Imagery Worksheet 1 Answer Key

Identify the type of imagery (smell, taste, etc.) used in each example. Then say what mood is created in the reader by each description.

*Example:* The clear lake reflected the snow-capped mountains perfectly.

Type of imagery: visual/sight

Mood: The visual imagery gives the reader a sense of peace and beauty.

*As always, all answers should be reviewed by teachers to see whether students have correctly answered the question or not.*

1. Raindrops spattered on the windowpane, a rhythmic melody drumming against the glass.

Type of imagery: sound

Mood: The auditory imagery makes the reader feel happy and upbeat.

1. The city skyline glittered like a diamond necklace against the inky black canvas of night.

Type of imagery: sight

Mood: The visual imagery gives the reader a sense of awe and wonder.

1. Bill caught the musky scent of old books as he stepped into the abandoned library.

Type of imagery: smell

Mood: The description of the smell gives the reader the impression of being in an old or dusty place.

1. The bitter tang of unsweetened black coffee jolted him awake, chasing away the remnants of sleep.

Type of imagery: taste

Mood: The description of taste gives the reader a sense of shock at the bitterness of the coffee.

1. Roberta sank into the plush armchair, its soft embrace enveloping her after a long day.

Type of imagery: feeling/touch

Mood: The sense of touch gives the reader a feeling of comfort or softness.

1. Buttery popcorn melted in Bobby’s mouth, leaving behind a satisfyingly salty aftertaste.

Type of imagery: taste

Mood: The sense of taste gives the reader an impression of enjoyment and satisfaction.

1. The vibrant fall leaves painted the forest floor with fiery hues of crimson, gold, and amber.

Type of imagery: sight

Mood: The visual imagery gives the reader an impression of a scene that is bright and colorful.

1. She could feel the coarse fabric of the burlap sack scratching her bare arms as she picked up the heavy bag and put it in the corner.

Type of imagery: feeling/touch

Mood: The imagery emphasizes that the fabric of the burlap sack felt irritating against her skin.

1. The metallic tang of blood in his mouth was a persistent reminder of the fight, no matter how hard he tried to forget it.

Type of imagery: taste

Mood: The sour taste of blood is bringing back a negative memory, which results in unhappiness.

1. After it rains in the summer, the pungent aroma of freshly cut grass often wafts through the air.

Type of imagery: smell

Mood: The smell of freshly cut grass is generally considered to be a pleasant smell that brings about a sense of enjoyment.

1. A sudden crack of thunder split the night sky, followed by the angry rumble of approaching rain.

Type of imagery: sound

Mood: The sounds of the storm are ominous and create a sense of unease in the reader.

1. The cityscape sprawled out before them, a seemingly endless sea of twinkling lights and towering structures.

Type of imagery: sight

Mood: The visual imagery creates a sense of awe and wonder in the reader.

1. When I go hiking, I always enjoy the damp, earthy scent of decaying leaves and pine needles in the woods.

Type of imagery: smell

Mood: The imagery of the leaves and pine needles is used to evoke a pleasant feeling in the reader.

1. He savored the smoky flavor of the steak and followed it with a dark, slightly sweet wine.

Type of imagery: taste

Mood: The taste of the food and drink is used to communicate a sense of enjoyment to the reader.

1. The icy wind whipped through her hair, pricking her scalp with a thousand tiny needles.

Type of imagery: feeling/touch

Mood: The imagery here illustrates a feeling of coldness and discomfort.

1. The cacophony of the city streets – honking horns, sirens, and shouting vendors – created a constant, dull roar.

Type of imagery: sound

Mood: The use of multiple unpleasant sounds is intended to create a feeling of annoyance in the reader.