**Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening** by 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.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Discussion Questions**

1. Label the rhyme scheme of this poem.
2. The first stanza presents the situation. What is going on in the first stanza?
3. What is the imagery of this poem? (time of day, season, feeling)
4. Why does he stop? Why does he stop *there*?
5. Why are the horse’s thoughts included in this poem? The horse acts as a foil. What do you think that might mean?
6. Is there a conflict presented in this poem? If so, what is it? Explain the resolution.
7. What are the final two lines for? What do they mean and what purpose do they serve?
8. What other meanings could the last two lines serve?

**Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening:** An Alternate Ending

Compose an alternate ending for Robert Frost’s poem. Include a minimum of two stanzas following the rhyme scheme Frost used (in the first three stanzas). Your ending should explain where the speaker of this poem is going or why he is stopping in the woods at the time of the poem. Be creative!

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**Sonnet 18** by William Shakespeare

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
Thou art more lovely and more temperate: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
And summer's lease hath all too short a date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
And often is his gold complexion dimm'd; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
And every fair from fair sometime declines, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
By chance or nature's changing course untrimm'd; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
But thy eternal summer shall not fade \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
Nor lose possession of that fair thou owest; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
Nor shall Death brag thou wander'st in his shade, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
When in eternal lines to time thou growest: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
So long as men can breathe or eyes can see, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Discussion Questions**

1. Please label the rhyme scheme.
2. This poem is dedicated to the mysterious young man. How is this young man better than nature? Use specific examples from the sonnet.
3. What does the couplet mean? How is this accomplished? This is also the theme of the sonnet.
4. What literary element is used throughout the sonnet?