepper.

3. Alone, alone, all, all alone,
Alone on a wide wide sea!

(excerpt from "The Rime of Ancient Mariner" by Samuel Taylor Coleridge)

4. Water rushing, gushing, pushing past the limits of the edge

(excerpt from "Great Lakes Rhythm & Rhyme")

What have you noticed in each sentence?

Which word in the first sentence creates a sound which suggests its meaning?

Are there emphasized sounds in second, third, and fourth sentence?

Are there repeated sounds? Can you identify them?

What sound devices are used in each sentence?



Let's Study This

Poems are pieces of writing written in separate lines that usually have figurative language, repeated and irregular rhythm, rhyme. They convey experiences, ideas, or emotions in a vivid and imaginative way.

Poems also have sound devices. **Sound devices** are tools used by poets to convey and reinforce the meaning or experience of poetry through the skillful use of sound. After all, poets are trying to use a concentrated blend of sound and imagery to create an emotional response. In poetry, the words and their order should evoke images, and the words themselves have sounds, which can emphasize or otherwise clarify those images.

Since poetry is basically rhythmical, it heavily relies on sound devices to create a musical effect. The following are types of sound devices:

1. **Onomatopoeia.** This is a sound device which refers to the use of words whose sounds suggest their meanings.

Examples:

The bang of a gun
The hiss of a snake

The buzz of a bee
The pop of a firecracker

2. **Alliteration.** This is the repetition of the same initial consonant sounds of at least two words in a line of poetry.

Example: the **f**rog **f**rolicked **f**rivolously on the **f**orest **f**loor.

Little **s**kinny **s**houlder blades **s**ticking through your clothes
...**s**truck out by a **s**teed **f**lying **f**earless and **f**leet

3. **Assonance.** This is the repetition of vowel sounds at the beginning, middle or end of at least two words in a line of poetry.

Example: Hear the **e**llow **e**dding **e**lls (excerpt from *by Edgar Allan Poe*)

4. **Consonance.** This is the repetition of consonant sounds at the middle or end of at least two words in a line of poetry.

Example: He **f**umbles **f** at your spirit

As **p**layers **p** at the keys
Before they drop full music on;
He **s**tuns **s** you by degrees (*by Emily Dickinson*)

Aside from the sound devices, figurative language is also very common in poetry.

Figurative language is language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation.

There are many different types of figurative language. The most common types are simile and metaphor. **Simile** is a clear and direct comparison between two things that are not alike. It often uses the words “like” or “as.” “*Your teeth are like stars*” (an excerpt from a poem written by Denise Rogers) is an example of simile.

Metaphor, on the other hand, is a comparison made between two different things without using the words “like” or “as.” “*The night is a big black cat*” (an excerpt from a poem written by G. Orr Clark) is an example of metaphor.

In this lesson, we will focus on the other types of figurative language such as personification irony, and hyperbole.

Other types of figurative language are:

1. **Personification.** This is the attribution of human qualities, nature or characteristics to something nonhuman or inanimate objects; or the representation of an abstract quality in human form.

Examples:

When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze
(excerpt from “*I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud*” by William Wordsworth)

The sun smiles in the morning.

2. **Irony.** This refers to the expression of one's meaning by using language that normally signifies the opposite, typically for humorous or emphatic effect.

Examples: There are roaches infesting the office of a pest control service.
Your dress will only look elegant if you will not wear it.

3. **Hyperbole.** This is an extreme exaggeration used to make a point; exaggerated statements or claims not meant to be taken literally.

Examples: My eyes widened at the sight of the mile-high ice cream cones we were having for dessert.
I have a mountain of dirty laundry to wash.

References:

SOUND DEVICES USED IN POETRY. Accessed May 8, 2017.
http://homepage.smc.edu/meeks_christopher/SOUND%20DEVICES%20USED%20IN%20POETRY.htm.
YourDictionary. "Figurative Language." YourDictionary. October 28, 2016. Accessed May 8, 2017.
<http://grammar.yourdictionary.com/style-and-usage/Figurative-Language.html>.



Let's Do This

Task 1. Fill Out the Table!

Listen as your teacher reads a poem. As you listen, take down the words from the poem that exemplify the following sound devices: **ALLITERATION**, **ASSONANCE** and **CONSONANCE**. Write your answers in each column.

TITLE OF POEM: "The Bells" by Edgar Allan Poe		
ALLITERATION	ASSONANCE	CONSONANCE



Let's Do More

Task 2. Guess the Figurative Language!

Listen again to your teacher as he/she reads the following lines from selected poems/songs. Determine the figurative language present in the following lines in each number. On the blank before each number, write **P** if it is **personification**, **I** if it is **irony**, and **H** if it is **hyperbole**.

_____ 1.

_____ 2.

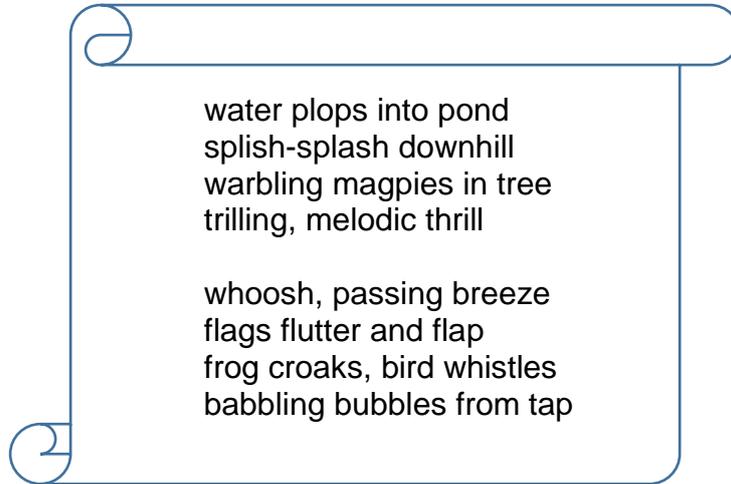
_____ 3.

_____ 4.

_____ 5.

Task 3. Read, Analyze, Pick Out!

Read the following short poem titled "Running Water" by Lee Emmett. Pick out words from the poem that exemplify onomatopoeia, alliteration, assonance, and consonance. Write your answers inside the boxes.



Onomatopoeia	
Alliteration	
Assonance	
Consonance	



Let's Enrich Ourselves

Task 4. Color it Right!

Using your crayons, match each **feature of the poem** on the first column to its **meaning** and **example** by using the same color used.

Feature of Poem	Meaning	Example
ALLITERATION	repeated vowel sounds in a line or lines of poetry	All at once, everybody shouted, The cow said "mooh, mooh, mooh" The snake said "hiss, hiss, hiss" The frog said "kokak, kokak, kokak" And they were very happy.
ASSONANCE	exaggeration or overstatement not intended to be taken literally	His mind is as clear as mud Her heart is so soft as concrete
CONSONANCE	repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of the words in lines of poetry	Bashful Mimosa --- Its tiny-green leaves move as I touch them gently Seemingly shy to a newly-met stranger Fold themselves quickly and thereafter, sleep <i>(excerpt from "The Actuality of Life" by Denn Marc P. Alayon)</i>
ONOMATOPEIA	use of expression which means the exact opposite; the words used suggest the opposite of their literal meaning	"My beard grows down to my toes, I never wears no clothes, I wraps my hair Around my bare, And down the road I goes." <i>("My Beard" by Shel Silverstein)</i>
PERSONIFICATION	words sound alike because they share the same middle or ending consonant sounds	I greet everybody, take a seat, and eat And prepare to meet them in a suite
IRONY	giving human qualities or attributes to non-living objects, abstract ideas or qualities	Should Shylock come ashore rest assured he would surely shinely in showing his short shirt
HYPERBOLE	words that imitate the sound they are naming or sounds that imitate another sound	How it swells! How it dwells! On the future! how it tells Of the rapture that impels <i>(excerpt from "The Bells" by Edgar Allan Poe)</i>



Let's Test Ourselves

Task 5. What's the Sound? What's the Figure?

Identify the sound device or the figurative language exemplified by each of the following sentences. Write your answer on the blank provided before each number.

- _____ 1. A wicked whisper came and changed my life.
- _____ 2. The fire station burned down last night.
- _____ 3. The leaves danced in the wind on the cold October afternoon.
- _____ 4. Theophilus Thistle, the successful thistle sifter, thrust three thousand thistles through the thick of his thumb.
- _____ 5. Her brain is the size of a pea.
- _____ 6. In my dream, I was somewhere and I saw the cutler, antler, battler.
- _____ 7. The house of my friend is hard to reach but when I arrived, I enjoy the nearby beach.
- _____ 8. The homeless survived in their cardboard palaces.
- _____ 9. "Woosh, woosh" of the howling wind can be heard in darkness.
- _____ 10. I'm starving! I can devour hundred tons of sandwiches and French fries any time.



Let's Remember This

Poems are literary pieces of writing written in lines. They are meant to be listened to like music. They usually have sound devices and figurative language that add beauty and artistry in it.

Writers use **sound devices** to emphasize the words through the skillful use of sounds within the lines in poems. Common types of sound devices are **onomatopoeia**, **alliteration**, **assonance**, and **consonance**.

Writers also use **figurative language** to add color and interest to the literacy piece of writing, and to awaken the imagination of the readers.

Using figurative language makes the reader or the listener use their imagination and understand the literary piece much more than just plain words.

Prepared by:

DENN MARC P. ALAYON

ANSWER KEY
(For Teachers' Use Only)

Task 1. Fill Out the Table!

An excerpt from the poem "The Bells" by Edgar Allan Poe.

Leaping higher, higher, higher,
 With a desperate desire,
 And a resolute endeavor
 Now -- now to sit or never,
 By the side of the pale-faced moon.
 Oh, the bells, bells, bells!
 What a tale their terror tells
 Of Despair!
 How they clang, and clash, and roar!
 What a horror they outpour
 On the bosom of the palpitating air!

TITLE OF POEM: "The Bells" by Edgar Allan Poe		
ALLITERATION	ASSONANCE	CONSONANCE
desperate desire	desperate desire	higher, higher, higher
Now -- now to sit or never	clang and clash	bells, bells, bells
bells, bells, bells	What a horror they outpour On the bosom of	and roar! What a horror they outpour
tale their terror tells		
clang and clash		

Task 2. Guess the Figurative Language!

- P 1. My eyes glow to look at the colorful butterfly
 Graciously sips all the flower's sweet nectars
 And flies into nothingness afterwards
(excerpt from "The Actuality of Life" by Denn Marc P. Alayon)
- I 2. People talking without speaking,
 People hearing without listening
 People writing songs that voices never share
(excerpt from "The Sound of Silence" by Paul Simon)

- H 3. Oh, I'm Dirty Dan, the world's dirtiest man,
I never have taken a shower.
I can't see my shirt--it's so covered with dirt,
And my ears have enough to grow flowers.
(excerpt from "The Dirtiest Man in the World" by Shel Silverstein)
- L 4. An old man turned ninety-eight
He won the lottery and died the next day
(excerpt from "Ironic" by Alanis Morrissette)
- P 5. When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze
(excerpt from "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud" by William Wordsworth)

Task 3. Read, Analyze, Pick Out!

Onomatopoeia	whoosh , passing breeze
Alliteration	splish-splash downhill trilling , melodic thrill flags flutter and flap
Assonance	trilling, melodic thrill flags flutter and flap
Consonance	splish-splash downhill frog croaks, bird whistles

Task 4. Color it Right!

Feature of Poem	Meaning	Example
ALLITERATION	repeated vowel sounds in a line or lines of poetry	All at once, everybody shouted, The cow said "mooh, mooh, mooh" The snake said "hiss, hiss, hiss" The frog said "kokak, kokak, kokak" And they were very happy.
ASSONANCE	exaggeration or overstatement not intended to be taken literally	His mind is as clear as mud Her heart is so soft as concrete
CONSONANCE	repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of the words in lines of poetry	Bashful Mimosa --- Its tiny-green leaves move as I touch them gently Seemingly shy to a newly-met stranger Fold themselves quickly and thereafter, sleep <i>(excerpt from "The Actuality of Life" by Denn Marc P. Alayon)</i>
ONOMATOPEIA	use of expression which means the exact opposite; the words used suggest the opposite of their literal meaning	"My beard grows down to my toes, I never wears no clothes, I wraps my hair Around my bare, And down the road I goes." <i>("My Beard" by Shel Silverstein)</i>
PERSONIFICATION	words sound alike because they share the same middle or ending consonant sounds	I greet everybody, take a seat, and eat And prepare to meet them in a suite
IRONY	giving human qualities or attributes to non-living objects, abstract ideas or qualities	Should Shylock come ashore rest assured he would surely shinely in showing his short shirt
HYPERBOLE	words that imitate the sound they are naming or sounds that imitate another sound	How it swells! How it dwells! On the future! how it tells Of the rapture that impels <i>(excerpt from "The Bells" by Edgar Allan Poe)</i>

Task 5. What's the Sound? What's the Figure?

1. Alliteration
2. Irony
3. Personification
4. Alliteration
5. Hyperbole
6. Consonance
7. Assonance
8. Irony
9. Onomatopoeia
10. Hyperbole

Prepared by:

DENN MARC P. ALAYON