

LESSON  
**44**

## RETEACHING WORKSHEET

## COPYMASTER

**Mood**

**Review:** **Mood** is the feeling you get as you read a poem or story. Literary elements help set the mood: **connotations** (or associations) of words; **images** (or sensory details); **figurative language** such as similes, metaphors, and personification; **sound effects** (which appeal to the ear); and **plot twists**.

**Directions:** First **read** the lines of verse or prose on the left. Then **underline** elements that help establish a mood. Finally, **describe** the mood on the right.

<p>Afoot and light-hearted I take to the open road,          Healthy, free, the world before me,          The long brown path before me leading wherever I choose.          —Walt Whitman, <i>from</i> “Song of the Open Road”</p>	<p><b>1.</b></p>
<p><b>Romeo.</b> She speaks.          O, speak again, bright angel! For thou art          As glorious to this night, being o’er my head,          As is a winged messenger of heaven . . . .          —William Shakespeare, <i>from</i> The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet</p>	<p><b>2.</b></p>
<p>Up at six, dress by gas light, run through my ward &amp; fling up the windows though the men grumble &amp; shiver; but the air is bad enough to breed a pestilence &amp; as no notice is taken of our frequent appeals for better ventilation I must do what I can. Poke up the fire, add blankets, joke, coax, &amp; command, but continue to open doors &amp; windows as if life depended on it . . .          —Louisa May Alcott, <i>from</i> Civil War Journal</p>	<p><b>3.</b></p>