

Metaphor Poems for Elementary Students

1. "The Road Not Taken" by Robert Frost

Metaphors:

1. **"Two roads diverged in a yellow wood"** - Opening line: This metaphor symbolizes life's choices and the diverging paths one encounters, representing critical decision points in life.
2. **"And looked down one as far as I could"** - Line 4: This metaphor reflects the human desire to predict the outcome of choices, highlighting our natural inclination to foresee life's journey.
3. **"I took the one less traveled by"** - Penultimate line: This metaphor suggests choosing a unique path in life, encouraging individuality and the courage to take less conventional routes.

2. "Hope is the thing with feathers" by Emily Dickinson

Metaphors:

1. **"Hope is the thing with feathers"** - Opening line: The metaphor compares hope to a bird, symbolizing its ability to uplift and soar above challenges.
2. **"That perches in the soul"** - Line 2: This metaphor suggests hope residing within the human spirit, always present and offering comfort.

3. **"And sings the tune without the words"** - Line 3: This metaphor conveys the idea that hope communicates through feelings and not through explicit expression, akin to a bird's wordless song.

3. "Fog" by Carl Sandburg

Metaphors:

1. **"The fog comes on little cat feet"** - Opening line: This metaphor likens fog's arrival to the quiet, soft steps of a cat, symbolizing its gentle, unobtrusive presence.
2. **"It sits looking over harbor and city"** - Line 2: This metaphor personifies fog as an observer, suggesting a contemplative presence over landscapes.
3. **"Then moves on"** - Final line: The metaphor here implies the transient nature of fog (and life's moments), which comes quietly and leaves without a trace.

4. "My Shadow" by Robert Louis Stevenson

Metaphors:

1. **"He is very, very like me from the heels up to the head"** - Line 2: This metaphor compares the shadow to the child's own self, symbolizing self-reflection and identity.
2. **"The funniest thing about him is the way he likes to grow"** - Line 5: The changing size of the shadow metaphorically represents growth and change in life.
3. **"And he sometimes gets so little that there's none of him at all"** - Line 16: This metaphor reflects on the concept of presence and absence in life, using the shadow's variability to illustrate these ideas.

5. "The Cloud" by Percy Bysshe Shelley

Metaphors:

1. **"I bring fresh showers for the thirsting flowers"** - Opening line: The cloud is metaphorically described as a nurturer of nature, symbolizing rejuvenation and life-giving qualities.
2. **"I am the daughter of Earth and Water"** - Line 3: This metaphor suggests the cloud's origin, representing a harmonious blend of elemental forces.
3. **"I change, but I cannot die"** - Line 76: The metaphor here reflects on the cycle of life and nature, emphasizing continuity and transformation.

6. "The Tyger" by William Blake

Metaphors:

1. **"Tyger Tyger, burning bright"** - Opening line: This metaphor compares the tiger to a burning flame, symbolizing its power and intensity.
2. **"In what distant depths or skies burnt the fire of thine eyes?"** - Line 5: Here, the tiger's eyes are metaphorically described as containing a celestial fire, suggesting a divine or mysterious origin.
3. **"Did he who made the Lamb make thee?"** - Line 20: This metaphor raises a philosophical question about the creator of contrasting entities (the gentle lamb and the fierce tiger), symbolizing the duality of nature and creation.