

Name:

Station C - Structure, Rhyme and Rhythm



How to work with this station

This station focuses on the structure, rhyme, and rhythm of the poem. If you feel confident to answer the main task, you understand the themes and perspectives well enough to move on to another station. If you are not sure whether you have reached the correct conclusions, you can take a look at the cheat sheet to compare your answers.

Main Task: Analyse how Langston Hughes uses structure, rhyme, and rhythm to differentiate between the different speakers.

Step-by-step:

1

Identify what rhyme patterns and rhythm the poem uses. (Reading aloud can help)



2

Compare the rhyme patterns and rhythm before and after the speaker changes.



3

Examine the structure of the poem. How does Langston Hughes make use of stanzas?



Main Task: Analyse how Langston Hughes uses structure, rhyme, and rhythm to differentiate between the different speakers.

Helpful terms:

rhyming couplet	two consecutive lines with the same rhyme: aabb
alternate rhyme	lines with the rhyme scheme: abab
embracing rhyme	lines with the rhyme scheme: abba
metre	regular rhythmic pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables
iamb	metrical foot of two syllables (unstressed - stressed)
trochee	metrical foot of two syllables (stressed - unstressed)
dactyl	metrical foot of three syllables (stressed - unstressed - unstressed)
anapaest	metrical foot of three syllables (unstressed - unstressed - stressed)
free verse	a poem written without particular rhyme scheme or regular metre