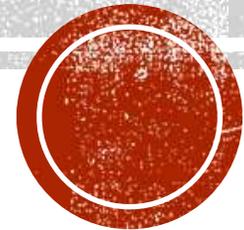


**LO: TO IDENTIFY AND UNDERSTAND
THE DIFFERENT TERMS USED IN
POETRY**

6/7/20

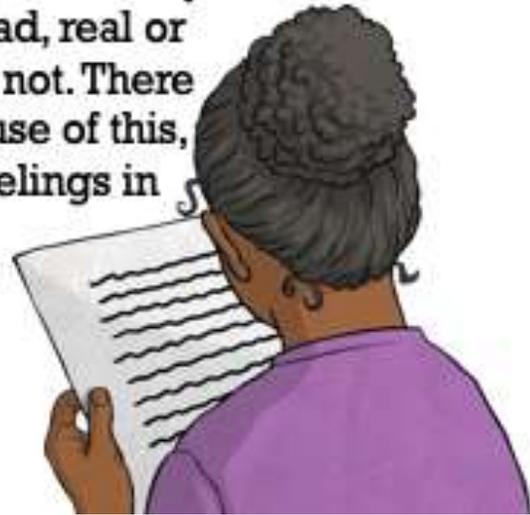


POETRY

Poetry is a form of literature and a very wide genre of writing. It is a form of imaginative writing that can be written by anybody. People choose to write poetry based on many different things. Expressing thoughts and feelings about something in a creative way is what poetry is all about.

The main aim of poetry is to involve and stimulate the thoughts of the reader. Poetry can connect with a reader on an emotional level too.

Poetry has many different forms, and can be written in many different ways. They can be short or long, fun or sad, real or imagined, structured or unstructured, rhyming or not. There is a lot of freedom when writing poetry and because of this, the writer is able to express their thoughts and feelings in very unique ways.



POETRY

There are many different types of poem including:

acrostic	sonnet	epic	blank verse
simile	colour	tetractys	pantoum
diamante	ballad	haiku	echo verse
limerick	renga	kenning	riddle
shape	cinquain	ode	free verse
tyburn	senryu	lyric	tanka



ADJECTIVE POETRY

Adjectives are describing words. They are used in poetry to create many different effects and visual pictures to the reader. The adjectives can be used for a more in-depth description of a noun, or they can be used to add more excitement and attention within a line or verse.

Some examples of couplets within poems:

Roaring roads,

Noisy cars,

Beaming headlights,

Tall streetlamps,

Dark, cold night.



COUPLET POETRY

A couplet is a pair of lines. These two lines typically rhyme together. They are also the same length due to same number of syllables present.

Couplets are used in poetry in order to create a rhyming flow.

Some examples of couplets within poems:

**It's hard to see the butterfly,
As it flies across the night sky.**

**I made the biscuits one by one,
I'm waiting for the bell, they're done.**

**Lightning, thunder all around,
So much rains falls to the ground.**

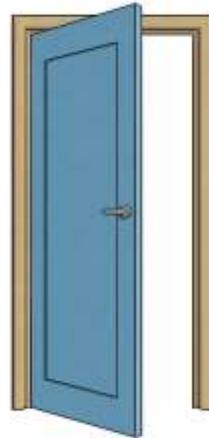


USING ONOMATOPOEIA

Onomatopoeia is when a word imitates its natural sound, or suggests the sound a certain object makes. It is used in poetry to create a sound effect to make the description more expressive and interesting.

Some examples of onomatopoeia:

bang
crash
pop
smash
drip



buzz
tick tock
whoosh
wham
pow



PROSE POETRY

Prose is a form of language used in poetry that has no formal structure and is written in paragraphs. Prose does not relate to any form of rhymes or pattern. It can contain language play, such as repetition.

An example of a prose poem:

Sometimes I daydream. Thoughts inside my head. Pictures in my mind.

Drifting off into my own world. My mind's eye. Thoughts about my future.

Thoughts about my past. Thoughts about my present.

Until I wake up.



USING REPETITION

Repetition is when a certain word, sentence or phrase is written more than once in a poem.

Repetition is used in poetry to help make the poem more interesting, and to help create patterns. Depending on the word or phrase that is repeated, repetition allows for more emphasis to be placed on certain themes, ideas or objects.

Some examples of where repetition can be used in poetry:

Using a refrain in a poem. This is where a verse or phrase is repeated during different stages of a song or poem.

Using a chorus in a poem. This is where a verse or phrase is repeated following each verse within a song or poem.

In an echo poem, the last word of each line can be repeated as a response in the next line.



USING SYLLABLES

A syllable is a unit of written or spoken words.
Syllables are broken up sounds that are used to create words.

One syllable = monosyllabic
More than one syllable = polysyllabic

Syllables are used in poetry to create rhythm.

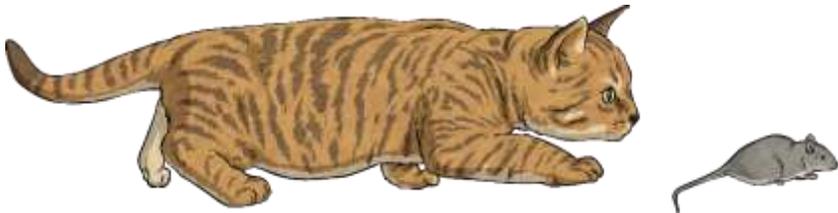
Look at the syllable pattern in this poem:

Cat, (1)

Fluffy, (2)

Catches mice, (3)

My faithful pet. (4)



VERB

Verbs are doing words. They show actions within a sentence.

Verbs are used in poetry to create a range of effects. They are used to create more interesting sentences, and to help describe what different people and objects are doing.

Some examples of verbs:

The boy **ran along the shoreline.**

The woman **held her baby tightly.**

It **followed her to school one day.**



ALLITERATION

Alliteration is when the sound or letter at the beginning of each or most of the words in a sentence is the same.

Alliteration is used in poetry to create many different effects. It can be used to create a greater and more interesting description of different themes, people and objects.

Some examples of alliteration:

Sally sells sea shells by the sea shore.

All authors allow authority after midnight.

Theresa tripped and tumbled tremendously over the tree.



OXYMORON

Oxymoron is a figure of speech that uses different or opposing terms.
The most common form of oxymoron involves just two words.

Oxymoron is used in poetry to create dramatic expression and effect.

Some examples of oxymoron:



Bitter sweet
Pretty ugly
Act natural
Seriously funny
Passive aggressive
Alone together
Deafening silence
Living dead



RHYME

Rhyme occurs when two words sound the same when spoken out loud.

These words usually have the same ending sounds,
however they don't need to be spelt the same.

Rhyme is used in poetry to create something interesting to read.

It is used to create a pattern within a poem.

Some examples of rhyme:

Fright and night

Would hood

Should could

Hail and pale

Male and stale

Air and fare

Two and do

Day and sway

Pause and claws

Bears and stairs



SIMILE

A simile is a figure of speech. It is when one thing is compared to another using the words 'like' or 'as'.

Similes can be as descriptive as the writer chooses.

Similes are used in poetry to give the reader a more descriptive and in-depth understanding about a particular object or person.

Some examples of simile:

As busy as a bee – This is comparing someone's level of energy to the speed of a bee.

As snug as a bug in a rug – This is comparing someone who is very cosy to how comfortable a bug would be in a rug.

Runs like a cheetah – This is comparing the speed that someone can run to the speed of a cheetah which is quite fast.

As white as a ghost – This is comparing a person's skin colour to a ghost, usually because they are frightened, sick or scared of something.



METAPHOR

A metaphor is a figure of speech which describes a place, object or subject as something unlikely and uncommon.

Metaphors are used in poetry to create an image of judgement and comparison in the mind of the reader.

Some examples of metaphor:

Her eyes were glistening jewels.

She is the sunshine which brightens up our day.

The kids at school are all brains.

In Andrew's eyes, Rebecca is the sun.

He is my knight in shining armour.

The world is a stage.



STANZA

A stanza is a group of lines gathered together by rhythmical pattern and meter. A stanza with four or more lines can be referred to as a verse.

The length and pattern of a stanza decides what type of poem it is.

Stanzas are made by leaving a blank space before and after it.

Two lines = Couplet

Three lines = Tercet

Four lines = Quatrain

Five lines = Cinquain

Stanzas are used in poetry to provide structure and form.

Some examples of stanzas:

**I love to dance,
I love to prance.
What my heart would do,
But be sad and blue,
If I could not dance.**

First Stanza

**Dancing feels nice,
But it come at a price.
Dancing tutus and shoes
My gosh you can't lose!**

Second Stanza



TASK:

VISIT

[HTTPS://WWW.FAMILYFRIENDPOEMS.COM/POEMS/CHILDREN/](https://www.familyfriendpoems.com/poems/children/) AND CHOOSE A POEM THAT YOU ENJOY. THEN COMPLETE THE POETRY DETECTIVE WORKSHEET ON THE NEXT SLIDE. CHOOSE AN APPROPRIATE SHEET, AS THEY INCREASE IN DIFFICULTY.



Poetry Detective



Poem title: _____

Diamante	Tanka	Limerick	kennings	
Diamond	Haiku	Shape poem	Ballad	
Narrative	Epic	Nonsense	Free verse	
Sonnet	Reverse	Riddle	Acrostic	
Cinquain	Something else _____			



What is the poem about?

Does the poem rhyme?

Yes

No

Copy all of the rhyming words that you can find in the poem.

What is your favourite word or phrase in the poem?

Explain why you like it.

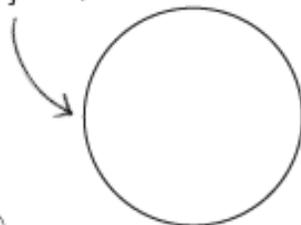
What is your least favourite word or phrase in the poem?

Explain why you don't like it.



How does the poem make you feel? Explain your answer.

Draw how the poem makes you feel here!



Would you recommend this poem to a friend?

Yes

No



Poetry Detective



Poem title: _____

Diamante	Tanka	Limerick	Kennings	
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What is the poem about?

Does the poem rhyme?

Yes No

Is there a rhyming pattern?
If so, what is it?

Copy all of the rhyming words that
you can find in the poem.

How does the poem make you feel?
Explain your answer.

Would you recommend this poem to a friend?

Yes No

What is your favourite word or phrase in the poem?

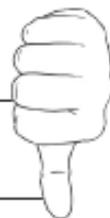
Explain why you like it.

What is your least favourite word
or phrase in the poem?

Explain why you don't like it.

Are there any similes or metaphors in the poem?
If so, find and copy one.

Does the poem follow a repeating pattern or
rhythm? You may need to count syllables,
words or lines.



Poetry Detective



Poem title: _____

Diamante	Tanka	Limerick	Kennings
Diamond	Haiku	Shape poem	Ballad
Narrative	Epic	Nonsense	Free verse
Sonnet	Reverse	Riddle	Acrostic
Cinquain	Something else _____		

 What is the poem about?

Is there a rhyming pattern?
 If so, what is it?

Has the poet used imagery (figurative language) in the poem?

Similies	
Metaphors	
Personification	
Other	

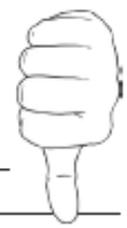
Copy an example of imagery from the poem

What is your favourite word or phrase in the poem?


Explain why you like it.

What is your least favourite word or phrase in the poem?

Explain why you don't like it.



If you could change this word or phrase, what would you change it to?

Does the poem follow a repeating pattern or rhythm?
 You may need to count syllables, words or lines.

How does the poem make you feel?
 Explain your answer.

Who would you recommend this poem to?
 Explain your answer



Does the poem contain any of the following?

Repetition of words or phrases	
Onomatopoeia	
Alliteration	
Assonance	

