



Welcome! 

introducing

POETRY



What do you need to know about poetry?





The Structure of a Poem





What are the building blocks of poetry?



REPETITION

The act of repeating



RHyme

To repeat sounds



RHyme Scheme

The rhyming pattern in a poem

To find the rhyme scheme, look at the last word in each line.

*Examples - AABB

Computers are fun.

a

I gave one to my son.

a

He is very nice,

b

and I was happy with the price.

b

YOUR TURN

Packet Page 1

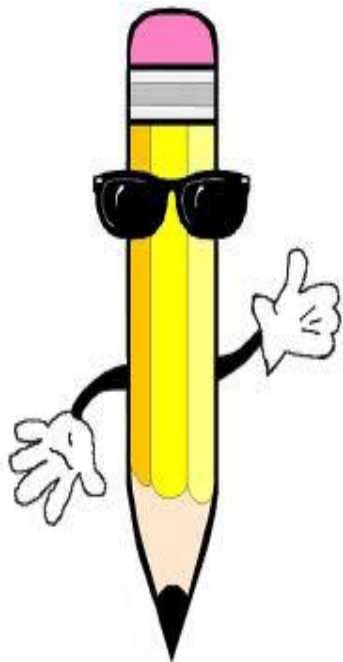
Click on the links below, and read the poems.

Then, write the **title** of each poem and its **rhyme scheme**.
You do not have to write the entire poem. **Only write the title of the poem and the rhyme scheme.**

<http://www.kidskorner.net/rhymes/realwinner.html>

<http://www.kidskorner.net/rhymes/wormpie.html>





YOUR TURN

Packet Page 2

Write a short poem about pencils.

The poem must have the following rhyme scheme:

AABBCCD



What are the building blocks of poetry?



Building Blocks



ASSONANCE

The repetition of vowel sounds

*Examples:

The **ba**ll went into the **wa**ll.

The **pho**ne was in the **co**ne.



ALLITERATION

The repetition of consonant sounds

*Examples –

safe and **s**ound

fish and **f**owl

rhyme and **r**eason



REFRAIN

To repeat one or more phrases or lines in a poem

*The refrain usually occurs at the end of each stanza.

YOUR TURN

Packet Page 3

Click on the link and read the poem, *Cloony the Clown*.
Use the poem to complete the following. Be sure to write the entire line.

1. Write 5 lines that use alliteration.
2. Write 2 lines that contain assonance.
3. What line is repeated in the poem (refrain)?

<http://www.busyteacherscafe.com/worksheets/Cloony.pdf>

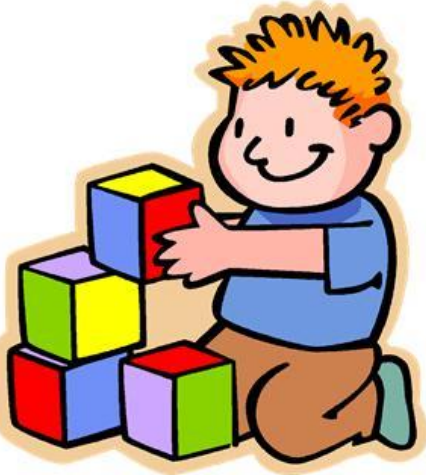




Types of Poems



What are the building blocks of poetry?



Building Blocks

S **TANZA** - A group of lines within a poem
The lines of a stanza often have a particular rhyme scheme.

Q **UATRAIN**
A poem or stanza that has four lines.

C **OUplet**
A couplet is the basic form of poetry.
Think about the word “couple” when you think of a couplet. A couplet is composed of two lines of poetry that rhyme.



Limerick

A limerick is a five-line poem with the rhyme scheme AABBA.

*Limericks are meant to be funny. They often contain hyperboles, onomatopoeia, and other forms of figurative language.

Limericks

1. Click on the following link to read a few limericks.

<http://www.brownielocks.com/kidlimericks.html>



2. Click on the following link, and complete the activity on **packet page 4.**

<http://www.kidzone.ws/poetry/limerick1.gif>



Haiku



What is a haiku?

Click the following link to find out.

http://teacher.scholastic.com/lessonplans/pdf/dec05_unit/whatishaiku.pdf

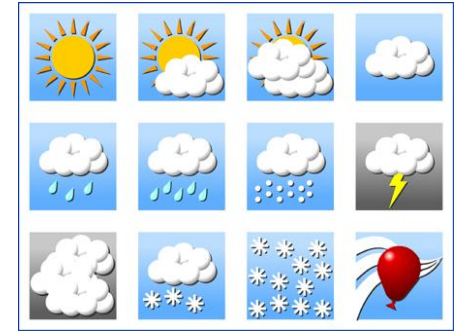


*Remember, the first line has five syllables, the second line has seven syllables, and the third line has five syllables.

Haiku



YOUR TURN



- Write 3 different forms of haiku on **page 5 of your poetry packet.**

One should be about nature, one should be about weather, and feel free to choose the topic for the last one.

- Be sure to follow the correct format.

SHAKESPEAREAN

Sonnets

Characteristics

- 14 lines.

All sonnets have 14 lines which can be divided into four sections called *quatrains*.

- A strict rhyme scheme

The rhyme scheme of a Shakespearean sonnet is
ABAB CDCD EFEF GG

- Written in iambic pentameter (You do not need to remember this.)

Sonnets are written in a type of meter called iambic pentameter. Iambic pentameter is when you have 10 beats per line.



As mentioned, a sonnet is divided into 4 quatrains.

There are four lines in each quatrain. Pay close attention to the rhyme scheme. Also, the fourth quatrain consists of two lines called the couplet.

First quatrain: Introduces the purpose of the poem
Rhyme Scheme: ABAB (4 lines)

Second quatrain: Continues to discuss the content of the poem
Rhyme Scheme: CDCD (4 lines)

Third quatrain: There is often a **“turn”** of events in line 9 of a Shakespearean sonnet.
Rhyme Scheme: EFEF (4 lines)

Fourth quatrain: This quatrain ends the sonnet.
Rhyme Scheme: GG (2 lines)



Shakespearean Sonnet #18

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate:
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
And summer's lease hath all too short a date:
Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,
And often is his gold complexion dimmed,
And every fair from fair sometime declines,
By chance, or nature's changing course untrimmed:
But thy eternal summer shall not fade,
Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st,
Nor shall death brag thou wand'rest in his shade,
When in eternal lines to time thou grow'st,
So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,
So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.

**The turn of the poem takes place in line 9.



Regular language, please 😊

Shakespearean Sonnet #18

Shall I compare you to a summer's day?
You are more lovely and more pleasant:
Because rough winds do shake the flowers in May,
And summer is sometimes too short to date:
Sometimes it's too hot because the sun shines,
And often people get sunburned and dimmed,
And sometimes a person's beauty declines,
Also, sometimes people get old and their beauty is trimmed:

But -

Your beauty shall not fade,

Nor will you lose possession of your good looks,
Nor shall death brag about owning you,
Because you will forever live in this poem about you,
So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,
So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.



YOUR TURN

Packet Page 6

Write a sonnet on page 6 of your packet.

Be sure that you have a “turn” in line 9.

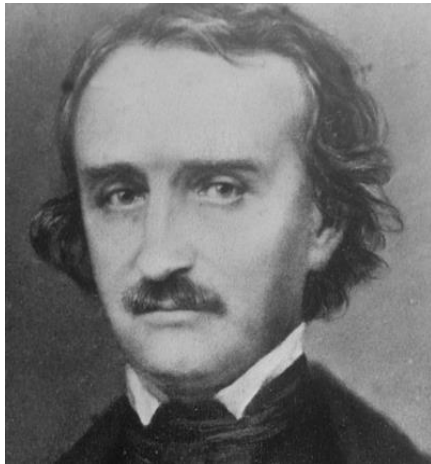
You must also follow the correct rhyme scheme (ABAB CDCD EFEF GG).





Famous Poets





Edgar Allan Poe

Edgar Allan Poe was born on January 19, 1809, in Boston, Massachusetts. He is best known for horror stories. His most famous works include *The Tell-Tale Heart* and *The Raven*.

A Dream

In visions of the dark night
I have dreamed of joy departed;
But a waking dream of life and light
Hath left me broken-hearted.

Ah! what is not a dream by day
To him whose eyes are cast
On things around him, with a ray
Turned back upon the past?

That holy dream, that holy dream,
While all the world were chiding,
Hath cheered me as a lovely beam,
A lonely spirit guiding.

What though that light, thro' storm and night,
So trembled from afar--
What could there be more purely bright
In Truth's day-star?

Your Turn

Answer the following questions on page 7 of your poetry packet.

1. Why is the poet broken-hearted? Use textual evidence to support your answer.
2. What is the tone of the poem? Use textual evidence to support your answer.
3. What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?
4. Discuss the use of personification within the poem.



Langston Hughes

Langston Hughes was an African-American poet whose poems were written by the Harlem Renaissance. His famous works include Harlem and Dream Boogie. Hughes was born on February 1, 1902. He died on May 22, 1967.

Harlem

What happens to a dream deferred?

Does it dry up
like a raisin in the sun?
Or fester like a sore—
And then run?
Does it stink like rotten meat?
Or crust and sugar over—
like a syrupy sweet?

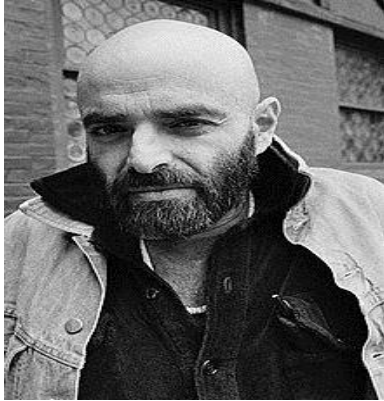
Maybe it just sags
like a heavy load.

Or does it explode?

Your Turn

Answer the following questions on page 8 of your poetry packet.

1. Identify one simile in the poem.
2. What does this simile mean?
3. What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?
4. Identify the use of personification in the poem.
5. What does the personification actually mean?
6. What is the tone of the poem? Use textual evidence to support your answer.



Shel Silverstein

Birthdate: September 25, 1930

Date of Death: May 10, 1999

Birthplace: Chicago, Illinois

*Shel Silverstein was a famous children's poet. His famous works include *The Giving Tree* and *Where the Sidewalk Ends*.

Where the Sidewalk Ends

from the book "Where the Sidewalk Ends" (1974)

There is a place where the sidewalk ends
and before the street begins,
and there the grass grows soft and white,
and there the sun burns crimson bright,
and there the moon-bird rests from his flight
to cool in the peppermint wind.

Let us leave this place where the smoke blows black
and the dark street winds and bends.
Past the pits where the asphalt flowers grow
we shall walk with a walk that is measured and slow
and watch where the chalk-white arrows go
to the place where the sidewalk ends.

Yes we'll walk with a walk that is measured and slow,
and we'll go where the chalk-white arrows go,
for the children, they mark, and the children, they know,
the place where the sidewalk ends.

Your Turn

Answer the following questions on page 9 of your poetry packet.

1. What is the central idea of the poem?
2. What is the tone of the poem?
3. What does the poet mean by "peppermint" wind?
4. What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?
5. What does Silverstein mean when he mentions, "asphalt flowers"?



**You've reached the end of our poetry unit.
Please see me.**

