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Poetry Unit



We will be starting a unit studying the different forms of poetry and poetic devices. The final marks for this unit will be broken into the following parts:

Marks:

Class notes: /22 (one mark for each day's notes and one mark for each day's practice assignment)

Poetry Booklet: /45 (see attached guidelines)

Poetry Quiz: / (all questions taken from class notes and class discussions)

Total Marks: /

Due Dates: (may change slightly)

Class notes:

Poetry booklet:

Poetry quiz:

POETRY BOOKLET

All students must complete a poetry booklet containing 8 poems. You must complete 4 of your own poems, each in a different form (haiku, tanka, clerihew, cinquain, acrostic, limerick, or diamante). For each style of poem you include in your booklet you must find a classmate with the same type and include theirs in your booklet. The 4 classmate poems must be from 4 different classmates. You must write original poems and not the ones that you have handed in.

Marks:

Poems	/20 (just yours)
Cover Page	/10
Decoration	/10 (borders/extras)
Effort	/5
Total:	/45

Due Dates:
Due --

Poetry Booklet Marks

Name: _____

Poems: Poem # 1 – Yours _____ /5

Poem # 1 – Classmates _____ /1

Poem # 2 – Yours _____ /5

Poem # 2 – Classmates _____ /1

Poem # 3 – Yours _____ /5

Poem # 3 – Classmates _____ /1

Poem # 4 – Yours _____ /5

Poem # 4 – Classmates _____ /1

Cover Page: / 10

Decorations (borders/extras): / 10

Effort: /5

Total: /49

Name _____

Date: _____

Poetry Quiz

1) Match the poetry term to its definition.

_____ simile

_____ metaphor

_____ onomatopoeia

_____ alliteration

_____ hyperbole

_____ couplet

a) repetition of a consonant sound

b) a comparison by stating that one object IS another thing.

c) a comparison between 2 things using the words "like" or "as"

d) an extreme exaggeration

e) two line poem which rhymes

f) the use of words that sound like their meaning

2.) Write an acrostic poem for the topic "school".

3.) A haiku has a syllable count of:

a) 7-5-7

b) 5-7-5

c) 7-5-7-5-5

d) 5-7-5-7-7

4.) A tanka has a syllable count of:

- a) 7-5-7
- b) 5-7-5
- c) 7-5-7-5-5
- d) 5-7-5-7-7

5.) A limerick has a rhyming scheme of:

- a) a-a-b-b-a
- b) a-b-a-b-a
- c) a-b-b-a
- d) limericks don't rhyme

6.) What is the difference between a diamante and an antonym diamante?

7)

Lefler Terri
Wanted to marry.
She kissed a frog,
But turned into a dog.

This is an example of a(n):

- a) Limerick
- b) Cinquain
- c) Diamante
- d) Clerihew

- 8.) Rain
Heavy, awesome
Drenching, soaking, penetrating
Renewing the Earth's ground
Soil-soaker

This is an example of a(n):

- a) Limerick
- b) Cinquain
- c) Diamante
- d) Clerihew

9.) Write an antonym for the following words:

- a) tall _____
- b) a lot _____
- c) tiny _____
- d) white _____
- e) nice _____

10) Write a synonym for the following words:

- a) tall _____
- b) a lot _____
- c) tiny _____
- d) white _____
- e) nice _____

11) My favorite poem to write is the

_____.

TANKA

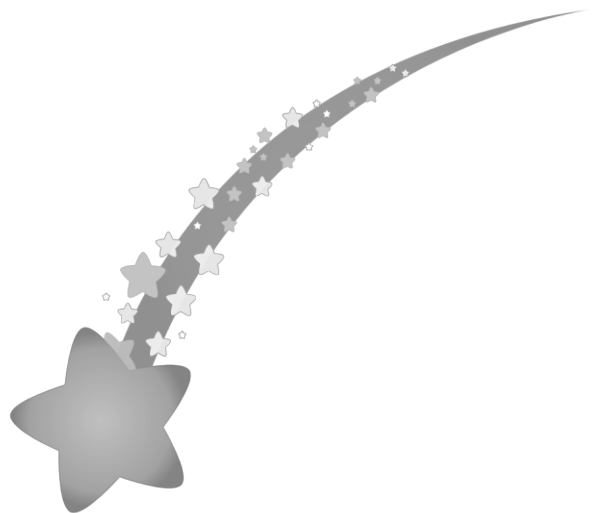
The tanka is another syllable counting, Japanese poem. It is very similar to the haiku but the tanka contains five lines and 31 syllables. The line syllable pattern is 5-7-5-7-7. Nature is also the theme in tankas and it is important to capture an image in your poems. Here is an example of a tanka:

The summer dancers
Dancing in the midnight sky,
Waltzing and dreaming.
Stars glisten in the night sky.
Wish upon a shooting star.

Make sure to count your syllables closely.

DIRECTIONS:

1. Write 2 tanka poems.



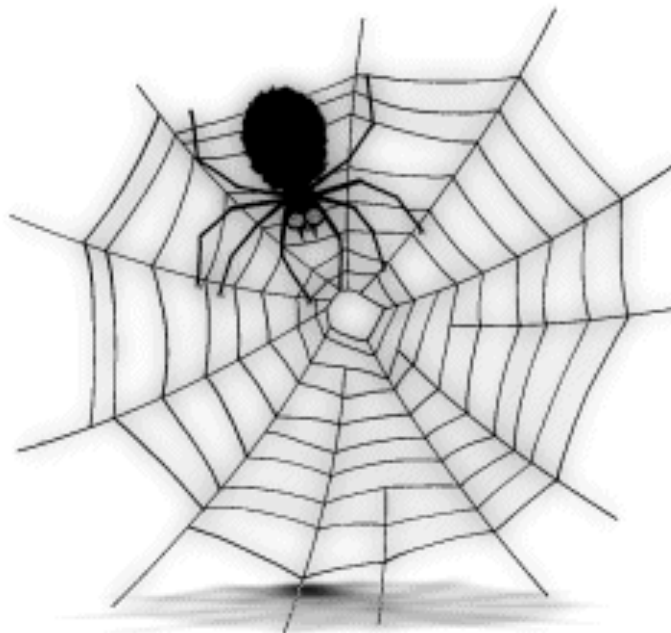
HAIKU

A haiku (high koo) is a Japanese poem consisting of 17 syllables arranged in three lines of five, seven, and five syllables. The lines are non-rhyming. A haiku poem deals with nature and presents a single clear image. It is a concise form, much like a telegram. It is important to describe only one thing and try to “paint a picture” with words. Here is an example of a haiku:

Spider web shining,
Tangled on the grass with dew,
Waiting quietly.

DIRECTIONS:

1. Write 2 haiku poems



POETIC DEVICES

Onomatopoeia:

Onomatopoeia is the use of words that sound like their meaning. Words such as swish, screech, or buzz are just a few examples. Being able to use onomatopoeia will help your writing come alive. Which of the following sentences create a better picture in your mind?

- 1.) There was a large tuba in the parade.
- 2.) "Umpa-pa, umpa-pa," went the large tuba in the parade.
- 3.) He ate his soup.
- 4.) He *slurped* his soup.

Alliteration:

Alliteration is the repetition of a consonant sound at the beginning of a word. This creates an interesting and poetic sound to the writing. Here are a few examples:

- 1.) The terrific tulip tempted the tiger.
- 2.) The slithering snake was seeking solitude.

Hyperbole:

Hyperbole is an extreme exaggeration. This element is usually used in humorous poetry such as limericks or clerihews and helps create an image in the readers mind by making a ridiculous claim.

- 1.) The teenager ate the entire kitchen.
- 2.) The weak swimmer drank the entire pool.

Directions:

1.) Write a sentence using hyperbole, alliteration, or onomatopoeia to describe the following:

- ◆ A charging elephant
- ◆ A poor piano player
- ◆ A beautiful sunset
- ◆ A very cold day
- ◆ A horrible odor

***You must use at least one of each poetic device

SIMILES AND METAPHORS

Similes and metaphors are another literary device that helps create understanding, images, and interest into poems and writing. Similes and metaphors compare one thing to another.

Similes:

Similes make a comparison between two things by using the words like or as.

Examples 1.) The puppy's teeth were like little needles.
2.) The runner was as fast as a gazelle.

Metaphors:

Metaphors make a comparison by stating that one object IS another thing. It does not say that it is like something else but that it is something else.

Examples 1.) The girl's eyes were clear blue pools of water.
2.) The thief was a slimy snake.

DIRECTIONS:

Write a simile for each image:

- 1.) a witch's wart
- 2.) a rain storm
- 3.) a starry night

Write a metaphor for each image:

- 1.) a hot summer day
- 2.) a sharp pain
- 3.) a hyperactive child

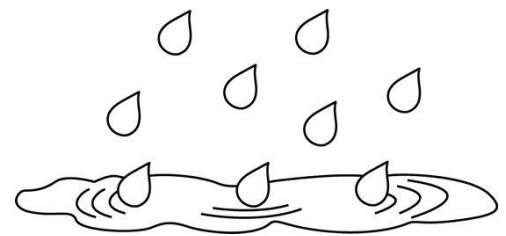
ACROSTIC POETRY

In an acrostic poem, attention needs to be given to the physical arrangement of the words on paper. This verse is usually unrhymed. The title of the poem is the subject under consideration. The letters from the title are then rewritten vertically and are used to stimulate creative language thinking about the topic. The following is a skeleton of an acrostic poem:

S _____
P _____
R _____
I _____
N _____
G _____

Example:

Summer is still in the distance
Puddles cover the ground
Rain seems to fall continually
Ivy and irises begin to bloom
Nice and long the days become
Gone for the year is the winter cold



DIRECTIONS:

Write 3 acrostic poems. Each one should be about a different topic.

LIMERICKS

Limericks were invented in Ireland and are most often associated with Ireland and St. Patrick's Day.

The limerick is a form of light verse that uses both rhyme and rhythm. The poem consists of five lines; the first, second, and fifth lines rhyme, while the third and fourth lines rhyme with each other and are shorter than the other three.

The rhyme scheme is a-a-b-b-a and a limerick is arranged this way:

Line	Rhyme
1 -----	a
2 -----	a
3 -----	b
4 -----	b
5 -----	a

The last line often contains a funny or surprise ending, as in the following example written by a student:

There once was a frog named Pete
Who did nothing but sit and eat.
He examined each fly
With so careful an eye
And then said, "You're dead meat!"



Another example:

There once was a teacher from Spain
Whose students nearly drove him insane
They made lots of noise
Both the girls and the boys
Till he said, "Stop being such a pain!"

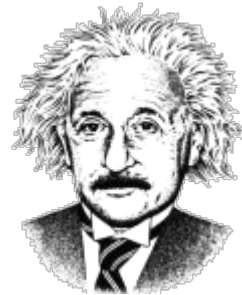
CLERIHEW:

Clerihew's are four-line rhymed verses that describe a person. It should tell something about the person and is often humorous. The rhyming pattern is a-a-b-b. To make rhyming easier think carefully which name (first or last) should be at the end of the first line. Which would be capable of generating more rhyming words?

- 1.) Wayne Gretzky
- 2.) Gretzky, Wayne

Here are some examples:

Albert Einstein
His genius did shine
Of relativity and energy did he dream
And scientists today hold him high esteem.



Kisselbaum, Jane
Was extremely vain,
Her life she'll pass
Before a looking glass!

RULES:

- 1.) Each line starts with a capital letter.
- 2.) Each line is below the previous line.

DIRECTIONS:

Write 2 clerihew poems.

COUPLET:

One of the easiest poems to write is the couplet. It is a simple two-line poem which rhymes. Most couplets are funny, but they do not have to be.

For example:

My mother thinks I am her star
Except when I raid her cookie jar!

Beware of the hippopotamus
He is trying to sit on all of us.

I've had a dog, I've had a cat
I've got a snake inside my hat.

Pitter-Patter goes the rain
Slipping down my window pane.



Here are some first lines of couplets to help you get started.
Be sure the last words rhyme.

- 1.) As I was walking to school one day,
- 2.) I saw a shooting star flash by,
- 3.) A caterpillar brown and fuzzy,
- 4.) The circus parade comes to many towns,
- 5.) I couldn't do my homework tonight,
- 6.) Sing me a song, of pirate's gold,

DIRECTIONS:

Use 2 of the above starters and then write 2 more of your own.

CINQUAIN:

Cinquain (sin cane) is a five-line poem containing 22 syllables in a 2-4-6-8-2 syllable pattern and they are usually rhyming. Cinquain poems often describe something, but they may also tell a story.

Here is an example:

Playground
A place to play
Boys, girls, teachers, freedom
Free my spirit – send me flying
Hooray!

Here is a variation of cinquains that make this poetry a bit easier to create. This form is acceptable, even though the syllables may not be the same as was described.

_____ one-word topic (noun)
_____ two describing words (adjectives)
_____ three action words (verbs)
_____ a four-word phrase
_____ a synonym or equivalent for the topic (noun)

Here is an example:

Rain
Heavy, awesome
Drenching, soaking, penetrating
Renewing the earth's ground
Soil-soaker.



DIRECTIONS:

Write 2 cinquain poems.

DIAMANTE – Part 1

The diamante is very similar to the cinquain but is a seven-line, unrhymed poem written in the shape of a diamond. Diamante is diamond in Italian. There are two types of diamantes, synonyms and antonyms. The first type is the synonym. Its pattern is as follows:

Topic (noun)
2 describing words (Adjectives)
3 action words (action words ending in “ing”)
4 word phrase capturing some feeling about the topic
3 action words (action words ending in “ing”)
2 describing words (Adjectives)
Synonym (the word should mean
the same as the topic word)

Here is an example:

Peace
Joyful, free
Caring, sharing, forgiving
World fellowship and brotherhood
Lasting, abiding, never-ending
Quiet, serene
Tranquility

**When typing your poem on the computer it is easiest if your line setting is on centered. This will help you get the diamond effect.

DIRECTIONS:

Write 2 diamante poems.



DIAMANTE – Part 2

The second type of diamante is the antonym diamante. An antonym is an opposite, such as summer and winter. In this type of diamante the first half of the poem is about the first noun and the second half is about its opposite. The pattern is very similar to the synonym diamante:

- topic (noun)
- 2 describing words (adjectives for topic noun)
- 3 action words (describing topic noun)
- 2 words about topic noun & 2 words about ending noun
- 3 action words (describing ending noun)
- 2 describing words (adjectives for ending noun)
- ending noun (opposite of topic noun)

Here is an example:

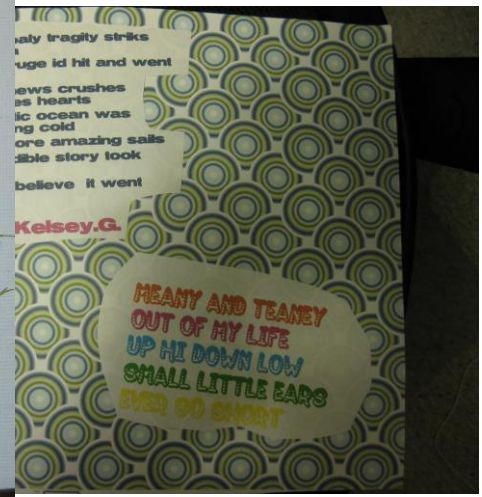
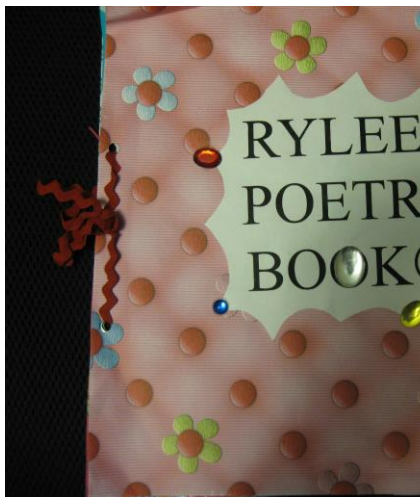
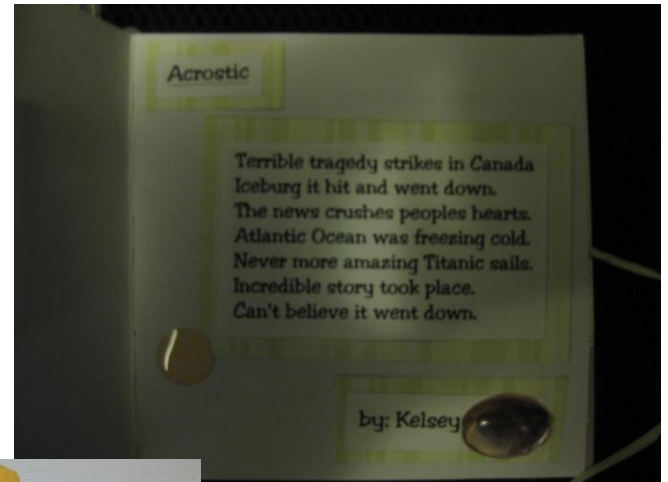
Love
Warm, wonderful
Embracing, hugging, laughing
Parents, relatives – Strangers, enemies
Neglecting, frightening, trembling
Cold, bitter
Hate

Directions:

Write 2 antonym diamante poems.



Examples taken from students' work



Poetry Search



O W B N O M F G F H K R A F C J W C T G
 X N E O A R K Z Y N C H L B W X O M U E
 Y S O H N G E P X R I Y L I U U B E E O
 M S H M I R E C U E R M I H P I S L E E
 R Y F A A R I L T T E E T L L J S L I B
 C R N M B T E O R T M S E L B A L L Y S
 I C W O S D O L U A I T R B C M A V R E
 N W L O N N I P C P L F A B B R O U Y N
 Q E R P R Y I A O B M E T A P H O R J L
 U C T K X D S I M E T W I W D Z T E M Z
 A L B H P C S Y F A I X O X N E W M Z X
 I S I M I L E T N Q N A N J O U N P X Y
 N V I S U Z F K M P I T B P L I J P H O
 R Z K P M P A L D H E A E M Y N O T N A
 T Q B X W I W Z E W H D W Y D R I M R O
 I U G U K I A H Q Y U C B E T I D Q G K

Word Bank

ACROSTIC	ALLITERATION	ANTONYM	CINQUAIN
CLERHEW	COUPLET	DIAMANTE	HAIKU
HYPERBOLE	LIMERICK	METAPHOR	ONOMATOPOEIA
PATTERN	POETRY	RHYME	SIMILE
SYLLABLES	SYNONYM	TANKA	WORDS

Poetry Search

Answer Key



O	W	B	N	O	M	F	G	F	H	K	R	A	F	C	J	W	C	T	G
X	N	E	O	A	R	K	Z	Y	N	C	H	L	B	W	X	O	M	U	E
Y	S	O	H	N	G	E	P	X	R	I	Y	L	I	U	U	B	E	E	O
M	S	H	M	I	R	E	C	U	E	R	M	I	H	P	I	S	L	E	E
R	Y	F	A	A	R	I	L	T	T	E	E	T	L	L	J	S	L	I	B
C	R	N	M	B	T	E	O	R	T	M	S	E	L	B	A	L	L	Y	S
I	C	W	O	S	D	O	L	U	A	I	T	R	B	C	M	A	V	R	E
N	W	L	O	N	N	I	P	C	P	L	F	A	B	B	R	O	U	Y	N
Q	E	R	P	R	Y	I	A	O	B	M	E	T	A	P	H	O	R	J	L
U	C	T	K	X	D	S	I	M	E	T	W	I	W	D	Z	T	E	M	Z
A	L	B	H	P	C	S	Y	F	A	I	X	O	X	N	E	W	M	Z	X
I	S	I	M	I	L	E	T	N	Q	N	A	N	J	O	U	N	P	X	Y
N	V	I	S	U	Z	F	K	M	P	I	T	B	P	L	I	J	P	H	O
R	Z	K	P	M	P	A	L	D	H	E	A	E	M	Y	N	O	T	N	A
T	Q	B	X	W	I	W	Z	E	W	H	D	W	Y	D	R	I	M	R	O
I	U	G	U	K	I	A	H	Q	Y	U	C	B	E	T	I	D	Q	G	K

Word Bank

ACROSTIC

CLERHEW

HYPERBOLE

PATTERN

SYLLABLES

ALLITERATION

COUPLET

LIMERICK

POETRY

SYNONYM

ANTONYM

DIAMANTE

METAPHOR

RHYME

TANKA

CINQUAIN

HAIKU

ONOMATOPOEIA

SIMILE

WORDS

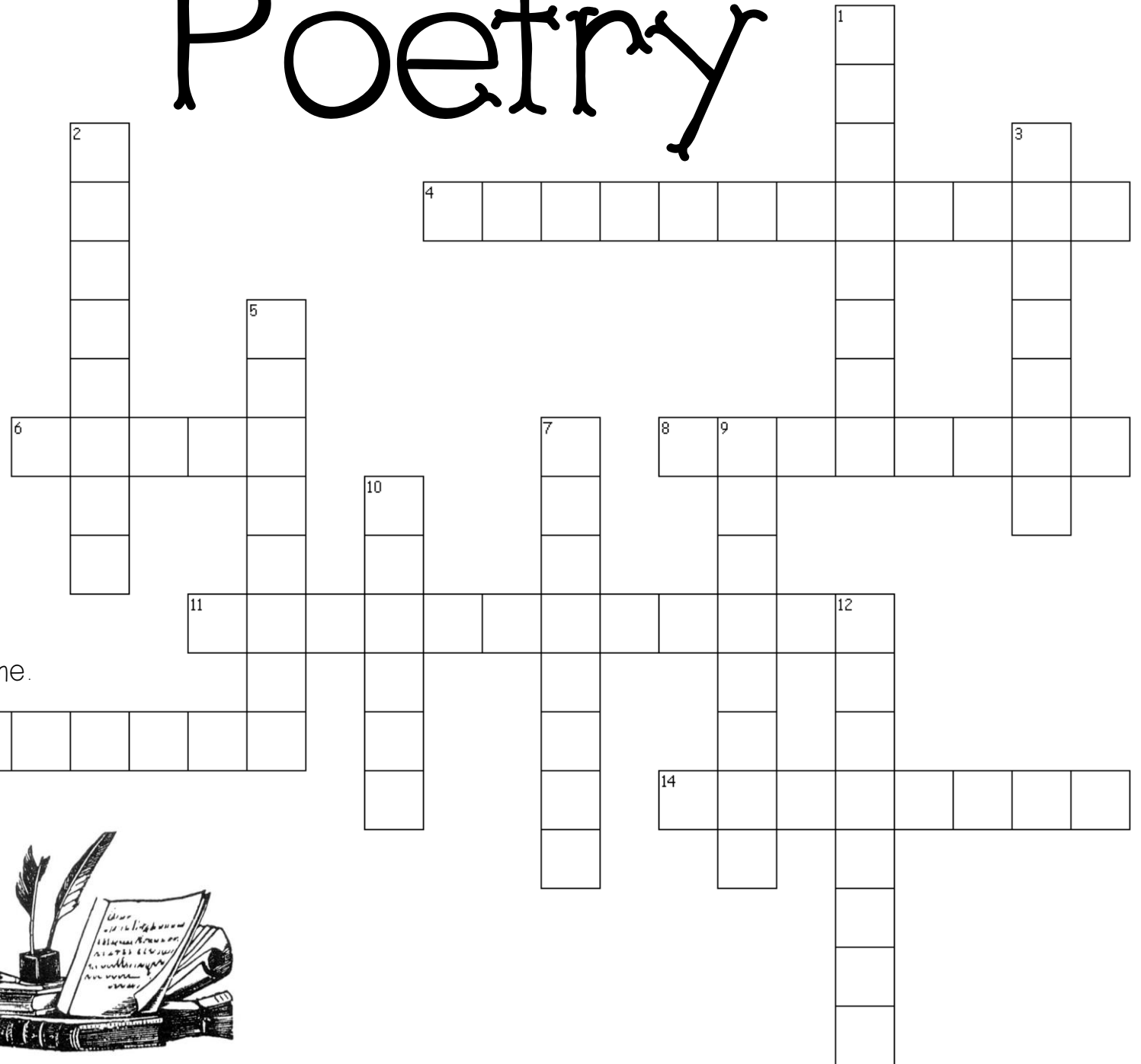
Poetry

Across

4. The repetition of a consonant sound
6. Japanese poem with a syllable count of 5-7-5-7-7
8. A 4-lined rhyming poem describing a person.
11. The use of words that sound like their meaning
13. Extreme exaggeration
14. Each letter of its title becomes the first letter of each sentence.

Down

1. An example is "The thief was a slimy snake."
2. A 5-line poem containing 22 syllables.
3. A couple of rhyming sentences.
5. A diamond shaped poem.
7. Happy and jolly are _____ of each other.
9. A poem from Ireland with an a-a-b-b-a rhyme scheme.
10. An example is "The dog was as smelly as a skunk."
12. Tall and short are _____ of each other.
13. Japanese poem that has a 17 syllable count



ANSWER KEY

Across

4. The repetition of a consonant sound
6. Japanese poem with a syllable count of 5-7-5-7-7
8. A 4-lined rhyming poem describing a person.
11. The use of words that sound like their meaning
13. Extreme exaggeration
14. Each letter of its title becomes the first letter of each sentence.

Down

1. An example is "The thief was a slimy snake."
2. A 5-line poem containing 22 syllables.
3. A couple of rhyming sentences.
5. A diamond shaped poem.
7. Happy and jolly are _____ of each other.
9. A poem from Ireland with an a-a-b-b-a rhyme scheme.
10. An example is "The dog was as smelly as a skunk."
12. Tall and short are _____ of each other.
13. Japanese poem that has a 17 syllable count

Poetry

