

<http://www.uk.knowledgebox.com/user/70/2509.swf>

[http://www.msrogers.com/English2/poetry/30\\_days\\_of\\_poetry.htm](http://www.msrogers.com/English2/poetry/30_days_of_poetry.htm)

<http://volweb.utk.edu/school/bedford/harrisms/spotlight.htm>

# Introduction to Poetry

Mr. Lund - 5th Grade  
Glenwood Intermediate School

*(a combined flipchart with resources found on promethean planet)*



Poems

Are

Often

Torture

Victims

Seek

Immediate

Revenge

Purpose



Why did the poet write the poem?

Audience



Who does the writer want to read the poem?

Overall Structure



Write about the poem's layout and how the poem changes.

Tone



What tone of voice would be used when reading this poem? What is the mood of the poem? Does it change?

Vocabulary



Why are the words well chosen and written?

Structure



Are the sentences short, long, complex or simple?

Imagery



What do imagine or picture in your head as the poem is read?

Rhythm and Rhyme

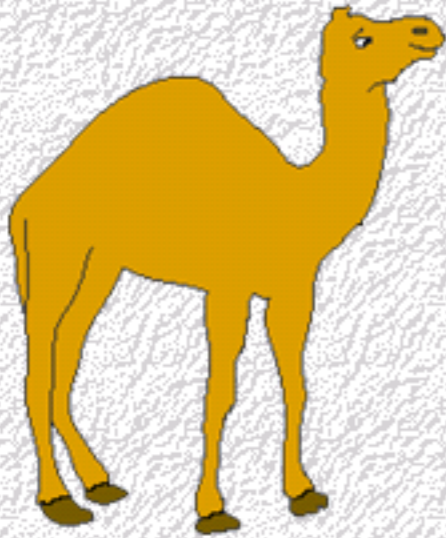


Is there a regular rhythm or rhyme? What effect does this have?





## Let's Write Cinquains





# **Cinquain Poem**

**A poetic way to write  
description using five  
lines and specific parts  
of speech.**





# Cinquain Format

Line 1 -

Sun

Line 2 -

Fiery

bright

Line 3 -

Glaring

shining

blazing

Line 4 -

Worshipped

by

ancient

Egyptians

Line 5 -

Rays





# Cinquain Format

**Line 1 -** one word, a subject or idea giving the title

Sun

**Line 2 -** two words, adjectives, describing the title

Fiery

bright

**Line 3 -** three words, verbs, expressing action and related to the title

Glaring

shining

blazing

**Line 4 -** four words telling your reaction to the title

Worshipped

by

ancient

Egyptians

**Line 5 -** one word, a synonym for the title

Rays



# Cinquain Format

Write your own Cinquain

**Line 1 - one word, a subject or idea giving the title**

---

**Line 2 - two words, adjectives, describing the title**

---

**Line 3 - three words, verbs, expressing action and related to the title**

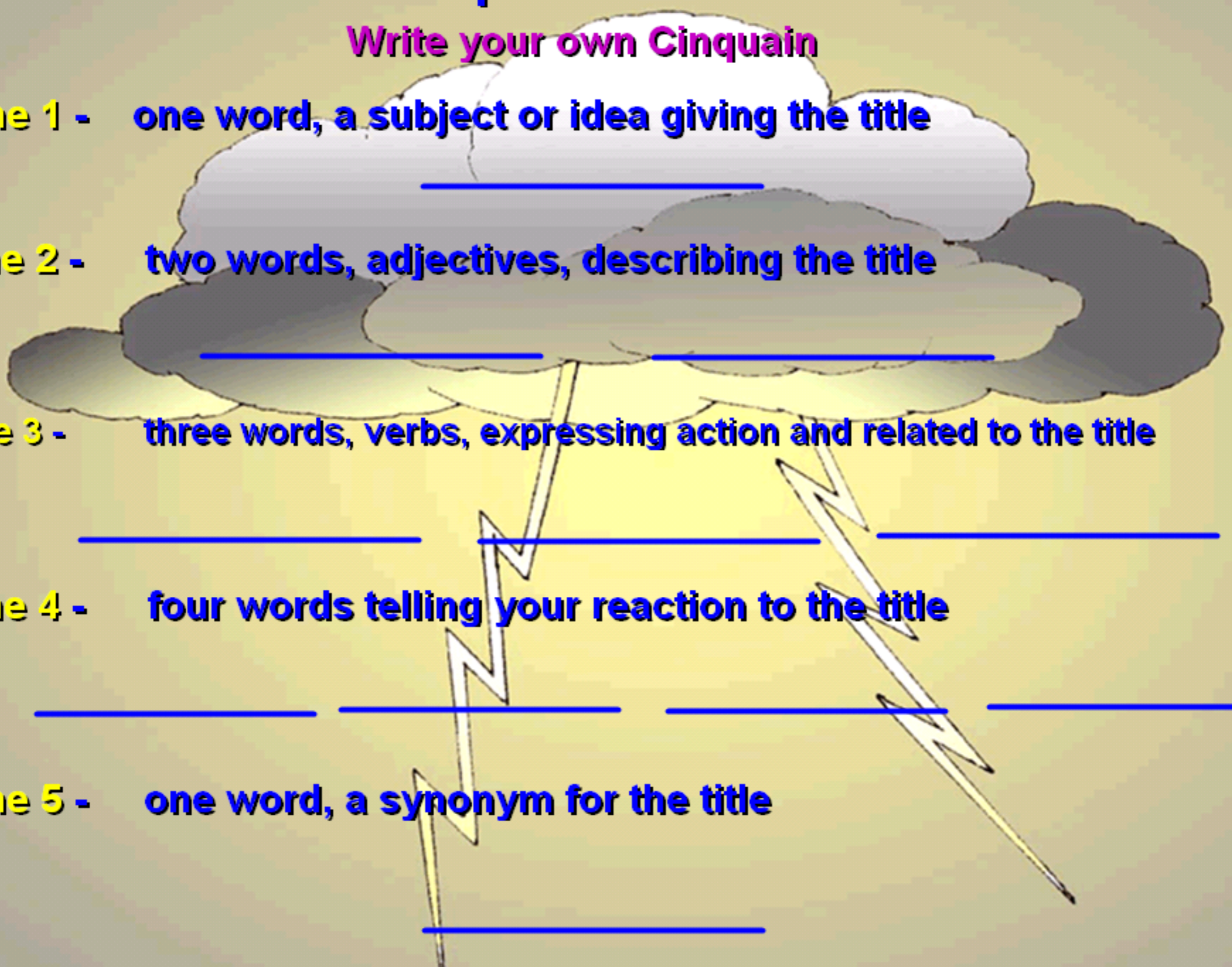
---

**Line 4 - four words telling your reaction to the title**

---

**Line 5 - one word, a synonym for the title**

---





# Example of Cinquain Poem

**Snow**

**crunchy, crackly**

**falling, piling, packing**

**frozen bundles of winter**

**Blockade**





## Sample Cinquain

Snowflakes  
Light, fluffy  
Falling quietly aground  
Like a soft blanket  
Ice

A Cinquain is a poetic way to write a description.



## Activity:

Brainstorm and come up with a list of nouns.

Choose a noun from your list and write you own Cinquain poem.

Noun	Adjectives	Action Verbs	Synonym



Cocoa  
Creamy, sweet  
Sipping, slurping, smacking  
Yummy to the tummy  
Hot chocolate



Santa  
Chubby, nice  
Giving, traveling, snacking  
Nicest person on Earth  
St. Nick

## Possible Cinquian Topics

snowstorm

snowflakes

New Year's

snowballs

sledding

ice skate

presents

blizzard

Christmas

fireplace

Hanukkah

Santa



## **What is a Cinquain?**

- a. a type of ancient coin**
- b. a sunken Spanish ship**
- c. a five line descriptive poem**
- d. a metal anchor used by Spanish explorers**





Now Lets Write and Illustrate  
Our Own Poems!





# *Haiku*

*3 lines of poetry  
having to do with nature*





# Haiku

*Line 1 ~ 5 syllables*

*Line 2 ~ 7 syllables*

*Line 3 ~ 5 syllables*

# *Anteater*

*I spend all my time  
Picking up ants with my tongue.  
It's a busy life.*

*Jack Prelutsky*





# **HAIKU** (Pronounced hi-koo)

- \* **Invented in Japan**
- \* **Expresses one brief, vivid thought about nature.**
- \* **composed of seventeen syllables in three unrhymed lines (5-7-5)**



興傳

興傳

興傳

興傳

H

Green grass in April  
Birds begin to sing in trees  
Children playing outside

A



*Butterflies hatch.*

*Bees drink the juice from flowers.*

*Bees fly everywhere.*

I

K

Spring, nature wakes up  
Flowers and trees are blooming  
Animals are coming out!

U





## Examples of Haiku Poems

### Stars

Like midnight fireflies  
they dance in the evening sky  
looking for morning.

### The Ocean

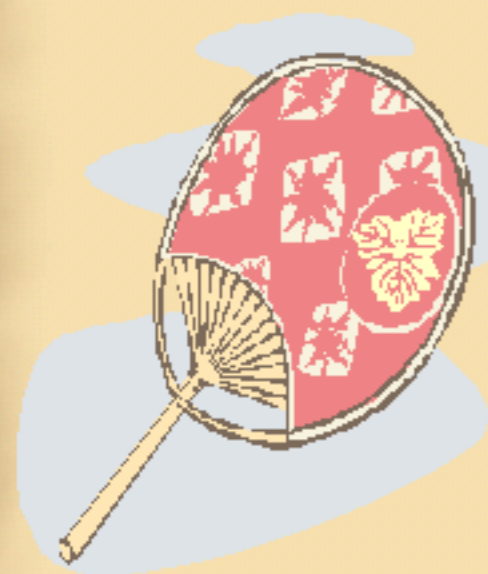
Waves flowing calmly  
a steady rhythmic flow.  
Waves have soothing sounds.

### Willow Wind

Fall air brushes the  
branches with coolness, making  
crispy leaves tumble.



# Haikus



17 syllables  
three lines

5-7-5



Seasonal/Nature Theme



# What is a Syllable

Syllables are chunks of sound. All words have at least one syllable. Syllables can be just one letter or a group of letters - it's the sound that matters.



See



dis-a-gree-a-ble



# What is a Syllable

A syllable is a "break" inside of a word. It is a dividing place between different areas of a word. Syllables depend on vowel placement, prefixes and suffixes, and whether it is a compound word.

Highlight each syllable in the word a different color.

Then write the number of syllables on the line to the side of each word.

someone \_\_\_\_\_

bamboo \_\_\_\_\_

brother \_\_\_\_\_

important \_\_\_\_\_

television \_\_\_\_\_

celebration \_\_\_\_\_

music \_\_\_\_\_

featuring \_\_\_\_\_



**Activity:**

Listed below are some sample starter phrases. Choose one and write your own Haiku poem.

**Winter's frosty touch...**

**Long evening shadows...**

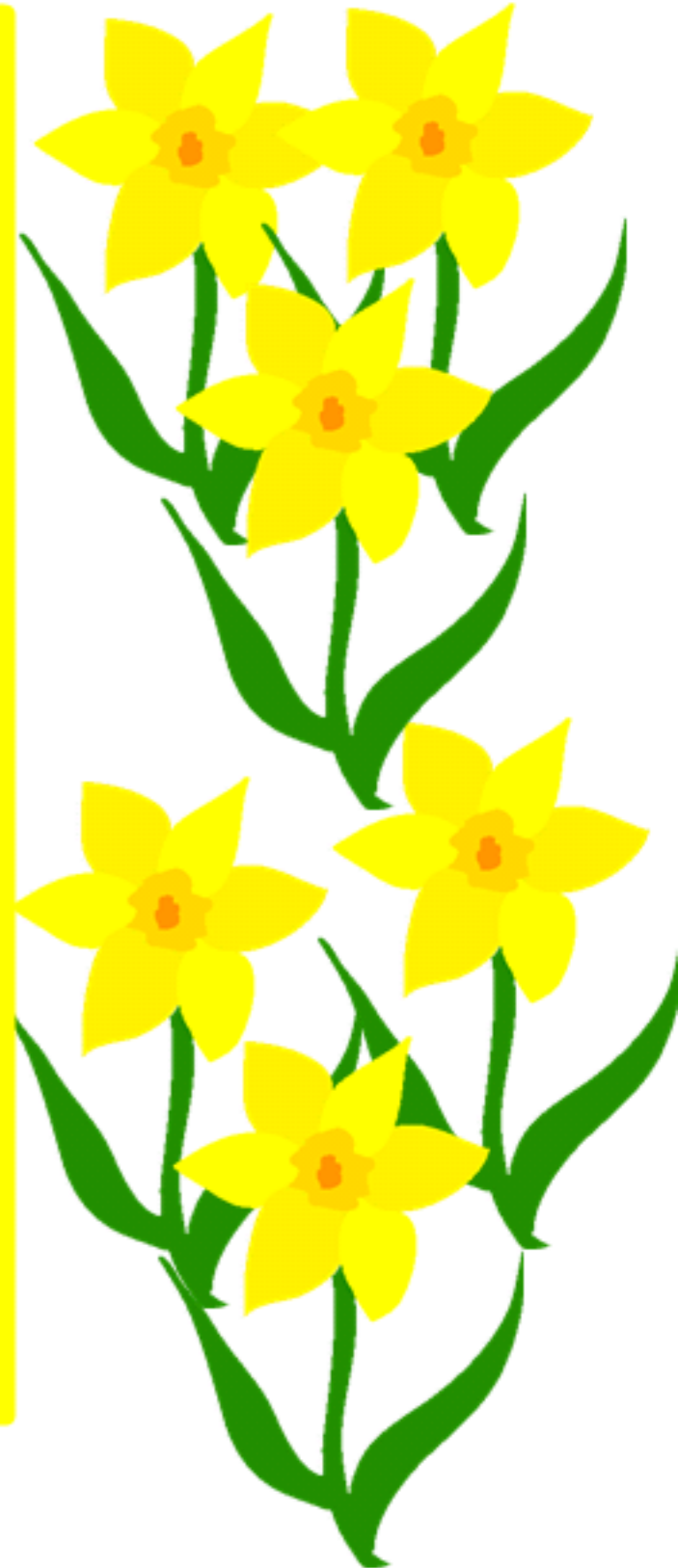
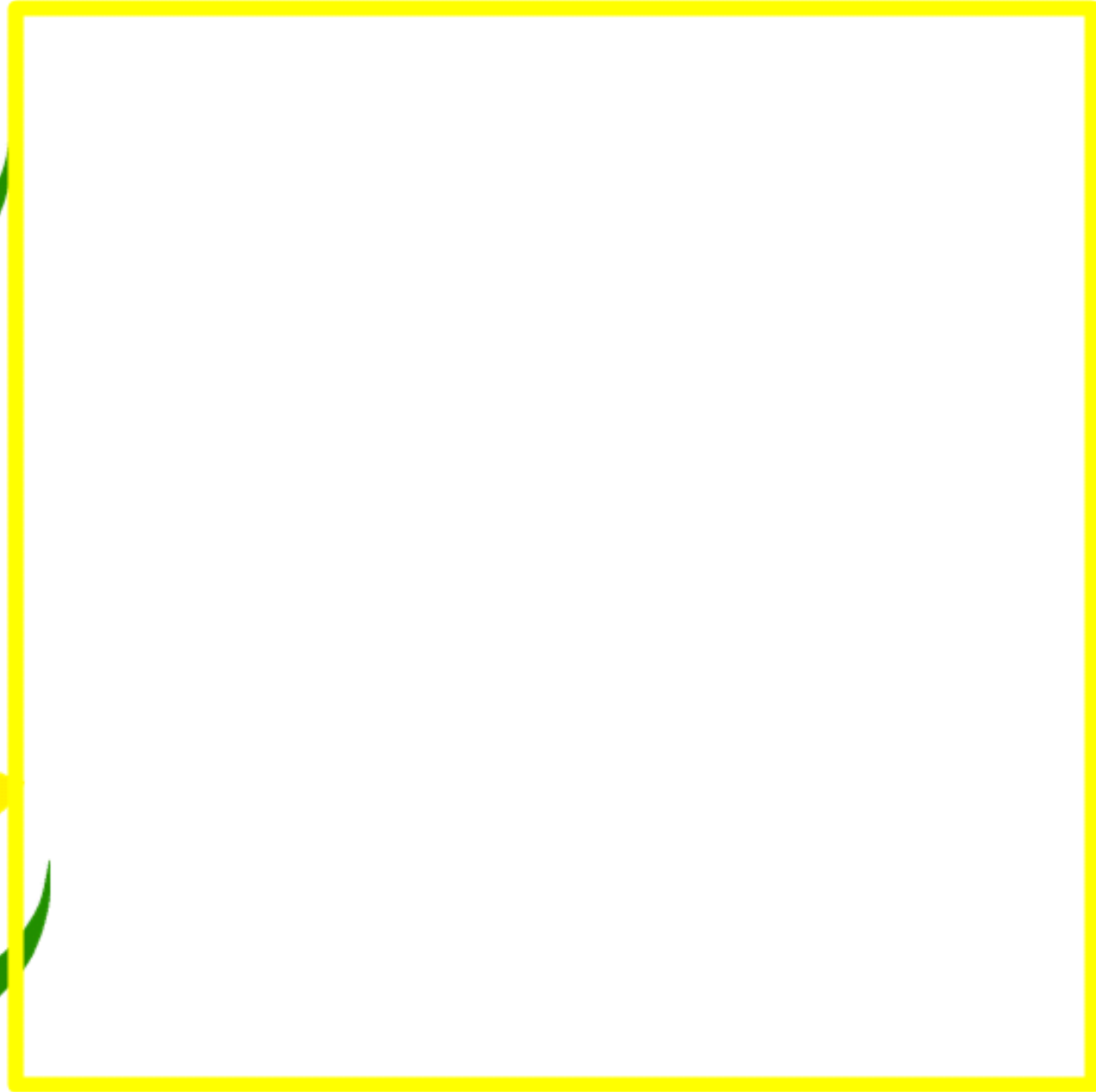
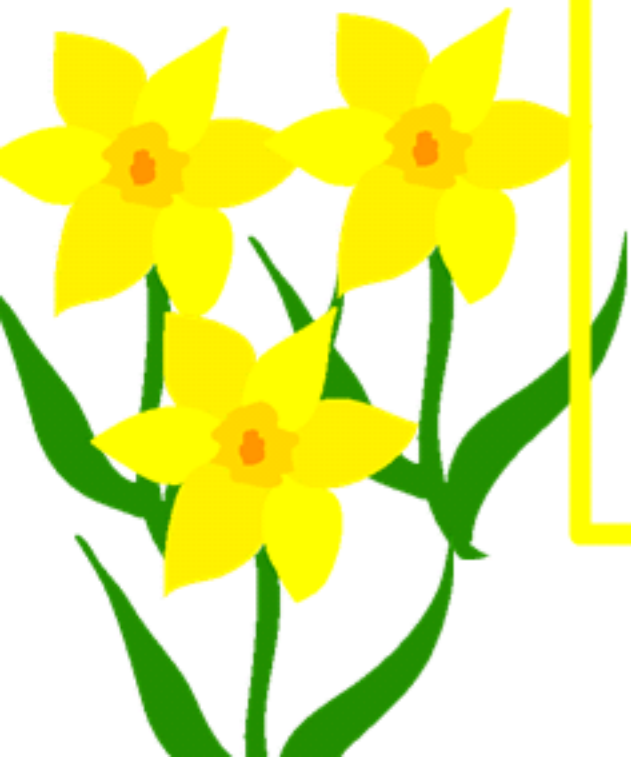
**The silent panther...**

**On the sandy shore...**

**Crispy leaves rattle...**

**Lively ocean waves...**

# What do you know about Haiku?





Sharing is Caring.....



Now Lets Write and Illustrate  
Our Own Poems!





# Alliterations

"Susie sells seashells by the seashore."

# Alliterations

start

sound





Here are some examples...



lovely ladies

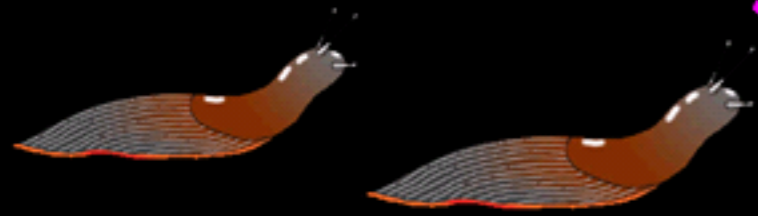


muscular men

You can use numbers



six silly slugs



two talking turtles



use it for names..

Willy Wonka

Peter Parker

Adding  
alliterations is fun  
and easy to do!

Don't forget to make your writing  
spectacular by adding alliterations to  
your writing!



Rewrite these sentences by adding words to make 1 or more alliteration.

The dogs barked at the people.

---

Pete and Sammy climbed trees.

---

I read books and fell asleep.

---







Why use alliterations?

Can you think of any names  
that are alliterations?





## Rain

Rain races,  
Ripping like wind.  
Its restless rage  
Rattles like  
Rocks ripping through  
The air.

## Laughing Lions

Laughing lions laugh  
like jumping jaguars  
on top of talking trees.  
When  
the  
talking trees start  
talking,  
the joking  
jaguars fall  
off.

## Teacher

Tiny terrific teacher tickled Tom Terfidy.  
Tom talked to Tiny Tim. Tiny Tim tickled Tiny teacher.  
Tom tickled Tiny Tim.  
Tiny terrific teacher talked to Tiny Tim.  
Tiny Tim talked to Tom.  
Tom talked to tiny terrific teacher.  
Tiny terrific teacher told Tom to tell Tiny Tim  
to travel. Tiny Tim tiptoed to tiny terrific teacher.  
Tiny terrific teacher told Tiny Tim to tie toys together.  
Tom traveled to Tiny Tim to tie toads together

## **Guidelines:**

1. Use at least 25 words in your poem.
2. Use complete sentences that make sense.
3. Use correct punctuation.
4. Include at least three examples of alliteration in your poem.
5. Stay with one central theme

**SHARE!**



Test out your  
knowledge of  
alliterations.



Is this an alliteration?



Red roses were on the table.

YES

NO



Switch to Eraser



Is this an alliteration?



Ten kids took cake to school.

YES

NO



Switch to Eraser

Is this an alliteration?



Rabbits run rapidly in the rain.

YES

NO



Switch to Eraser

Alliterations don't make your writing more fun to read. 🎓

YES

NO



Switch to Eraser





# Limerick

1. a humorous poem
2. has 5 lines
3. lines 1, 2, and 5 rhyme
4. lines 3 and 4 rhyme



# Let's Learn about Limericks



**Photograph of Limerick,  
Ireland, where many say  
the Limerick originated**



# What is a Limerick?

- A. A type of candy
- B. A greeting card
- C. A type of poetry
- D. A large animal





## Limerick Rhyming Pattern

A flea and a fly in a flue  
Were caught, so what could they do?  
Said the fly, "Let us flee."  
"Let us fly," said the flea.  
So they flew through a flaw in the flue.



## What is the rhyming pattern?

Use the paint bucket to highlight the rhyming words with the same color.

Write the letters a, b, c, and so on at the end of the lines to show the pattern.

**Move the yellow box next to the poem to see check your answer.**





# Limerick Rhythm Pattern

There once was a snowman named Don



Who stood at the edge of the lawn,



The sun was a villain



Who upset the children



They cried, "Our poor Don is all gone."



**What is the rhythm pattern in each line?**

Listen to each line of the limerick.

Use the highlighter to indicate the stressed syllables.

**Move the snowman to check your work.**

There once was a snowman named Don

Who stood at the edge of the lawn,

The sun was

Who upset the

They cried, "Our Don is all gone."



Listen to the rhythmic pattern





# Limerick Line Length Pattern

There once was a snowman named Don  
Who stood at the edge of the lawn,  
The sun was a villain  
Who upset the children  
They cried, "Our poor Don is all gone."

**What do you notice about  
the length of the lines?**

**Use the pen to count the  
syllables in each line.**

Which lines are long?

Which lines are short?

What else do you notice about the



**Move the white box under each  
question to check your answers.**



## Characteristics of a Limerick

Five Lines

Lines 1, 2, & 5 are longer

Lines 3 & 4 are shorter

Rhyme Pattern

a

a

b

b

a

Oops-- We  
forgot  
something.  
Click here.



**Limericks are not serious.**

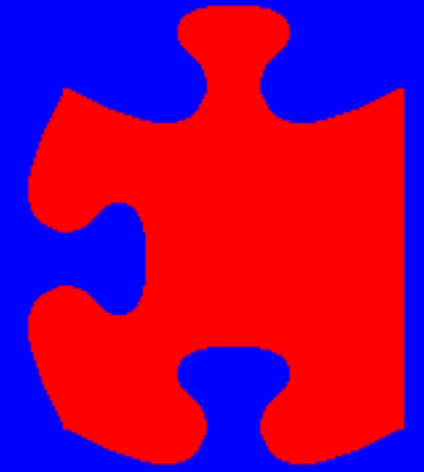
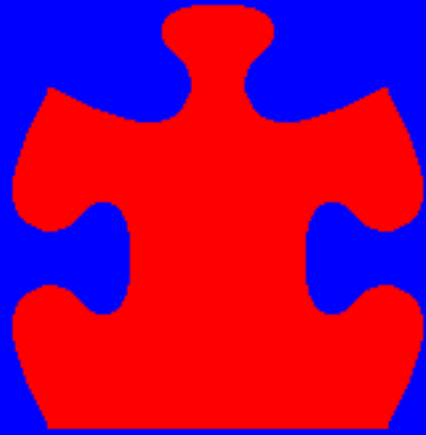


Click

**They are funny or silly.**



**OK... Now put the pieces of this limerick in order.**



**Move the picture to check your work.**

And played several tunes with her chin.  
There was a Young Lady whose chin,  
And purchased a harp,  
Resembled the point of a pin;  
So she had it made sharp

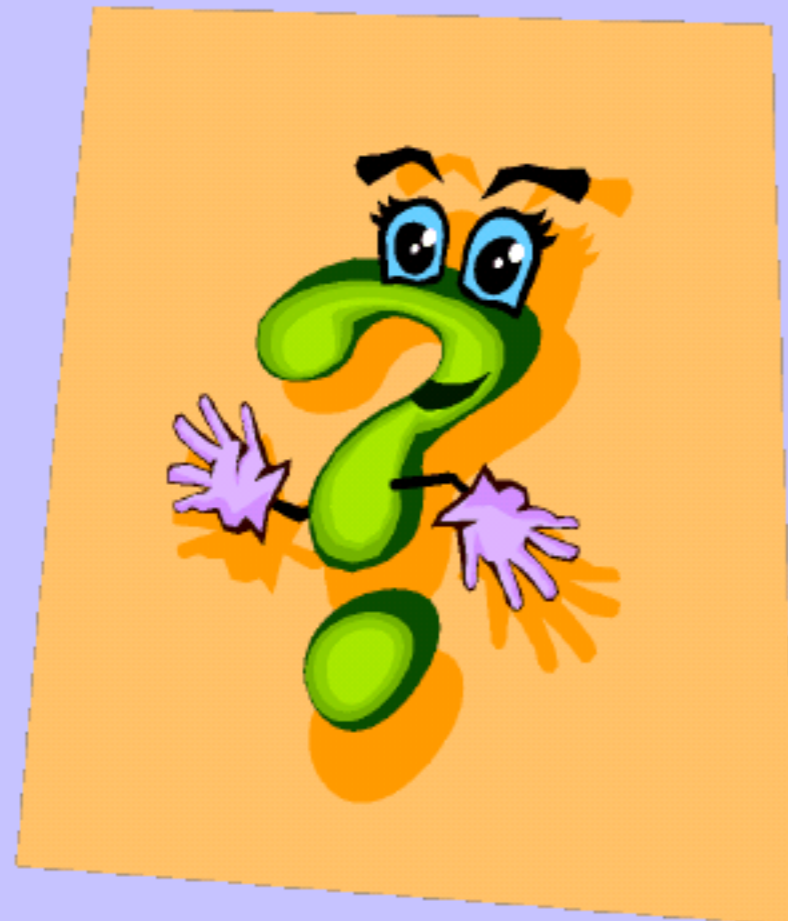
**Written and illustrated by Edward Lear in his Book of Nonsense**

 Click on the globe to read more of Edward Lear's limericks

# Let's have fun at the Limerick Factory

*Patterns in Mathematics*  
1234567890 1234567890 1234567890 1234567890 1234567890 1234567890  
RED YELLOW GREEN BLUE RED YELLOW GREEN  
**Limerick Factory**

- INTRODUCTION
- LOGIC PATTERNS
- NUMBER PATTERNS
- WORD PATTERNS



# Limericks

## An Easy Way to Remember

**A:** What is a limerick, Mother?

**A:** It's a form of verse, said brother

**B:** In which lines one and two

**B:** Rhyme with five when it's through

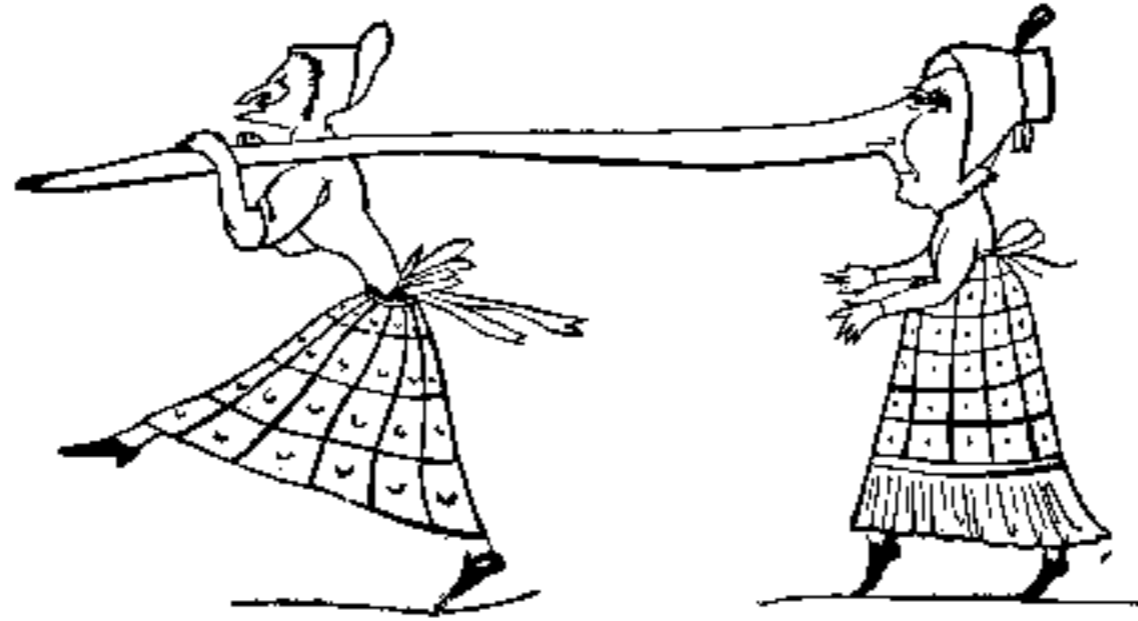
**A:** And three and four rhyme with each other.

<http://www.primaryresources.co.uk/english/englishc7.htm#limericks>





# What word completes each line?



There was a Young Lady whose nose,  
Was so long that it reached to her toes;  
So she hired an Old Lady,  
Whose conduct was steady,  
To carry that wonderful nose

ready  
Lady  
shady  
steady  
nose  
toes  
rose  
clothes




Move the box to reveal the correct answers

Written and illustrated by Edward Lear in his Book of Nonsense

Now it's your turn to write a limerick.

## 1. Write your first line.

Remember it should have 8 or 9 syllables with the pattern: Da DUH da da DUH da DUH da 

Need some help? Use the Marquee tool to pull some beginning lines from inside the cottage.



Click here for a worksheet to write your limerick.





**Now it's your turn to write a limerick.**

**3. Write a second line that rhymes with the first and has the same number of syllables.**

**Remember it should have 8 or 9 syllables with the pattern: Da DUH da da DUH da DUH da**




**Switch to  
Pen Tool**

Now it's your turn to write a limerick.

4. Write the third and fourth lines with 5 or 6 syllables. These two lines should rhyme.



Switch to Pen Tool


Remember it should have 5 or 6 syllables with the pattern:  
Da DUH da da DUH 

For help, check out [RhymeZone](#)



Now it's your turn to write a limerick.

5. Write the fifth line. This should rhyme with the first and second lines and have the same number of syllables.

Remember it should have 8 or 9 syllables with the pattern: Da DUH da da DUH da DUH da 



Switch to Pen Tool



This is the line that gives the poem a funny or silly ending.



Scoring Rubric



Alliteration

a group of lines in a poem

Imagery

five lined poem about a topic constructed using parts of speech



Repeated words

Unrhymed poem of 3 lines of 5-7-5 syllables

Descriptive or figurative language that creates word pictures

Personification

Haiku

Cinquain



Review:

Match the vocabulary terms with the appropriate definition.

Repetition

Object/animal is given human attributes

Stanza

Repetition of consonant sounds and the beginning of words







**Writing**

**A**

**Diamond**

**Poem**







What is a  
Diamond  
Poem?

- **A Diamond Poem is seven lines long.**
- **When finished, it is shaped like a diamond.**
- **Each line is composed of a given number of words.**
- **The words in each line are a different part of speech.**

# Create Your Own Diamond Poem

<b>Line 1</b>	<b>one word</b>	the poem's subject, usually a noun
<b>Line 2</b>	<b>two words</b>	two adjectives which describe the word in line one
<b>Line 3</b>	<b>three words</b>	three participles (verbs ending in "ing") that describe actions of the poem's subject
<b>Line 4</b>	<b>four words</b>	four nouns related to the subject of the poem
<b>Line 5</b>	<b>three words</b>	three more participles
<b>Line 6</b>	<b>two words</b>	two more adjectives
<b>Line 7</b>	<b>one word</b>	repeat the poem's subject

**Here's an example:**





# Now you try it!

Line 1: noun



Line 2: adjectives



Line 3: participles



Line 4: related nouns



Line 5: participles



Line 6: adjectives



Line 7: noun in line 1



# *Diamante*

The poem is shaped like a diamond.

It has 7 lines.

The nouns in the first & last lines are antonyms.

The second & sixth lines have two adjectives.

The third & fifth lines have three "ing" verbs.

The fourth line has four nouns -

- two that go with the first line

- two that go with the last

**School**  
**Glenwood, Titans**  
**Learning, reading, listening**  
**Teacher, student, parents, pets**  
**Sleeping, relaxing, playing**  
**Two story, brick**  
**Home**



**School**



a noun opposite the noun in the last line

**Glenwood, Titans**



two describing words that relate to line 1

**Learning, reading, listening**



three words related to the noun ending in "ing" or "ed"

**Teacher, student, parents, pets**



two nouns that relate to line 1 and two nouns that relate to line 7

**Sleeping, relaxing, playing**



three words related to the noun in line 7 that end with "ing" or "ed"

**Two story, brick**



two describing words that relate to line 7



the noun that is opposite of line 1

**Home**



*Night*

*Dark, starry*

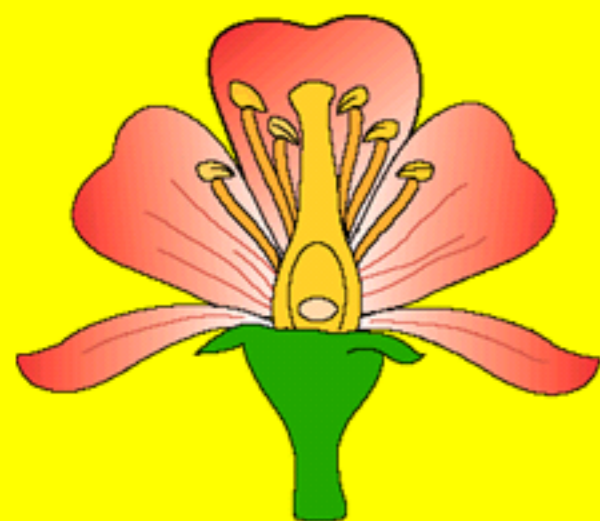
*Gleaming, creeping, sleeping*

*Moon, planets, sun, clouds*

*Playing, waking, shining*

*Bright, light*

*Day*







Beach

Sandy, watery

Splashing, digging, blowing

Erosion, wave, leaves, trunks

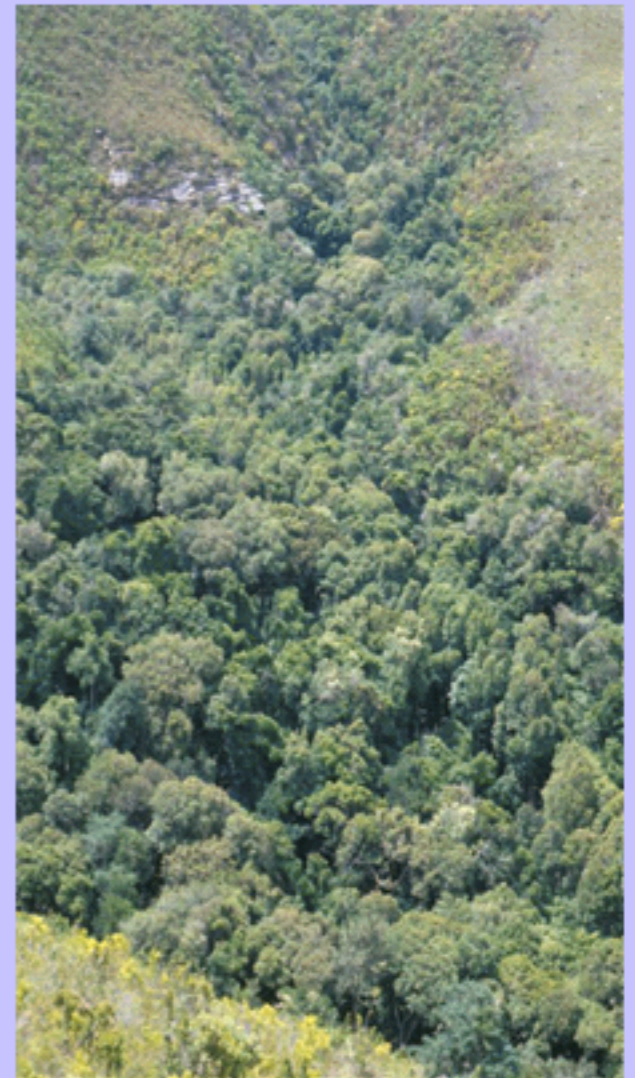
Rustling, skyrocketing, covering

Leafy, shadowy

Forest

What are the antynoms  
in this poem?

- A. Erosion and trunks
- B. Digging and rustling





Beach

Sandy, watery

Splashing, digging, blowing

Erosion, wave, leaves, trunks

Rustling, skyrocketing, covering

Leafy, shadowy

Forest

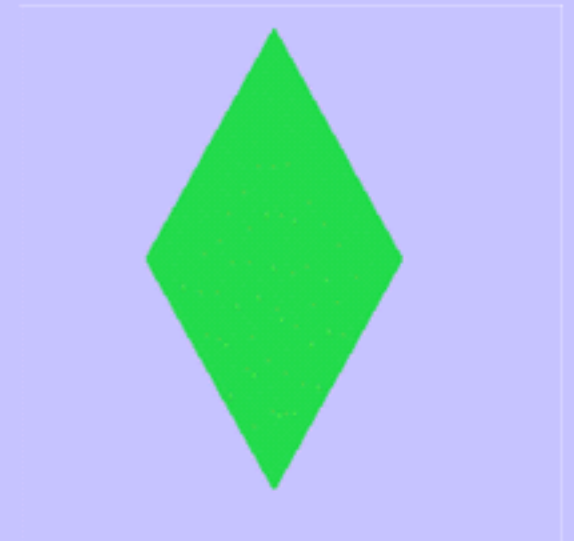
Why are there 2 different  
colors in this poem?

A. To show things that are  
opposites.

Which of these is not true about the poem?

- A. It has 7 lines.
- B. The 1st and 7th line are antonyms.
- C. The 4th line has 4 verbs.
- D. It is shaped like a diamond.

Beach  
Sandy, watery  
Splashing, digging, blowing  
Erosion, wave, leaves, trunks  
Rustling, skyrocketing, covering  
Leafy, shadowy  
Forest



Use these samples as a guide to  
help write your own diamante.

Day

Sunny, cheery

Playing, working, learning

School, books, pencils, friends

Resting, sleeping, dreaming

Dark, cozy

Night

Beach

Sandy, watery

Splashing, digging, blowing

Erosion, wave, leaves, trunks

Rustling, skyrocketing, covering

Leafy, shadowy

Forest



*Share your diamond & diamante poems!*



*Add to your poetry books with these poems!*

A yellow spiral notebook binding is visible on the left side of the page.

# Quatrains



quadrilateral =

quartet =

quad =

quarter =



Can you guess how many  
lines a Quatrain poem has?

A quatrain can be written as a 4 line poem.

OR

A quatrain can be 1 stanza in a poem.

What's a stanza?

Click on the girl's dictionary to find out.



# Quatrain

1. A rhyming poem with four lines
2. It has the rhyme scheme  
aabb, abab, or abba
3. Can have multiple stanzas



These letters give us a rhyming pattern for writing a quatrain.

cow a

now a

fast b

past b

cow a

fast b

now a

past b

cow a

now a

how a

plow a

For example, all the letter **a's** rhyme, the **b's** rhyme and so on.

Show the rhyming pattern by filling the rhyming words at the end of each line with the same colors. Then, move the appropriate letter behind each line. When you are all done, move the red bar to the right to check your work.



I can't wait to celebrate  
My friends will all be there  
The food and fun will be great  
We will party without a care

c d b a a b c d



Show the rhyming pattern by filling the rhyming words at the end of each line with the same colors. Then, move the appropriate letter behind each line. When you are all done, move the orange bar to the right to check yourself.



We will party without a care  
My friends will all be there  
The food and fun will be great  
I can't wait to celebrate

c d b a a b c  
d





Show the rhyming pattern by filling the rhyming words at the end of each line with the same colors. Then, move the appropriate letter behind each line. When you are all done, move the yellow bar to the right to check yourself.



I am going to celebrate  
Stay up and sleep late  
The food and fun will be great  
My friends and I just can't wait.

c a b d a a c  
d a b a c b



Your poem can have several  
of quatrains.

Your stanzas should have the  
same



Check out these poems with  
several stanzas by Ken Nesbitt



I Taught My Cat to Clean My Room



My Parents are Making me Crazy



Fish in a Spaceship



Switch to  
Eraser





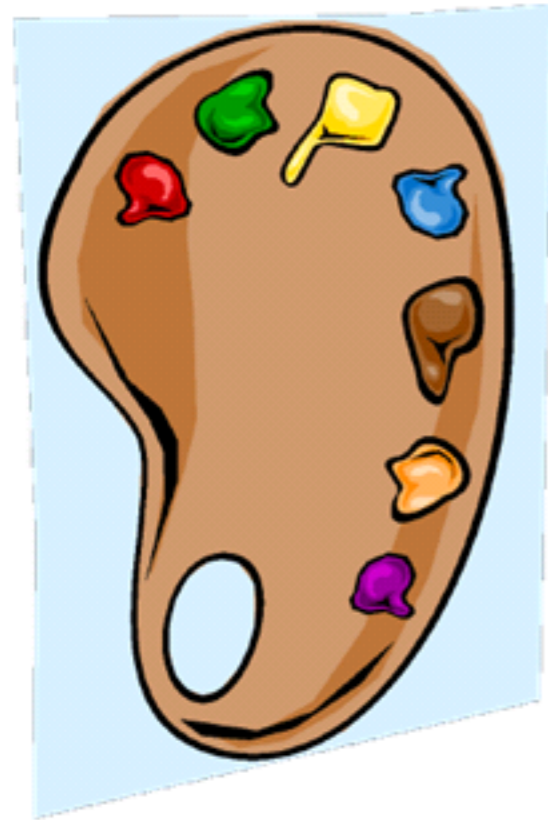
We've looked at several  
examples.



Let's test our knowledge.



How many lines do quatrains  
have?



a. 10

b. 7

c. 4

d. 1

Which set of words has a rhyming pattern of **a b c a**?

a. yell

sell

tell

well

b. yell

new

blue

two

c. well

blue

new

tell



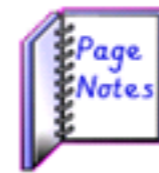


What is the pattern of a poem whose lines end with these words? duck

- a. a      b. a      c. a  
a      b      b  
b      b      c  
a      c      a




You must have 4 stanzas when  
you are writing quatrains.



TRUE

FALSE



All poems must contain at least  
1 quatrain. 

TRUE

FALSE



Switch to  
Eraser



Try writing a quatrain or write several stanzas of quatrains.



If you need help with rhyming words checkout the

**RYHME ZONE**

A vertical spiral binding on the left side of a white page, with a teal-colored cover visible at the top and bottom edges.

Think!

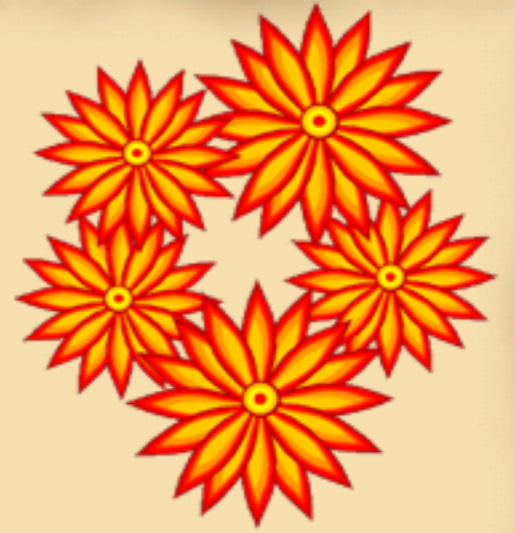
Write!

Share!



Write a Quatrain!

# Japanese Poetry



## Tankas & Lanturnes







There are three types  
of Japanese poetry: the  
Haiku-the Tanka-and  
the Lanturne.

These poems are written using  
lines containing a certain number  
of syllables.



# Tanka

31 syllables

Five Lines

5-7-5-7-7

Seasonal/ nature theme





The tanka is considered the oldest and most important form of Japanese poetry. It dates back 12 centuries. However, it is not as well known as the haiku.

# *Tanka*



*Hazy autumn moon  
The sound of chestnuts dropping  
From an empty sky  
I gather your belongings  
Into boxes for the poor*



# Lanturne

Five lines

1-2-3-4-1

Any Theme



1st line is a noun.

Lines 2-4 are adjectives or group of words that describe the noun.

Line 5 is another word for that noun,  
or it can be a final word about the noun.



Lantern Poetry was given its name because its shape represents the shape of a Japanese lantern.



# Lanturnes

Bright  
Dangling  
Leaves on trees  
red golden brown  
Shades

Cold  
Wind blows  
Through the fields  
Rustling brown leaves  
Fall

**Milk**  
**Like mist**  
**In the space**  
**Turns frigid air**  
**Wet**



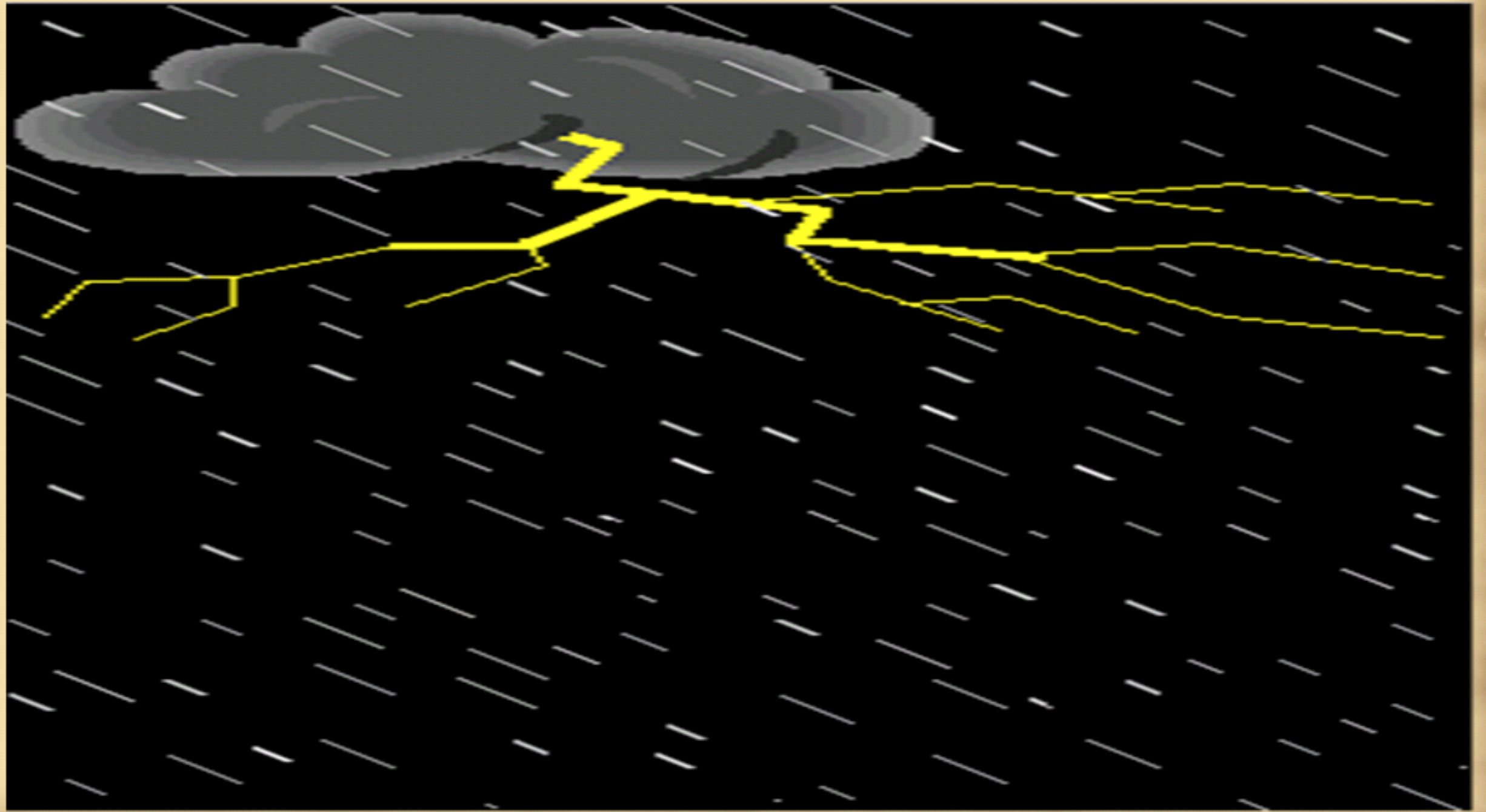
Let's try the tanka using the  
5-7-5-7-7 pattern!



Rainstorms



# My Tanka





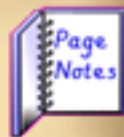


# Our Tankas!





# Write a Lanturnepoem using any topic!





# My Lanturne



**Gulls**

**Nosey pests**

**Who swoop down**

**To pick up my**

**Chips**



# Review

Get ready to vote!



What form is considered the oldest and most important Japanese poetry ?

- A. Lanturne
- B. Tanka
- C. Haiku

Whats the syllabic pattern of a haiku?

A. 3-5-3

B. 7-5-7

C. 5-7-5



Whats the general theme of tanka and haiku poetry?

A. Nature

B. Sports

C. People



The poetry that we are studying originates from what country?

- A. United States
- B. China
- C. Japan

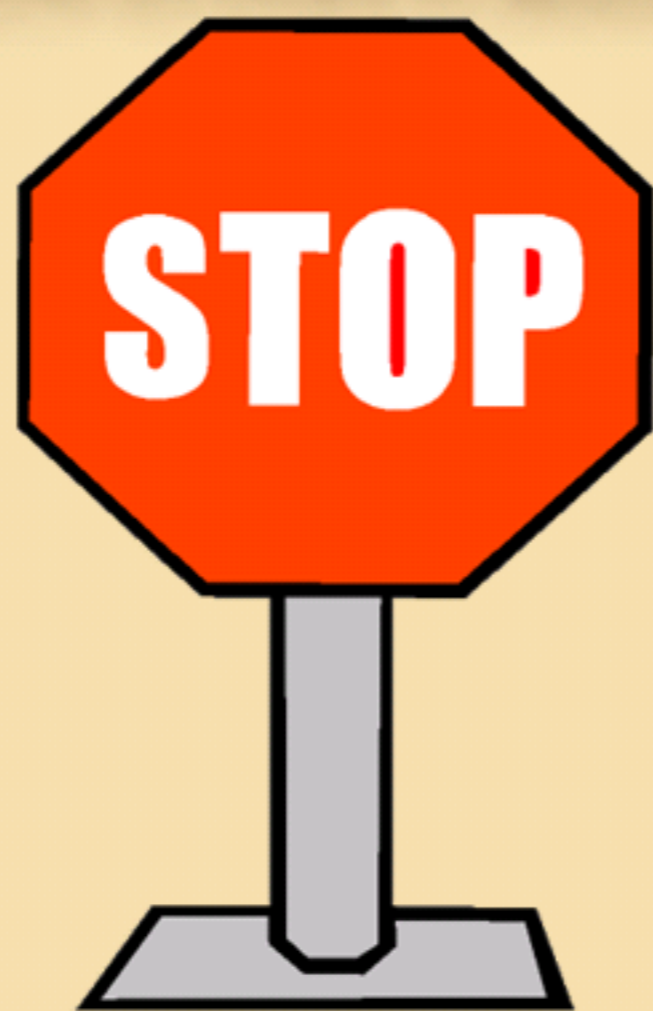
Which type of Japanese poetry is most well known?

A. Haiku

B. Tanka

C. Lanturine





*Add to your poetry books with these poems!*



buzz

quack

Onomatopoeia

click

oink

meow

# Onomatopoeia

What does that funny looking word mean?



Click on the boy to find out.

Pick the  
white  
box and  
move it  
over the  
colored  
boxes to  
reveal  
some  
examples.

boom

crash

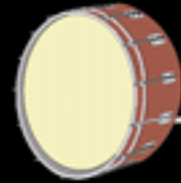
boom

creeeeek



Let's listen to some sounds and  
try to spell them out.

Onomatopoeia's are spelled as  
they sound. They don't need  
to be real words.



Comic books

use

onomatopoeias

all the time.



Humpty Dumpty sat  
on a wall.



Humpty Dumpty had a great  
fall.



All the king horses and all the kings  
men couldn't put Humpty together  
again.





One night  
I had a  
dream  
while I  
was in a  
deep  
sleep.



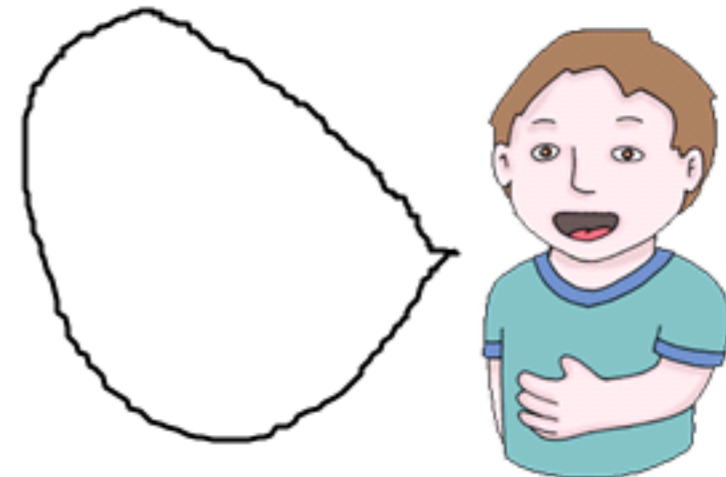
I started running and was  
surprised to find monsters.



That made me hungry... I wanted ice  
cream and a whole bunch of yummy  
food.



I woke up with a tummy ache.



Now you try. 

Use the pen tool or type in Onomatopoeias to make the paragraph more interesting.

**The door crept open.  
The wind started to rush in.  
I could feel the cold air blow  
across my face. Suddenly, I  
heard a figure walking on  
dead leaves in the distance.  
What could it be?**

## Look what I did!

Use the fill button to color the Onomatopoeia's. There are 4.

The door crept open.  
Creeeeeeeek... The wind started to  
rush in. Woosh. I could feel the  
cold air, brrrr, blow across my  
face. Suddenly, I heard a figure  
crunch crunching dead leaves in  
the distance. What could it be?



Click on the cat below to read a short story. Pay close attention and see if you can find the **onomatopoeias**.



Help! Meow...Meow

We've checked out  
Onomatopoeias in comics  
and stories, let's see  
how they can be used in  
**POETRY.**



Brrrr

Cold air slaps my face

Whoosh

Wind continues to race



Whirr

Leaves spun into space

Shoosh

Gone without a trace.





drip

drop

stay inside

drip

drop

run and hide

splish

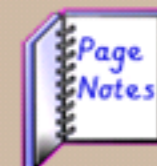
splash

puddles made

splish

splash

water on parade



Let's turn  
the page to  
test our new  
knowledge!





What would be the best **ONOMATOPEIA** for the following sound?



- a. boing
- b. blblbli
- c. weeeeeee
- d. slishy slosh

**ONOMATOPEIA** can be used for all of the following **EXCEPT**?

- a. poetry
- b. writing
- c. comic books
- d. dog names

What would be the best **ONOMATOPEIA** for the following sound?



- a. tiittiiitiitttt
- b. ding dong
- c. weeeeeee
- d. rererererere



**ONOMATOPEIAS** make your writing  
and poetry \_\_\_\_\_?

- a. plain
- b. weird
- c. more interesting
- d. very boring

Are you going to try to add  
**ONOMATOPEIAS** to your future stories  
and poems to make them more interesting?

a. YES

b. NO

I can't wait to read the next  
thing you write.



Click on me to hear  
how excited I am.

*Keep up the  
terrific work!*





# Shape Poems

## SHAPE (or CONCRETE):

Shape poems are made up of words that have been placed in such a way that they make the shape of an object and also use words to describe the object.

Start by making a simple outline of the shape or object ( an animal, a football, a fruit etc.) large enough to fill a piece of paper.

Then brainstorm a minimum of ten words and phrases that describe the shape. List action and feeling words as well.

Next, place a piece of paper over the shape and decide where your words are going to be placed so that they outline your shape but also fit well together.

Separate words and phrases with commas.

---

PEAKS VAL EYLS



## SHAPE POEMS

Free verse poems, or rhyming poems that create a shape on the page using the words.

as  
big as  
ball as round  
as sun... I tug  
and pull you when  
you run and when  
wind blows I  
say politely

H o l d m e t i g h t

Circles are fun. Circles. wrapping around, circling wildly. Rolling past, jumping through. Circles everywhere. Smooth round flow. Circles everywhere. Turning, spinning, 360 degrees. Rolling past, jumping through. Circles everywhere. Smooth round flow. Circles everywhere.



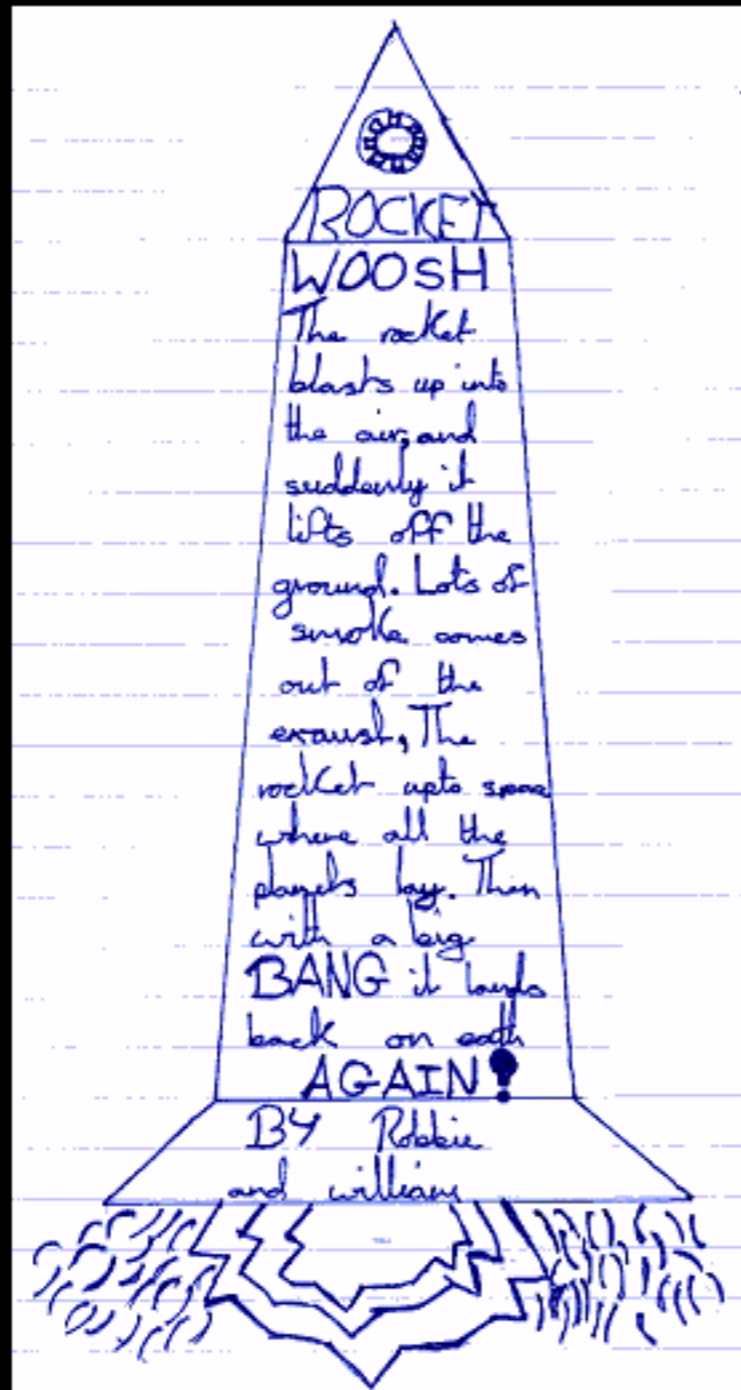
BY  
JAMIE

## Ice Cream

The Ice cream van is coming  
down the lane,  
Luscious, lovely Ice Cream.  
I went down the lane  
for a creamy Ice cream  
Look, lick, lovely,  
luscious, Ice cream.  
Vanilla creamy  
Ice cream with  
a wafer flake.  
Lovely,  
luscious,  
Ice  
cream.



## FUNNEL



Here is a little poem ... well, maybe it's not so little, but it certainly is a poem ... although, come to think of it, this doesn't really rhyme, so maybe it's not a poem either, but anyway, here it is, and as you can see, it is of course funnel shaped, and before too long, quickly comes to the point, and right at about this place down here at the end!

the other's floating free!  
wondrous thing, an  
A spiral  
is a  
amazing sight  
to see; One end's  
in the middle, and

## "Raindrop"

A  
drop  
of rain is  
like a sudden  
knock at the door.

Unexpected, yet often  
welcomed with a smile. It  
can brighten your day or ruin  
your plans. It can make you laugh  
or make you sad. Whether the raindrop  
is moving fast or slow, or is big or small,  
it always gets everyone's attention. A rain-  
drop contains many secrets. It is a bubble of  
anticipation and surprise. It cleanses the earth,  
it feeds the flowers, and fills the holes. The  
raindrop is never silent. It bangs on the  
roof, spatters on the window, or  
splashes into a puddle.

A raindrop.



**Write and Share  
your  
SHAPE POEM!**



## CINQUAIN: (History of) (Details)

Cinquains have five lines

Line 1: Title (noun) - 1 word

Line 2: Description - 2 words

Line 3: Action - 3 words

Line 4: Feeling (phrase) - 4 words

Line 5: Title (synonym for the title) - 1 word

An example is -

Mom

Helpful, caring

Loves to garden

Excitable, likes satisfying people

Teacher

Sammie



## DIAMANTE:

The Diamante is a form similar to the Cinquain. The text forms the shape of a diamond.

Line 1: Noun or subject - one word

Line 2: Two Adjectives that describe line 1

Line 3: Three 'ing words that describe line 1

Line 4: Four nouns - the first two are connected with line 1; the last two are connected with line 7

Line 5: Three 'ing words that describe line 7

Line 6: Two adjectives that describe line 7

Line 7: Noun Synonym for the subject

An example is-

Pencil

Sharp, skinny

Writing, answering, erasing

Wood, lead, ink, plastic

Drawing, smudging, leaking

Durable, comfortable

Pen

By Abbie



## HAIKU:

Haiku is Japanese poetry that reflects on nature and feelings. You use your observation skills to write what you see in a new or different way. There are three lines with five syllables in the first line, seven syllables in the second, and five syllables in the third.

## LIMERICK:

A limerick has five lines.

The last words of lines one, two, and five rhyme.

The last words of lines three and four rhyme.

A limerick has to have a pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables.

An example is -

"There was an old man from Peru  
Who dreamed he was eating his shoe  
He awoke in the night  
With a terrible fright  
To discover it was totally true."



PEAKS VAL EYLS LIFE

## SHAPE (or CONCRETE):

Shape poems are made up of words that have been placed in such a way that they make the shape of an object and also use words to describe the object.

Start by making a simple outline of the shape or object ( an animal, a football, a fruit etc.) large enough to fill a piece of paper.

Then brainstorm a minimum of ten words and phrases that describe the shape. List action and feeling words as well.

Next, place a piece of paper over the shape and decide where your words are going to be placed so that they outline your shape but also fit together.

Separate words and phrases with commas.

---

## **RHYMING:**

**Couplets** are made up of two lines whose last words rhyme. They are often silly.

### **An example is -**

The cat ate a mouse  
And then brought it in the house.



**Triplets** are made up of three lines. The rhyming pattern can be AAA or ABA.

### **An example is -**

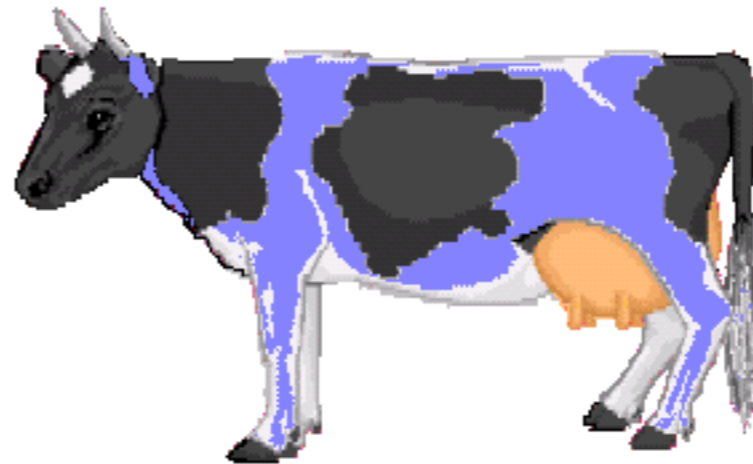
What a fine day  
To go out to play  
In the month of May.

**Quatrains** are made up of four lines. The rhyming pattern can be AABB or ABAB.

### **An example is -**

The Purple Cow  
Gelett Burgess

I never saw a purple cow,  
I never hope to see one:  
But I can tell you, anyhow,  
I'd rather see than be one.





## POETRY DEVICES

**ALLITERATION** – the repetition of the beginning consonant sounds in words used in a poetic line; the sound will be found in neighboring words

Ex: Tamera tells Todd to take a table to Ted, today.

**ASSONANCE** – repetition of vowel sounds

Ex: Sweet feet sweep by sleeping geeks.

**CONSONANCE** – the repetition of consonance sounds anywhere within words; do not have to be by each other

Ex: The lady lounges lazily by the lake.

**END RHYME** – rhyming words at the ends of lines of poetry

Ex: The boy loves to play ball,  
Yet, should he play in the hall?

**FORM** – The way a poem looks or its arrangement on the page

**HYPERBOLE** – exaggeration, often used for comic effect

Ex: I nearly died laughing.  
She must have tried a million times.

## MORE POETRY DEVICES

**IMAGERY** – words or phrases that appeal to the five senses. Poets use imagery to create a picture in the reader's mind or to remind the reader of a familiar sensation.

**Ex:** When I look in your eyes I see the distance of a far away land. I feel the sadness that can only be sensed by the sound of death.

**METAPHOR** – A comparison that does not use the words *like* or *as*

**Example:** The cloud is a cotton ball floating in the sky.

**ONOMATOPOEIA** – the use of words whose sounds suggest the sounds or actions they describe.

**Example:** The fire crackled and popped on a cold night.

**PERSONIFICATION** – the description of a nonhuman object as if it had human qualities

**Example:** The old tree poked me with its pointy finger.

**REPETITION** – to repeat sounds, words, phrases, or whole lines in a poem

**RHYME** – Words that end in the same sound; end rhyme

**Ex:** If I were a plump, juicy duck;  
At Thanksgiving, I'd be out of luck.

## POETRY DEVICES CONTINUED

**RHYME SCHEME** – The pattern of rhymes in a poem; a different letter is assigned to each rhyming sound.

**Example:** A Roses are red  
B Violets are blue  
C Sugar is sweet  
B And so are you

**RHYTHM (Meter)** – the pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in a line of poetry; the beat

**SIMILE** – A comparison that uses the word *like* or *as*

**EX. The cloud was as soft as a cotton ball.**

**The willow is like a nymph with streaming hair.**

**STANZA** – A division in a poem named for the number of lines it contains (a poetry paragraph)

**Couplet – 2 line stanza**

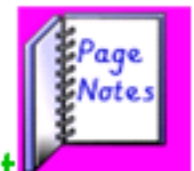
**Triplet - 3 line stanza**

**Quatrain – 4 line stanza**

**THEME** – The message about life that the poem conveys



		_____ the rhyming of words at the ends of lines of poetry
Onomatopoeia		_____ the repeating of beginning consonant sounds
Meter	Simile	_____ a division in poem named for the number of lines it contains (poetry paragraphs)
Alliteration		_____ the use of a word whose sound makes you think of its meaning (buzz, swish, zip)
	Hyperbole	_____ the repetition of consonant sounds anywhere within words
Imagery		_____ the description of a non-human object as if it had human qualities
	Assonance	_____ the comparison of two things, using the words like or as
Repetition		_____ an exaggeration often used for comic effect
	Rhyme Scheme	_____ the restatement of words or phrases to emphasize a particular point
Stanza		_____ paints a picture in the reader's mind that appeals to the senses.
	Consonance	_____ the comparison of two things, without using the words like or as
Personification		_____ the repetition of vowel sounds
	End Rhyme	_____ the rhythm or pattern of accented and unaccented syllables
Metaphor		



Mountains. Green and large.  
Poking through wisps of soft clouds.  
Small am I to them.

She said the day had yet to come  
when she would chew a different gum.

Ricky was "L" but he's home with the flu  
Lizzie , our "O", had some homework to do,  
Mitchell, "E" prob'ly got lost on the way,  
So I'm all of love that could make it today.

the grass  
smelling  
sweet  
slightly  
oily  
clung  
damp  
in our  
hair  
on our  
legs  
leaving  
imprints  
of our  
conversation  
on the lawn

quatrain

Haiku

couplet

limerick

free verse

cinquain

Laughter  
Funny noises  
Tickling brother's stomach  
Happy, silly, goofy, aching  
Giggles

There once was a panda named Lu  
Who always ate crunchy bamboo  
He ate all day long  
Till he looked like King Kong  
Now the zoo doesn't know what to do.

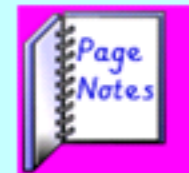


- \* Students may use Activotes to answer
- \* Teachers may use the hide/reveal tool to cover the answer choices while students read the question

1. Read the poem below and select the correct rhyme scheme.

Homework! Oh, homework!  
I hate you! You stink!  
I wish I could wash you  
away in the sink.

- A. AABB
- B. ABCB
- C. ABAB
- D. AAAA

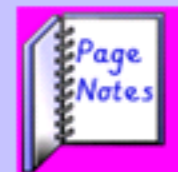




What type of figurative language is used?

2. The ice was as smooth as glass before the skaters entered the rink.

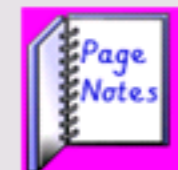
- A. personification
- B. metaphor
- C. alliteration
- D. simile



What type of figurative language is used in the following question.

3. I am the mountain, to stand with pride, strength, and faith.

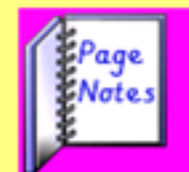
- A. personification
- B. metaphor
- C. alliteration
- D. simile



What type of figurative language is used in the following question?

4. The plants stretched their arms toward the sun.

- A. personification
- B. metaphor
- C. alliteration
- D. simile

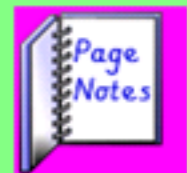




What type of figurative language is being used in the following selection?

5. Sarah certainly saw Sam sail to Sacramento.

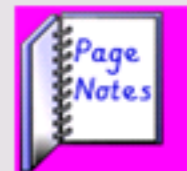
- A. personification
- B. metaphor
- C. alliteration
- D. simile



On the next few flip chart pages, identify the type of poem.

6. There once was a panda named Lu,  
Who always ate crunchy bamboo.  
He ate all day long,  
Till he looked like King Kong.  
Now the zoo doesn't know what to do.

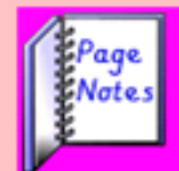
- A. couplet
- B. quatrain
- C. limerick
- D. free verse



Identify the type of poem.

7. Green and speckled legs,  
Hop on logs and lily pads  
Splash in cool water

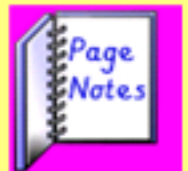
- A. limerick
- B. haiku
- C. free verse
- D. cinquain



Identify the type of poem.

8. My brother's head should be replaced,  
It's lighter than a feather,  
He's trying to use tomato paste  
To paste tomatoes together.

- A. quatrain
- B. cinquain
- C. free verse
- D. haiku

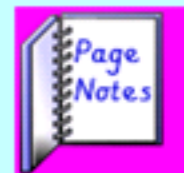




Identify the type of poem.

9. If flowers want to grow  
right out of the concrete sidewalk cracks  
I'm going to bend down to smell them

- A. haiku
- B. free verse
- C. cinquain
- D. limerick



For the last question, identify the type of figurative language being used.

10. I hear the crunch of the snow beneath my feet.

- A. personification
- B. metaphor
- C. simile
- D. onomatopoeia

# Couplets

1. a two line poem that rhymes
2. each line has the same number of syllables

**Rhythm** - every line of poetry has its own flow known as rhythm. It is the beat of the line.  
syllables give a couplet its rhythm

## *Reading*

*I have a very favorite book*

*I read it in my very special nook!*

## *The Hummingbird*

*The ruby-throated hummingbird*

*Is hardly bigger than this WORD.*

## *Dream*

*Into my empty dreams they come*

*Clowns and puppies - lets have some*

COUPLETS



# List Poem

One

Descriptive

Word

After

Another



A painting of an ocean scene. The sky is a deep, clear blue. The ocean is a vibrant blue with white-capped waves. In the foreground, a sandy beach is visible. On the left, a dark, silhouetted landmass or island is visible. In the middle ground, a small white boat with a red stripe is on the water. On the right, a small cluster of grey rocks is visible. The overall mood is serene and peaceful.

Ocean

Strong

Loud

Crashing

Softly

Serene

Relaxing

Beautiful





## *A Dog Named Belle*

There once was a dog named Belle  
She always had such an awful smell  
She found soap  
And with some hope  
Her new scent is better than well!

# Cinquain

Line 1: one word  
(subject or noun)

Line 2: two words  
(adjectives)

Line 3: three words  
(action verbs)

Line 4: four words  
(feelings or a feeling sentence)

Line 5: one word  
(synonym of line 1 or a word that sums it up)





# Triangles

Pointy, straight  
Revolving, rotating, angling  
Triangles are all different.

180

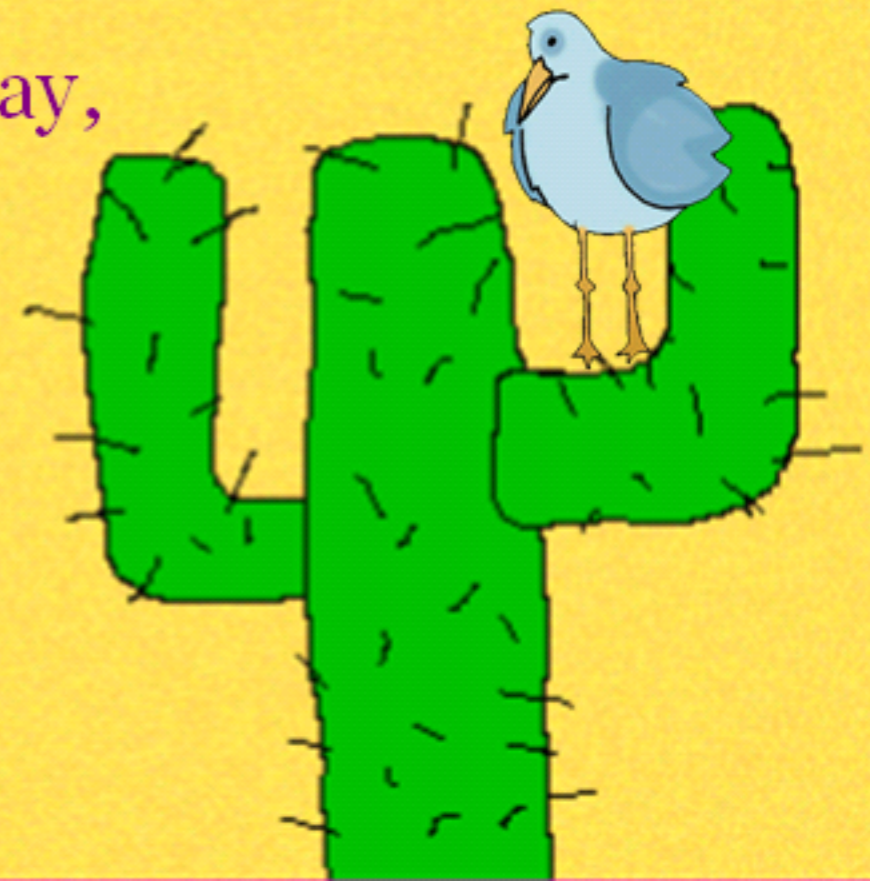


# In Winnemucca



In Winnemucca, way out west,  
a monkey sat in a bluebird's nest.  
The bluebird squawked and fussed all day,  
Till the monkey ran to San Jose.

~Jack Pretlutsky





# *Free Verse*

---

- 1. doesn't have to rhyme*
  - 2. doesn't have to have stanzas or regular lines*
  - 3. can have repetition of words or sounds*
  - 4. free flowing thoughts*
- imagery - what you see in your mind when you read a poem*

# *Rain, Rain*

*Rain drops bounce on the concrete*

*Splish, Splash*

*Puddles form on the streets like mirrors*

*Until little children splish, splash and shatter them*

*Grey clouds dance overhead*

*Rain drops pour upon the earth*

*Splish, Splash*

## *Spring*

*flowers, sunshine, joy*

*grass, leaves, calm*

*birds, bees, excitement*

*sneezing, itchy eyes, yuck!*



**Cinquain****Quatrain****List****Haiku****Free Verse****Limerick****Couplet**

*Match the poem types with the characteristics listed below by dragging the words beside the statements! Some statements could name more than one answer.*

**Has two rhyming lines**

**Is usually humorous**

**Allows the poet to express thoughts however he or she wants**

**Is written in verses - each verse has four lines**

**Follows a pattern.**

**Always has five lines**

**Each line has the same number of syllables**

# Similes

By the time you finish you will be able to define the term and be able to construct your own simile in order to make your writing more descriptive



Are the words drugs and fire alike?



drugs



fire



Are these words alike?



heart



pillow



## Simile-

- A simile compares two unlike things using the words ***Like*** or ***As***.
- ***The boy was embarrassed that he turned as red as a beet.***
- ***What is being compared in this sentence?***





# Brainstorm

If I asked you to write a paragraph that describes a boy in detail. What kind of details might you include in your descriptions?



# Brainstorm

The image shows a brainstorming template. It features a white background with a decorative border of vertical stripes in various colors (blue, purple, green, orange, yellow). The main content area is enclosed in a double-line border, with the inner line being light green and the outer line being teal. The word "Brainstorm" is centered at the top in a dark green, sans-serif font. Below the title is a large, empty rectangular box for taking notes.

The Boy is as \_\_\_\_\_ as \_\_\_\_\_

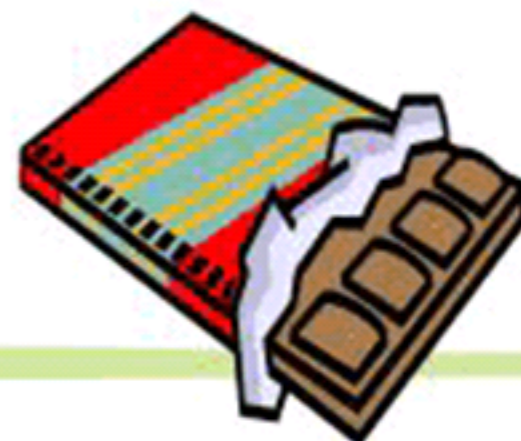
- Using the words that we brainstormed to fill in the blanks.
- Sometimes a good writer might describe the boy by writing a simile about him.







## Examples



- Perhaps you have heard some of these sayings.
- The boy is as quiet as a mouse.
- The boy is as tall as a house.
- The boy is as happy as a kid at Christmas.
- The boy's eyes are as brown as chocolate.





Similes help Paint a more vivid picture.



The boy is quiet.

The boy is as quiet as a mouse

Which one sounds better?



What is being compared?

Come and underline the word that makes it a simile, and **circle** the object that are being compared

- I believe taking drugs is like playing with fire.
- As slippery as an eel.
- Her heart is as soft as a pillow.
- I am getting big as a house.
- She's sly as a fox.



## You be the Judge

- Use your activotes. If the sentence is a simile vote:

A. This is a simile

B. Not a simile





## Agree or Disagree

Necessity is the *mother* of invention

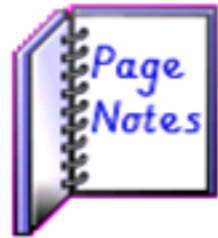


**SIMILE**



**NOT A SIMILE**





You be the judge



*Life is a broken-winged bird*



SIMILE



NOT A SIMILE



You be the judge

Life is like a box of chocolates



SIMILE



NOT A SIMILE





You be the judge

It's raining cats and dogs

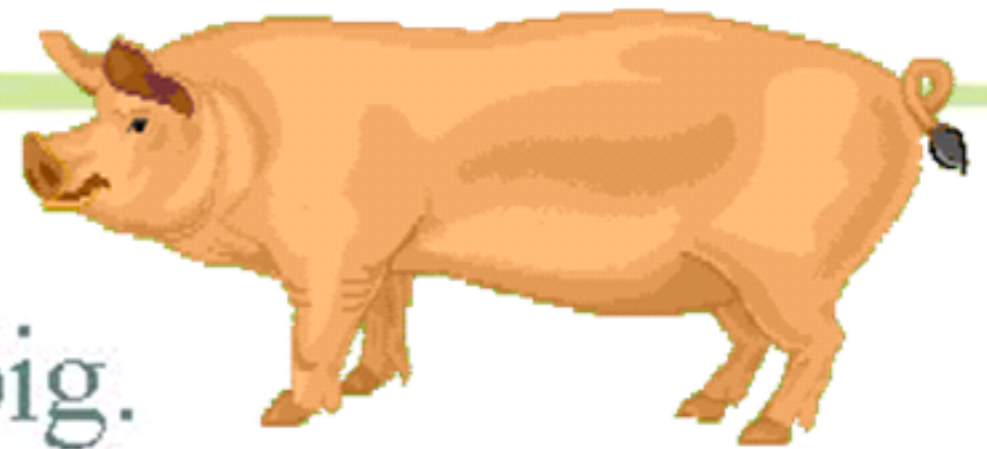


SIMILE



NOT A SIMILE

You be the judge



He is a pig.



SIMILE



NOT A SIMILE

ig





You be the judge



She's as pretty as a picture



SIMILE



NOT A SIMILE





# Personification

What is personification? Use the dictionary to find the definition and write it below.



# Personification

Underline the word that gives the subject in the sentence a human quality.

The sun stretched its warmth across the land.

The raindrops danced on lake as they fell to the ground.

The night wrapped its darkness around the countryside.



# Personification

Read the following sentences and answer the questions...

The truck groaned into second gear.

What is the subject of this sentence?

What human quality is given to the truck?

The hurricane slept for three days in the ocean.

What is the subject of this sentence?

What human quality is given to the hurricane?

# Personification

Look at the words below and try to give each human quality. Write a sentence using the personification of the word.



Frog



Rain



Mouse



Mountain

## Simile

A figure of speech in which things are compared using the words “like” or “as”

“The surface of the water looked as smooth as glass.”

# Figurative Language

## Metaphor

A figure of speech in which things are compared by stating that one thing *is* another

“The clouds are cottonballs in the sky.”

## Personification

A figure of speech in which objects are given human qualities

“The sun played peek-a-boo with the clouds.”



## Simile

A figure of speech in which two essentially unlike things are compared, often in a phrase introduced by *like* or *as*, as in “*How like the winter hath my absence been*” or “*So are you to my thoughts as food to life*” (Shakespeare).

<http://dictionary.reference.com/search?q=simile>

**Directions:  
Highlight the  
similes.**

## A Red Red Rose



My love is like a red, red rose  
That's newly sprung in June.  
My love is like the melody  
That's sweetly played in tune.

by Robert Burns



**Her eyes twinkle like the stars in the sky.**

**Her nose is as cute as a button.**

**Her lips look like they would be as sweet as candy.**

**Her hair is as shiney as gold.**

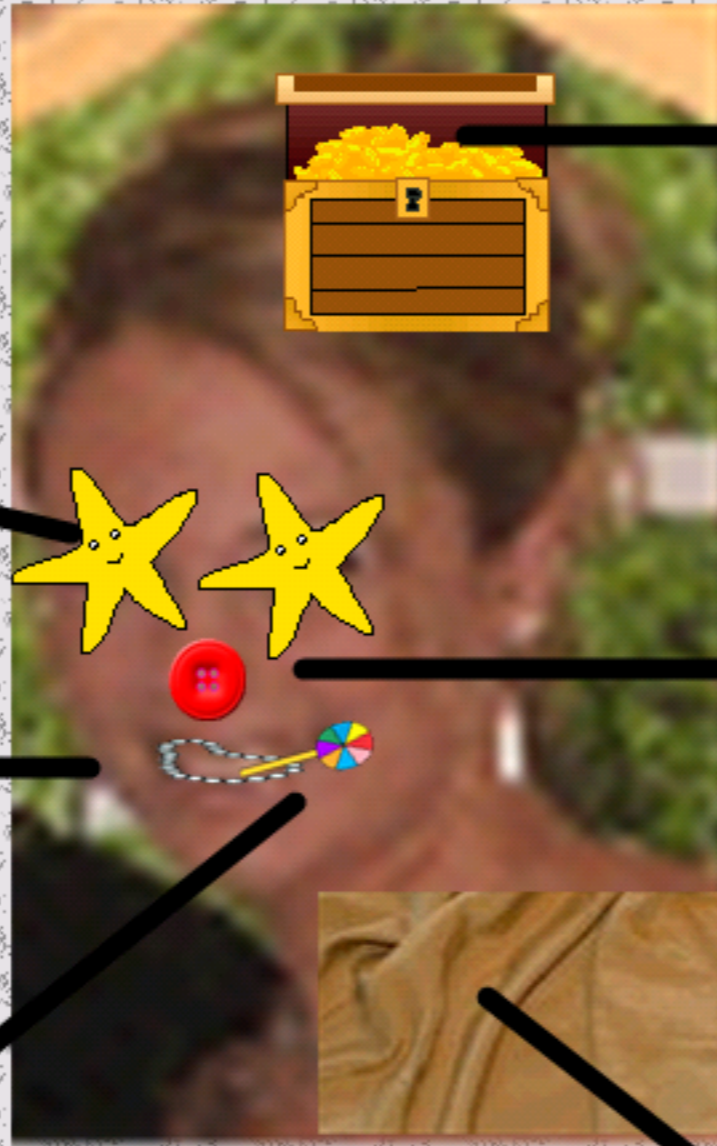
**Her teeth are as white as pearls.**

**Her skin is as smooth as silk.**

**Directions:  
Highlight the similes. Draw what Laraine would look like and then check out the next page.**







Her hair is as shiney as gold.

Her eyes twinkle like the stars in the sky.

Her teeth are as white as pearls.

Her lips look like they would be as sweet as candy.

Her nose is as cute as a button.

Her skin is as smooth as silk.

What does your picture look like?  
Does it look anything like this?



**Highlight the similes.**

**Draw a picture or make one on the computer.**

**The bar of soap was as slippery as an eel during the dog's bath.**

**The fog was like a blanket covering the valley floor.**

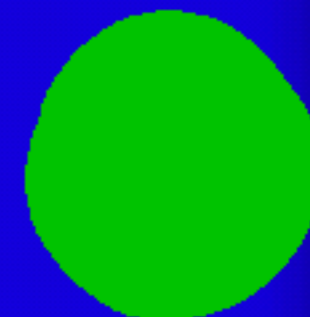
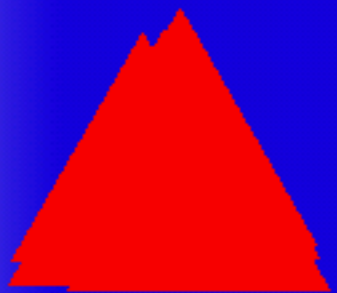
**The air conditioning was so strong that the room began to feel like an icebox.**

**When I had the flu, I felt as limp as a dish rag.**

**Viewed from the airplane, the rush hour traffic looked like an army of ants working its way slowly toward home.**



# The Simile Game




## Quiz

**Directions:** Circle the sentences that have similes. When finished, move the yellow rectangles to reveal if your answers are correct or incorrect.

**My love is like a red, red rose that's newly sprung in June.**

**Her eyes lit up when she saw that her friends were safe.**

**She was so shy that she kept her words bottled up inside her.**

**The young child's fever was so high that she was as limp as a dish rag.**

**The stars sparkled like diamonds in the night sky.**

**My brother's hair is a thick, unruly mop of curls.**



## Metaphor

A figure of speech in which a word or phrase that ordinarily designates one thing is used to designate another, thus making an implicit comparison, as in "*a sea of troubles*" or "All the world's a stage" (Shakespeare).



**Directions: Highlight the metaphor.**

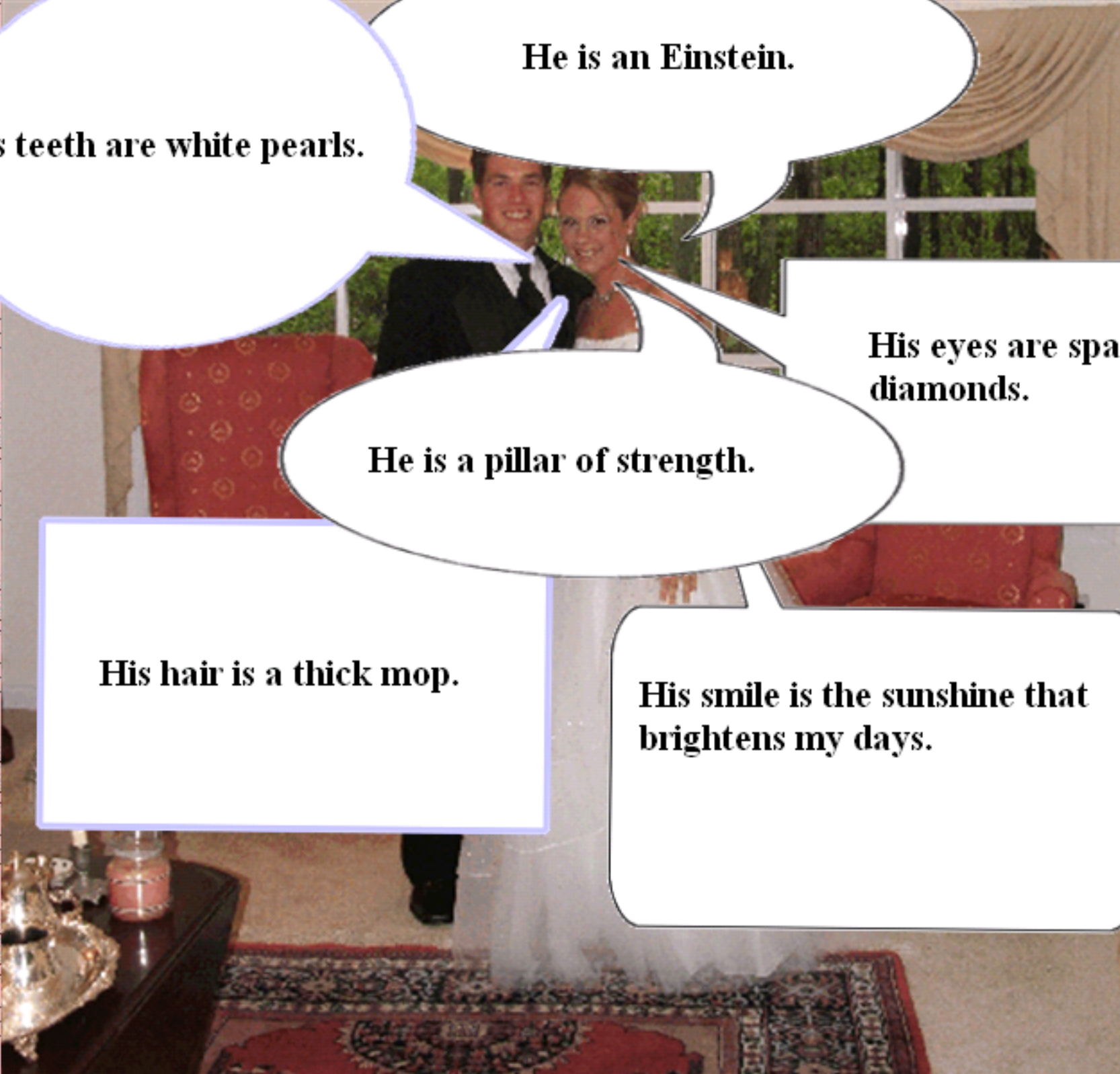
### My Mum

My mum is a general.  
She stalks through the house  
telling me what to do.  
She then sleeps throughout the night.  
But when she wakes up.....  
her medals clanking, stars shining  
& roars us to attention  
she barks orders as she charges  
through the house:  
" Lisa, do the dishes ! "  
" Lisa, clean your room ! "  
then crawls back to her bedroom  
while we, her dutiful soldiers  
carry out her orders.

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<http://www.vsg.edu.au/samples/poetry/npsample.htm>





**His teeth are white pearls.**

**He is an Einstein.**

**His eyes are sparkling diamonds.**

**He is a pillar of strength.**

**His hair is a thick mop.**

**His smile is the sunshine that brightens my days.**

**Directions:  
Highlight the metaphors.  
Draw a picture of what Brian would look like and then check out the next page like.**



**His hair is a thick mop.**

**He is an Einstein.**

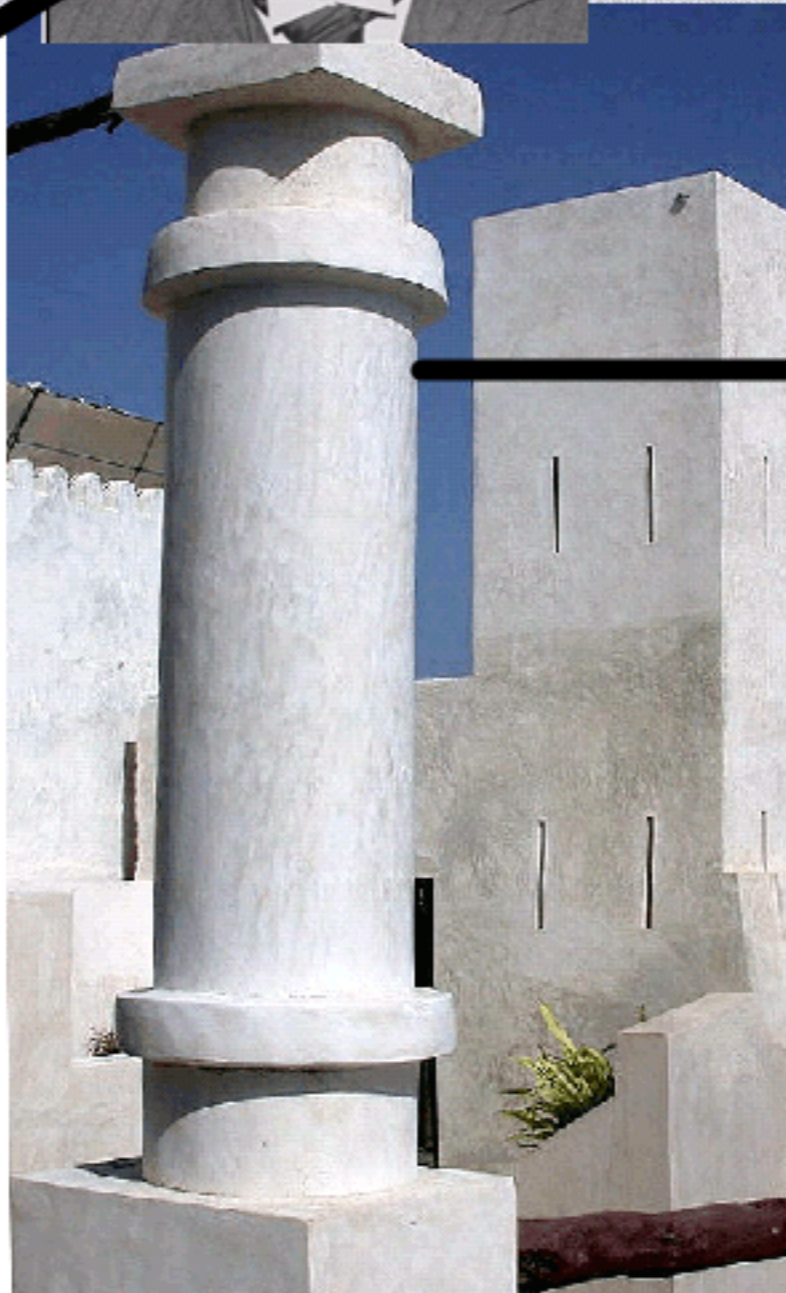
**His eyes are sparkling diamonds.**

**His teeth are white pearls.**

**His smile is the sunshine that brightens my days.**

**He is a pillar of strength.**

**What does your picture look like?  
Does it look anything like this?**





**Highlight the metaphors.**

**Draw a picture or make one on the computer.**

The small boat was a ping-pong ball bouncing on the waves.

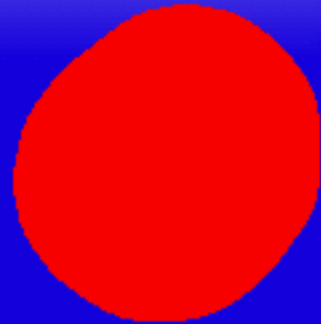
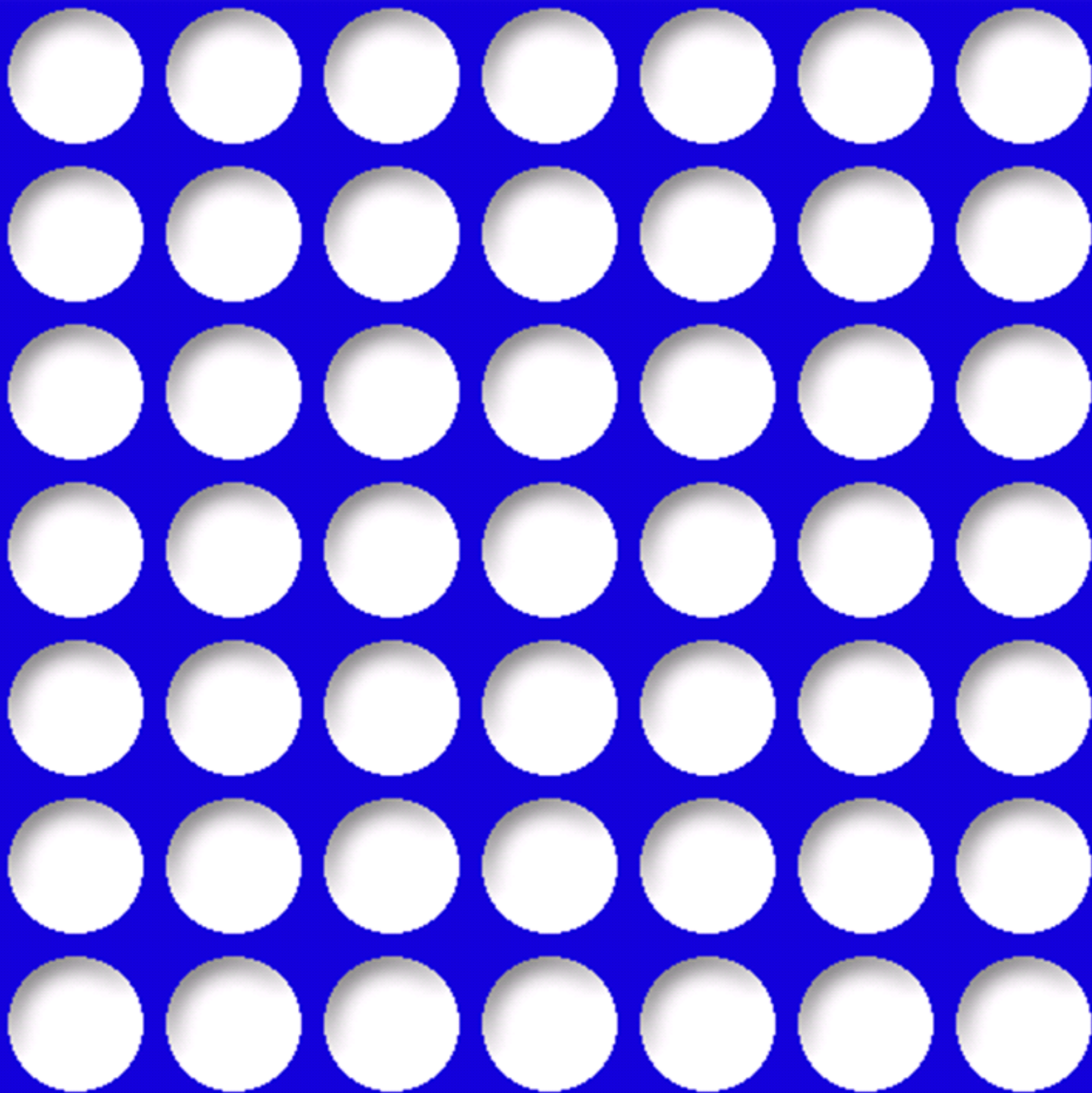
I work so hard during the day that I became a couch potato at night.

The car is a dinosaur. It's time to get a new one.

Since the children grew up near a lake, they were fish in the water.

The toddler was a clinging vine near his mother.

CONNECTIONS  
4



## Quiz

**Directions:** Circle the sentences that have metaphors. When finished, move the yellow rectangles to reveal if your answers are correct or incorrect.

**I slept like a log in my new bed.**

**Julie is as thin as a rail.**

**My dad is a teddy bear.**

**The teacher yelled, "This class is a three ring circus!"**

**Sleeping on my new mattress is so comfortable that it is like sleeping on a cloud.**

**No one invites him to parties because they say that when it come to having fun he is a wet blanket.**



**Directions: Drag and drop the sentence to the correct area of the stage.**

The branches of the tree were fingernails scratching my bedroom window.

He was as busy as a bee.

She was as happy as a clam.

The growing boy's stomach was a bottomless pit.

They were like two peas in a pod.

Her coat looked like a wet paper bag that had been trampled on.

She was a flower among women.

He was a thorn in my side.

**Simile**

**X**

**Metaphor**

**X**



## Personification

Personification is giving human qualities, feelings, action, or characteristics to inanimate (non-living) objects.

Example: a smiling moon, a jovial sun

**Directions: Highlight the sentence using personification.**



## *Keep a Poem in Your Pocket*

Beatrice Schenk de Regniers  
(*duh ren' yeah*)

Keep a poem in your pocket  
and a picture in your head  
and you'll never feel lonely at night when you're in bed.

The little poem will sing to you  
the little picture bring to you  
a dozen dreams to dance to you  
at night when you're in bed.

So--  
Keep a picture in your pocket  
and a poem in your head  
and you'll never be lonely at night when you're in bed.



**Directions:**  
**Highlight**  
**evidence of**  
**personification.**  
**Draw a picture**  
**of what the**  
**scene would**  
**look like and**  
**then check out**  
**the next page.**

**As I walked along the road, the rain kissed my cheek as it fell. When I stopped, I could hear the wind as it sang its mournful song through the falling leaves. A passing car engine coughed and sputtered as it passed by me. Suspended out the window, a video camera observed the entire scene.**



**As I walked along the road, the rain kissed my cheek as it fell. When I stopped, I could hear the wind as it sang its mournful song through the falling leaves. A passing car engine coughed and sputtered as it passed by me. Suspended out the window, a video camera observed the entire scene.**



**What does your picture look like?  
Does it look anything like this?**





**Highlight the object being personified and tell the meaning of the personification.**

The microwave timer told me it was time to turn my TV dinner.

The strawberries seemed to sing, "Eat me first!"

The daffodils nodded their yellow heads at the walkers.

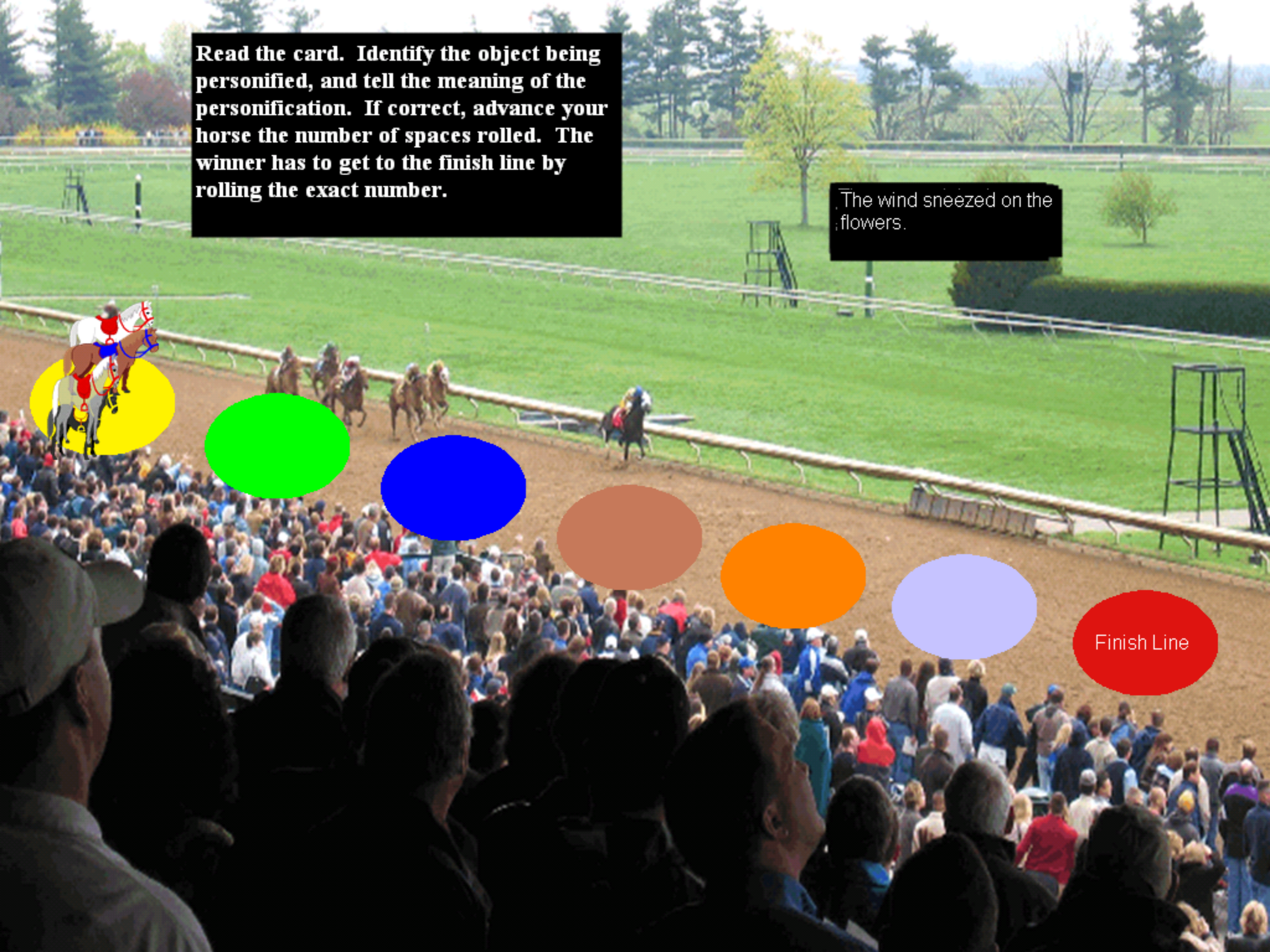
The water beckoned invitingly to the hot swimmers.

The snow whispered as it fell to the ground during the early morning hours.



**Read the card. Identify the object being personified, and tell the meaning of the personification. If correct, advance your horse the number of spaces rolled. The winner has to get to the finish line by rolling the exact number.**

The wind sneezed on the flowers.







## ***Personification***

When we give human characteristics to everyday things, ideas, objects and animals this is called personification.

Personification can be a powerful, original and very effective style of writing.

### **The early morning**

The early morning exhales a cool breath over the lifeless, languid trees.

Gradually they stretch themselves awake and rhythmically begin exercising their taut, brown limbs.

Now try and put these statements into a personified form:

- ◆ I remember when we moved house. How did the house feel about it?
- ◆ Last night there was a terrible storm. Was it upset or enjoying itself?
- ◆ The car, which had not been used for a week, would not start. Why wouldn't it start?
- ◆ The television set was left on in the front room with no one listening. How does it feel about being treated in this way?
- ◆ The old train was late and suddenly it had to race along to catch up. How does it feel being treated this way, particularly at its time of life?
- ◆ The leaf turned from green to brown and was discarded by its tree. How does it feel as it floats to the ground?

In each of the poems below an object is being described as if it were alive.

Next to each poem, write down the ways in which the object is described to make it seem as if it is alive. The first one has been done as an example.

a)

### Tulip Sunday



In the Botanical Gardens  
bright tulips  
spread out  
like a yellow tablecloth  
on a table with thousands of legs.

Some tulips  
have red lips  
and dark black eyes.  
They bow and curtsy  
in the wind.

*By Laura Ranger*

The tulips in this poem seem alive because they:

**Try it out on your own. Move this cover to see the answer.**

*Source: 'Laura's Poems', Godwit, 1995.*

b)

### Rags

The night wind  
rips a cloud sheet  
into rags,  
  
then rubs, rubs  
the October moon  
until it shines  
like a brass doorknob.



*By Judith Thurman*

The wind in this poem seems alive because it:

---

---

---

---

*Source: 'Shadow Dance; Poems of the Night for  
Young People', Collected by Adrian Rumble, Cassell.  
Educational Ltd., 1987.*



c)

**Paperclips**



A jumbled sight,  
The sheets I write –  
    High time for paperclips  
To take a bite  
And clasp them tight  
    Between bright bulldog lips!

*By X. J. Kennedy*

The paperclips in this poem seem alive because they:

---

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---

---

*Source: 'all the small poems'.  
Written by Valerie Worth, Michael di Capua Books.  
Farrar, Straus, and Giroux, 1987.*

d)

**lawnmower**

The lawnmower  
Grinds its teeth  
Over the grass,  
Spitting out a thick  
Green spray;

Its head is too full  
Of iron and oil  
To know  
What it throws  
Away:

The lawn's whole  
Crop of chopped  
Soft,  
Delicious  
Green hay.



*By Valerie Worth*

The lawnmower in this poem seems alive because it:

---

---

---

---

*Source: 'all the small poems', Michael di Capua Books,  
Farrar, Straus, and Giroux, 1987.*

e)

**sun**

The sun  
Is a leaping fire  
Too hot  
To go near,  
  
But it will still  
Lie down  
In warm yellow squares  
On the floor  
  
Like a flat  
Quilt, where  
The cat can curl  
And purr.



*By Valerie Worth*

The sun in this poem seems alive because it:

---

---

---

---

*Source: 'all the small poems', Michael di Capua Books,  
Farrar, Straus, and Giroux, 1987.*



Quiz - Study the picture and the text. Write the meaning of each.  
Extra Credit: Write a short story or a poem for one.



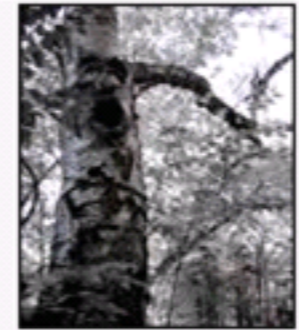
The flowers wept  
throughout the downpour.



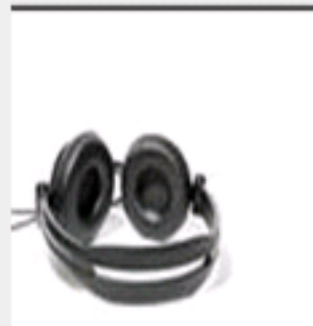
The leaves expressed  
their grief at the coming of  
fall.



The porsche smiled back  
at its happy owner.



The wind howled.



The music grabbed me.



The telescope studied  
the horizon.



## The Negro Mother

Children, I come back today  
To tell you a story of the long dark way  
That I had to climb, that I had to know  
In order that the race might live and grow.  
Look at my face -- dark as the night --  
Yet shining like the sun with love's true light.  
I am the dark girl who crossed the red sea  
Carrying in my body the seed of the free.  
I am the woman who worked in the field  
Bringing the cotton and the corn to yield.  
I am the one who labored as a slave,  
Beaten and mistreated for the work that I gave --  
Children sold away from me, I'm husband sold, too.  
No safety, no love, no respect was I due.

Three hundred years in the deepest South:  
But God put a song and a prayer in my mouth.  
God put a dream like steel in my soul.  
Now, through my children, I'm reaching the goal.

Now, through my children, young and free,  
I realized the blessing deed to me.  
I couldn't read then. I couldn't write.  
I had nothing, back there in the night.  
Sometimes, the valley was filled with tears,  
But I kept trudging on through the lonely years.  
Sometimes, the road was hot with the sun,  
But I had to keep on till my work was done:  
I had to keep on! No stopping for me --  
I was the seed of the coming Free.  
I nourished the dream that nothing could smother

Deep in my breast -- the Negro mother.  
I had only hope then, but now through you,  
Dark ones of today, my dreams must come true:  
All you dark children in the world out there,  
Remember my sweat, my pain, my despair.  
Remember my years, heavy with sorrow --  
And make of those years a torch for tomorrow.  
Make of my pass a road to the light  
Out of the darkness, the ignorance, the night.  
Lift high my banner out of the dust.  
Stand like free men supporting my trust.  
Believe in the right, let none push you back.  
Remember the whip and the slaver's track.  
Remember how the strong in struggle and strife  
Still bar you the way, and deny you life --  
But march ever forward, breaking down bars.  
Look ever upward at the sun and the stars.  
Oh, my dark children, may my dreams and my prayers  
Impel you forever up the great stairs --  
For I will be with you till no white brother  
Dares keep down the children of the Negro Mother.

Langston Hughes

[http://www.poemhunter.com/p/m/  
poem.asp?poem=0&poet=6691&num=40](http://www.poemhunter.com/p/m/poem.asp?poem=0&poet=6691&num=40)

➤ **Directions: Highlight the similes.**

**Project Directions: Click on N and read the instructions.**

➤ **Directions: Highlight the metaphors.**

## **Dreams**

Hold fast to dreams  
For if dreams die  
Life is a broken-winged bird  
That cannot fly.  
Hold fast to dreams  
For when dreams go  
Life is a barren field  
Frozen with snow.

**Langston Hughes**



➤ **Directions: Highlight evidence of personification.**

## **April Rain Song**

Let the rain kiss you  
Let the rain beat upon your head with silver liquid drops  
Let the rain sing you a lullaby  
The rain makes still pools on the sidewalk  
The rain makes running pools in the gutter  
The rain plays a little sleep song on our roof at night  
And I love the rain.

**Langston Hughes**



# Key Vocabulary Terms

**Alliteration:** Repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words

**Cinquain:** A five lined poem about any topic that is constructed using specific parts of speech.

**Haiku:** Unrhymed poem of three lines of five, seven and five syllables; usually about nature.

**Imagery:** Descriptive or figurative language that creates word pictures (appeals to the five senses)

**Metaphor:** Comparison of things that are not alike.

**Personification:** When an object/animal is given figurative human attributes

**Poem:** A work of literature in verse that often employs meter, rhyme or figurative language in an attempt to communicate an aesthetic experience or statement

**Repetition:** Repeated words

**Rhyme:** Words that have the same sound

**Simile:** Compares unlike things using the word like or as

**Stanza:** A group of lines in a poem; acts like a paragraph in a poem.



# Analyzing Poetry

PROMETHEAN

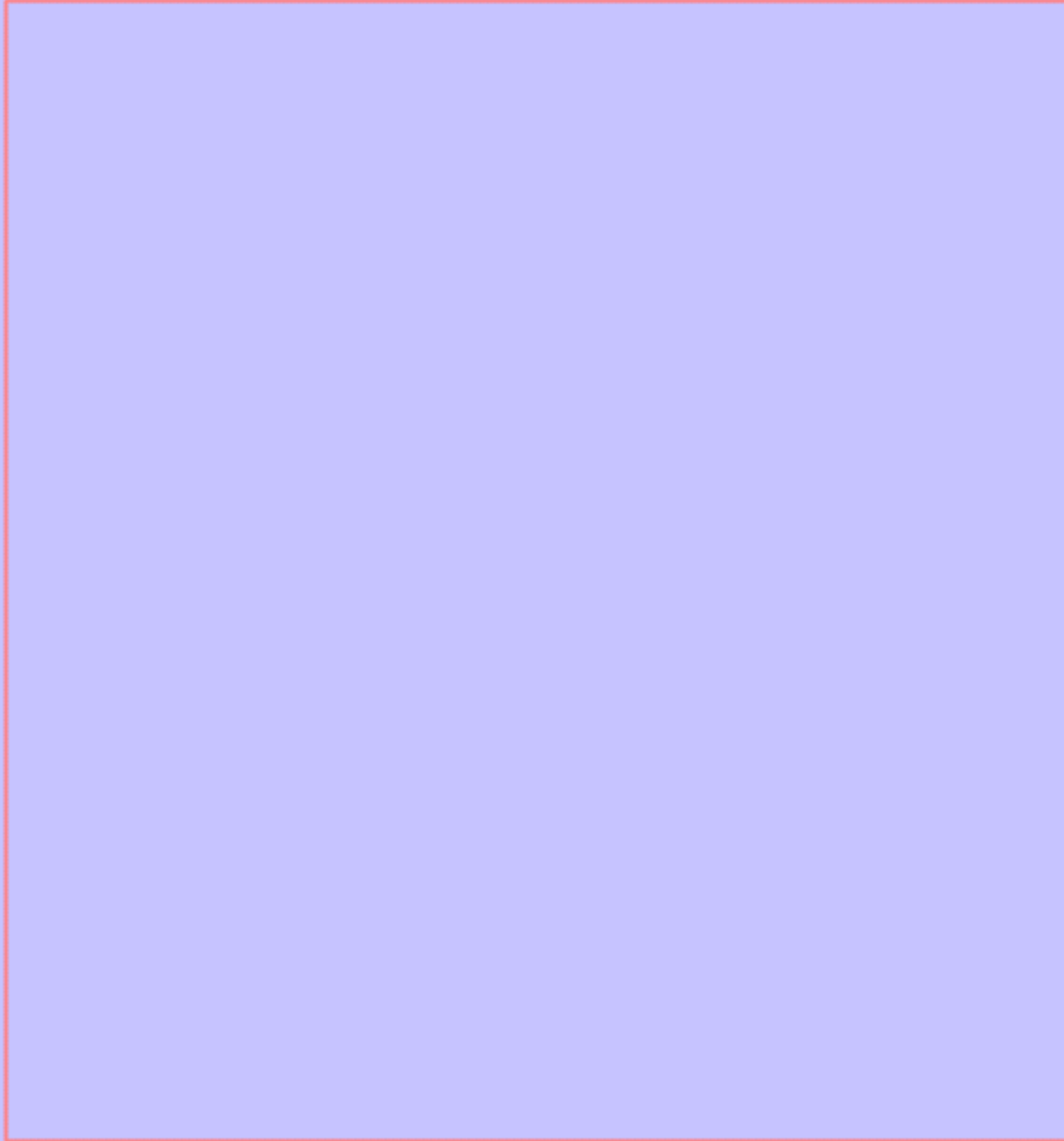
The logo consists of a stylized, light blue silhouette of a person with their right arm raised, holding a torch. The torch's flame is depicted as several upward-pointing, flame-like shapes. The entire logo is rendered in a light blue color that matches the background.

The Library of Congress has a website to promote Poetry.

Please click on the picture below to access the site and pull a poem to copy onto the next flipchart page.

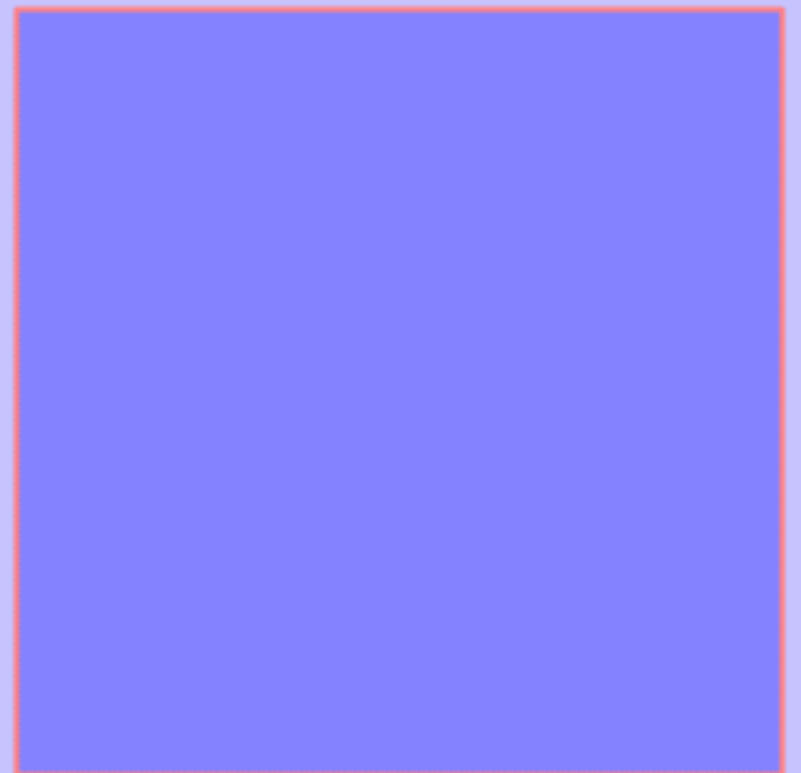
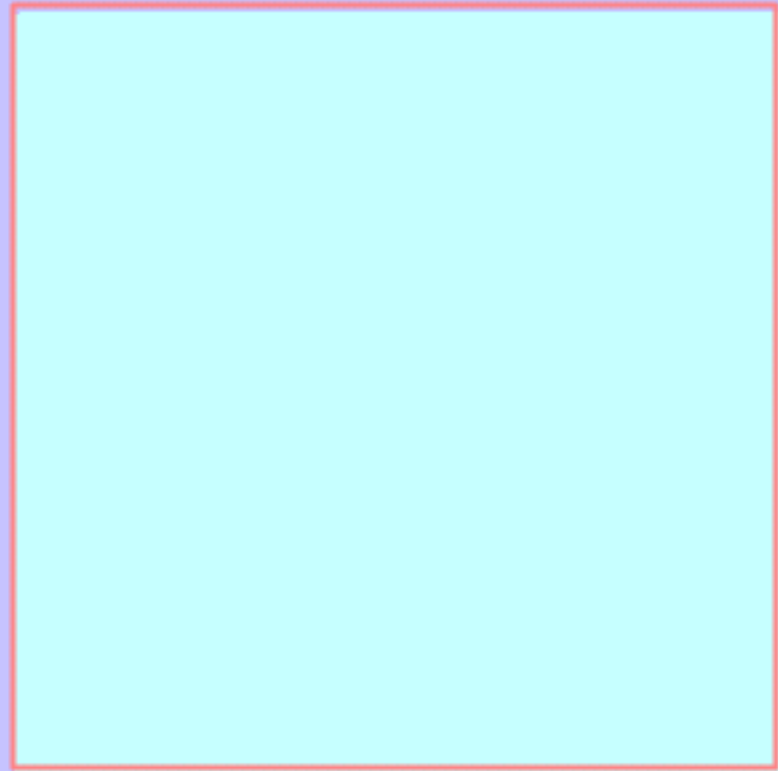


Place Poem here:

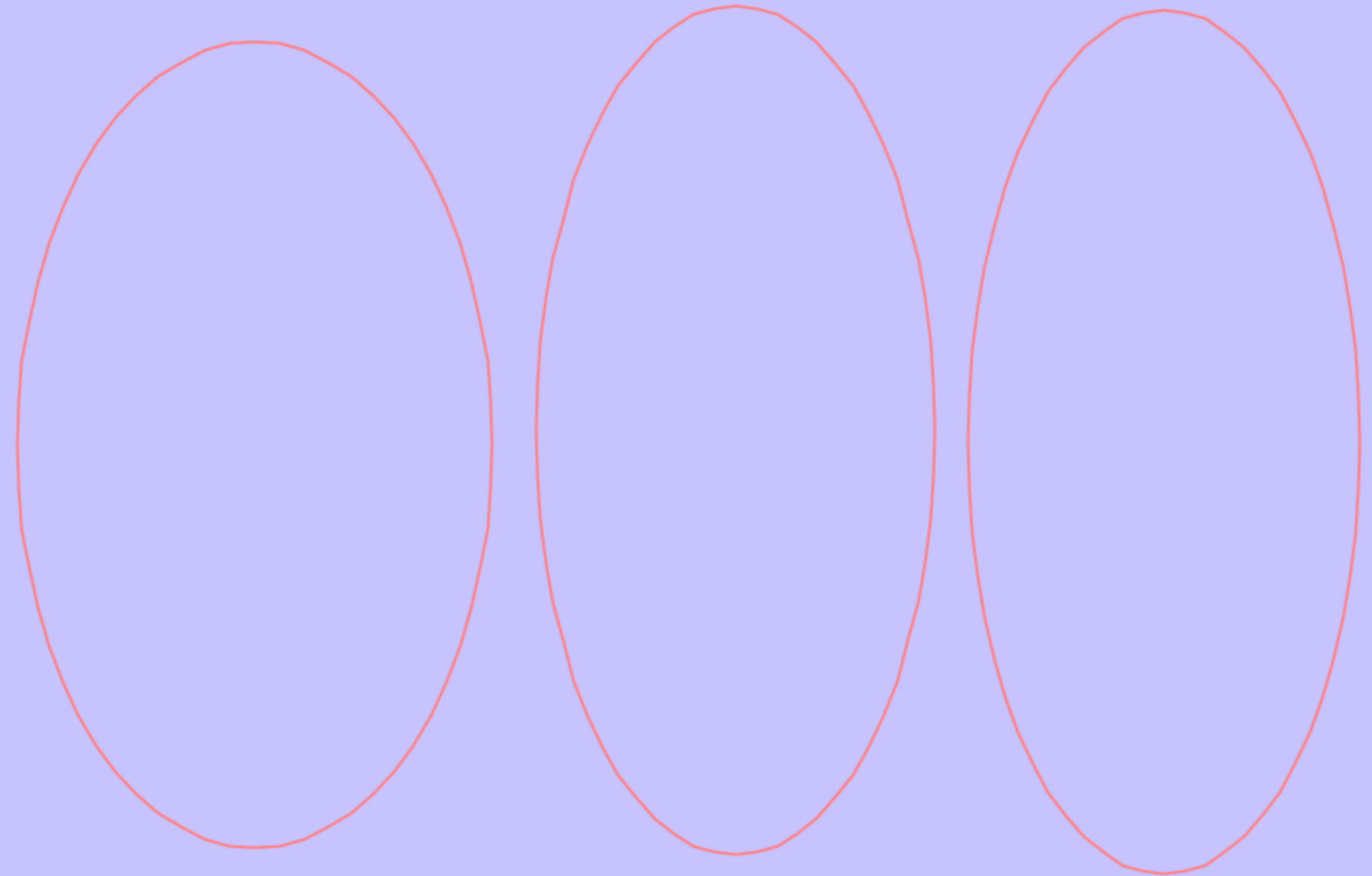
A large, empty rectangular box with a thin red border, occupying the central portion of the page. It is intended for a user to place a poem within it.



What are your impressions of the poem?



Can you paraphrase it into your own words?



Write down any questions you may have about its meaning.



What don't you understand?





Are there any lines that stand out for you?

---

---

---

---

---

Who is the speaker?

What type of verse is it?

Free verse?

Rhyme scheme?

What about poetic devices?

Personification?

Alliteration?

Consonance?



List any metaphors or similes.

Do you understand them?

Are they effective in conveying meaning?

Is there any imagery?

What vivid images come to mind when you read the poem?

Is there any symbolism in the poem?

Could anything in the poem stand for something else?