

## Cornell Notes

### Poetry Analysis—FRACTIONS Method

Questions / Main Ideas / Vocabulary	Notes/ Answers/ Definitions / Examples / Sentences
<b>FR=First Reading</b>	Read through entirely; write down what you thought; <i>EX: The speaker seems sad about losing something.</i>
<b>ACT=A Complete Thought</b>	Section off the poem into complete thoughts and then Summarize the poem. Punctuate the complete ideas, do not just use the poet's punctuated endings.  Explain the sections (ACT) in your own words.
<b>IO=Identify the Obvious</b>	Look for literary devices.  <i>EX: alliteration, metaphor, simile, anaphora, symbolism, allusion, allegory, figurative language, irony, setting, red herring, onomatopoeia</i>
<b>N=Nuances</b>	The connotation or suggestions of the poem—tone, purpose, or effect.  This requires you to <b>THINK</b> ; evaluate <b>WHY</b> the poet uses specific literary devices and diction. Suggest own ideas of why poet made certain choices.
<b>S=Statement of meaning</b>	This is the end result of your analysis. Write a sentence incorporating both the meaning of the poem and the techniques used.  <i>EX: In his poem "The Road Not Taken," Robert Frost utilizes figurative language, symbols,  and sensory imagery to communicate that people choose different paths and these paths are much like the ones we see exhibited in nature. Some paths are worn well and provide easy travel because many people use them. Other paths are hard to navigate because only the most adventurous individuals choose to travel them.</i>
<b>Summary of your notes</b>	
<i>Make a connection here between the text and your personal experience.</i>	

