

**The
Wonder
ful
World
of
Poetry**

...



EALR'S (Essential Academic Learning Requirements)

<p>Writing:</p> <p>1.1 develop concept and design <i>develop a topic or theme; organize written thoughts with a clear beginning, middle, and end; use transitional sentences and phrases to connect related ideas; write coherently and effectively</i></p>	<p>2.2 write for different purposes <i>use voice, word choice, and sentence fluency for intended style and audience such as telling stories, presenting analytical responses to literature,</i></p> <p>2.3 write in a variety of forms <i>including narratives, journals, poems, essays, stories, research reports, and technical writing</i></p> <p>3.1 prewrite <i>generate ideas and gather information</i></p>	<p>3.2 draft <i>elaborate on a topic and supporting ideas</i></p> <p>3.3 revise <i>collect input and enhance text and style</i></p> <p>3.4 edit <i>use resources to correct spelling, punctuation, grammar, and usage</i></p> <p>3.5 publish <i>select a publishing form and produce a completed writing project to share with chosen audience</i></p> <p>4.2 seek and offer feedback</p>
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More EALR' s

Reading:

2.3 Expand comprehension by analyzing, interpreting, and synthesizing information and ideas in literary and informational text.

2.4 Think critically and analyze author's use of language, style, purpose, and perspective in informational

3.4 Read for literary/narrative experience in a variety of genres and literary text.

4.2 Develop interests and share reading experiences.

Communication:

1.2 listen and observe to gain an understanding.

2.1 communicate clearly to a range of audiences for different purposes

2.2 develop content and ideas
develop a topic or theme; organize thoughts around a clear beginning, middle, and end; use transitional sentences and phrases to connect related ideas; speak coherently and compellingly

2.3 use effective delivery
adjust speaking strategies for a variety of audiences and purposes

4.2 seek and offer feedback
seek and use feedback to improve communication; offer suggestions and comments to others

Types of Poetry

Dramatic Poetry

Dramatizes action through dialogue or monologue

Narrative Poetry

Poetry-Tells a story

Lyrical Poetry

Expresses Personal thoughts and Emotions

“Be Still my
Beating Heart”

- Sting

[Click here
to view](#)

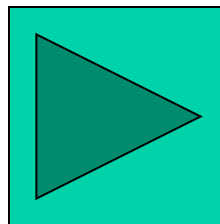


Lyrical Poetry

*Expresses emotions,
appeals to your senses,
and often could be set
to music.*



Check out
Common
Lyrical
poetic devices



“Winter”
-Shakespeare

[Click here
to view](#)

Figurative Language

When the Author of a poem writes something, but doesn't really mean it literally.

3 types:

Metaphor

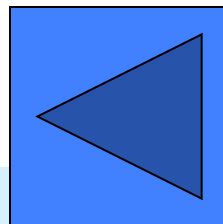
Simile

Personification

Imagery

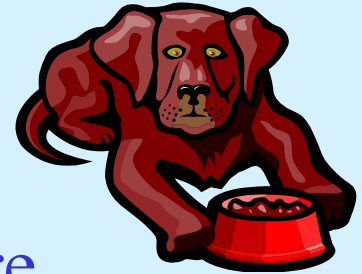


Hurry!
Time is
about to
run out!





Personification



When human like qualities are given to an animal or object.



Example: An *overly gregarious* puppy. or



A decrepit old car.

Similes



- When you compare something using *like* or *as*.
- The river is peaceful, like a new baby sleeping.

Assignment:

Find the similes in

“

Be Still My Beating

Heart”

A comparison

**NOT using
like or**

as.

Metaphors

***Oh bright
angel,
speak
again!”***



**“It is the
East,
and
Juliet is
the sun!”**

Romeo, “Romeo and Juliet”, William Shakespeare

Narrative Poetry

A Poem that tells a story, and has the elements of a story. Often Narrative poems have a rhyme scheme

“The Raven”

-Edgar Allen Poe

[Click here](#)

-And complete assignment for

-“Papa’s Fishing Hole”

-“The Lie”



Refrain

vs.

Repetition

Refrain is when a poem repeats entire lines or more several times throughout.

Like the chorus of a song

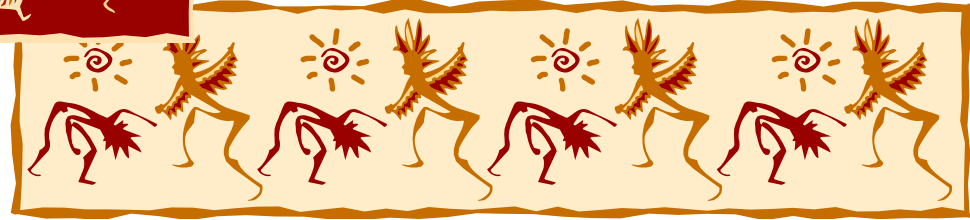
Repetition is when a word or phrase is repeated just once or in one specific area of the

Find an Example in "The Raven"





In a poem,
you can
often see
the images
the author



Imagery



*The spring flowers,
vibrant, electrified with
the newness of spring*



When the
author
provides
visual
pictures as
you read.

“
—
Meeting At
Night”

By Robert
Browning

“
—
Incident in a
Rose
Garden”

By
Donald Justice

*A poem where
the speaker is
someone
other than the
poet
themselves. A
Dramatic
poem often
includes
characters
and dialogue.
A Dramatic
Monologue is
often from a
fictional
character's
point of view.*

Dramatic Poetry

“Princess”

By Sara
Henderson
Hay

Point of View

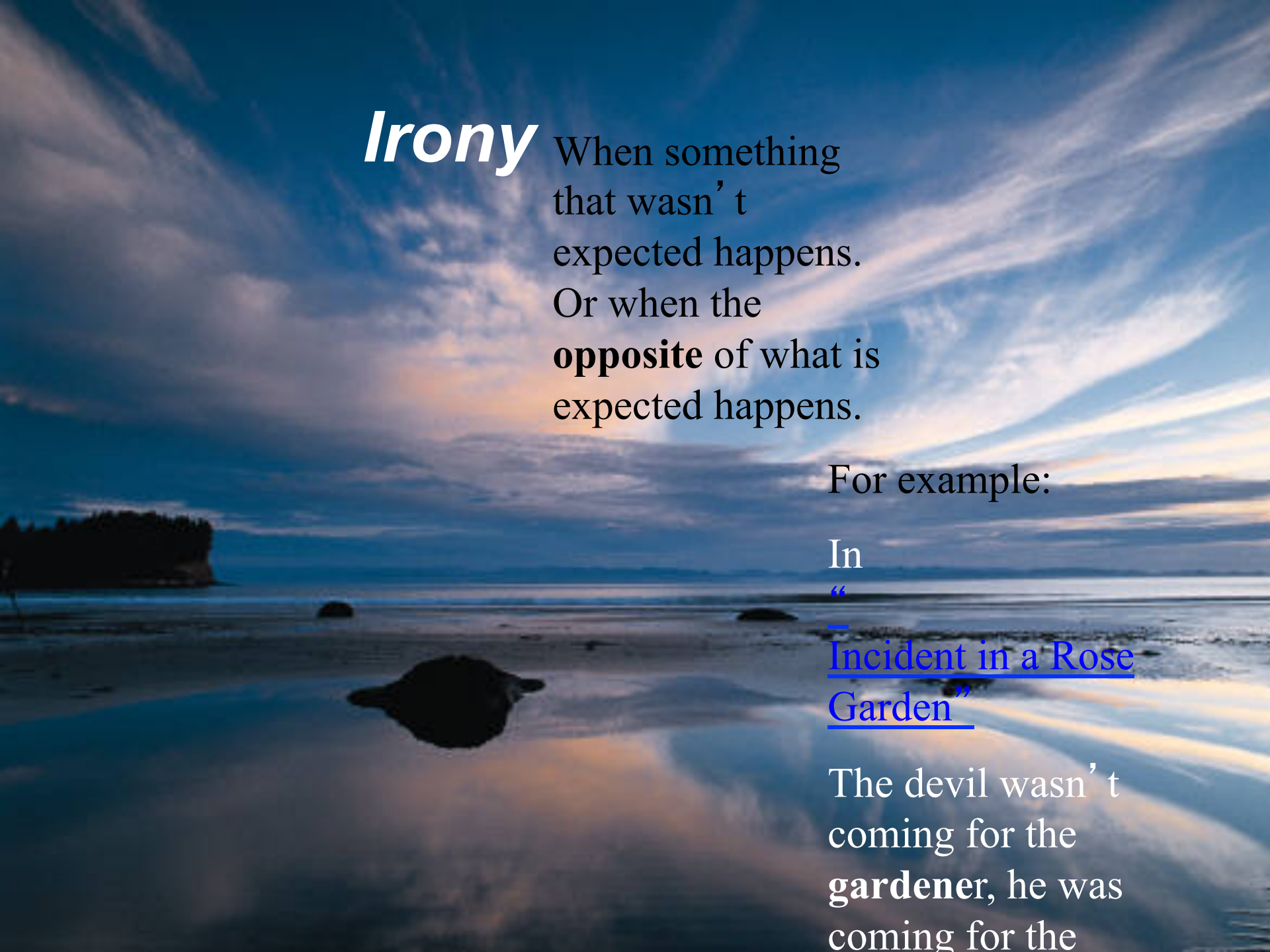


**Who is
the
Speaker
of the
Poem?**

In
[“The Princess?”](#)

What is their tone?

The Point of view can be the actual poet him/herself, but may also be an animal, an inanimate object, or a fictional character.



Irony When something
that wasn't
expected happens.
Or when the
opposite of what is
expected happens.

For example:

In

“

Incident in a Rose
Garden”

The devil wasn't
coming for the
gardener, he was
coming for the

Word
Choice/Diction
Connotation:

The way a word makes us feel.

Words can give us different feelings when we hear them...some positive, some negative, and everything in between!



Denotation:

The actual dictionary definition of the word.



Find some examples in the following poem...

“Meeting at Night,”



Musical Devices

- Alliteration

When the same consonant sound is used throughout a piece of writing.

candy covered coconuts.

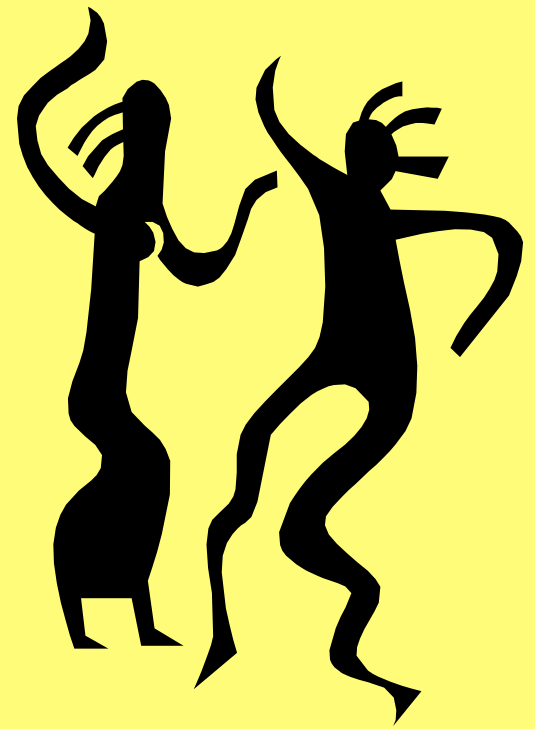
- Assonance

When the same vowel sound is used in words throughout a piece of writing

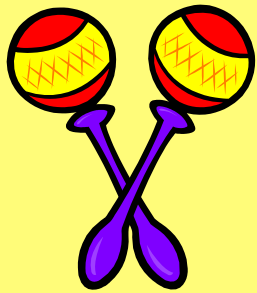
That is the *way* we will *pray* today, *okay*?



Onomatopoeia
word that expresses
sound...



*Zip,
zoom,
bang,
boom*



In "Winter"
There are
examples...



“Be Still my
Beating Heart”

- Sting

Click here
to view



Lyrical Poetry

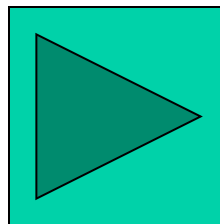
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Check out

Common
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Poetic Form

Some forms...

Haiku

Cinquain

Concrete

Headline

HAIKU

A poem where
there are 5
syllabus in the 1st
line; 7 in the
second line; 5 in
the 3rd line.

[Create your Own!](#)

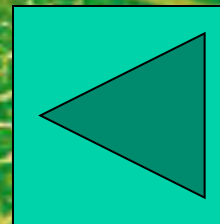
[Other examples
and "How To"](#)

"You"

I Love you so
much,

I long to see your
beauty,

Love the way you
shine,



Cinquains

Sister

Smart, Outgoing

Loving, playing, Laughing

Always in for some fun

Friend

“Tucson Rain”

The smell

Everyone moves

To the window to look

Work stops and people
start talking

Rain came

The “Modern” Cinquain

•A Cinquain is a poem that resembles a diamond.

•It has 5 lines and begins with one word.

•The 2nd line has two adjectives that describe that word.

•The 3rd , three verbs.

•The 4th line is a phrase that goes deeper into the topic.

•The 5th line gives either a synonym for the first word, or a word that encompasses the whole poem.

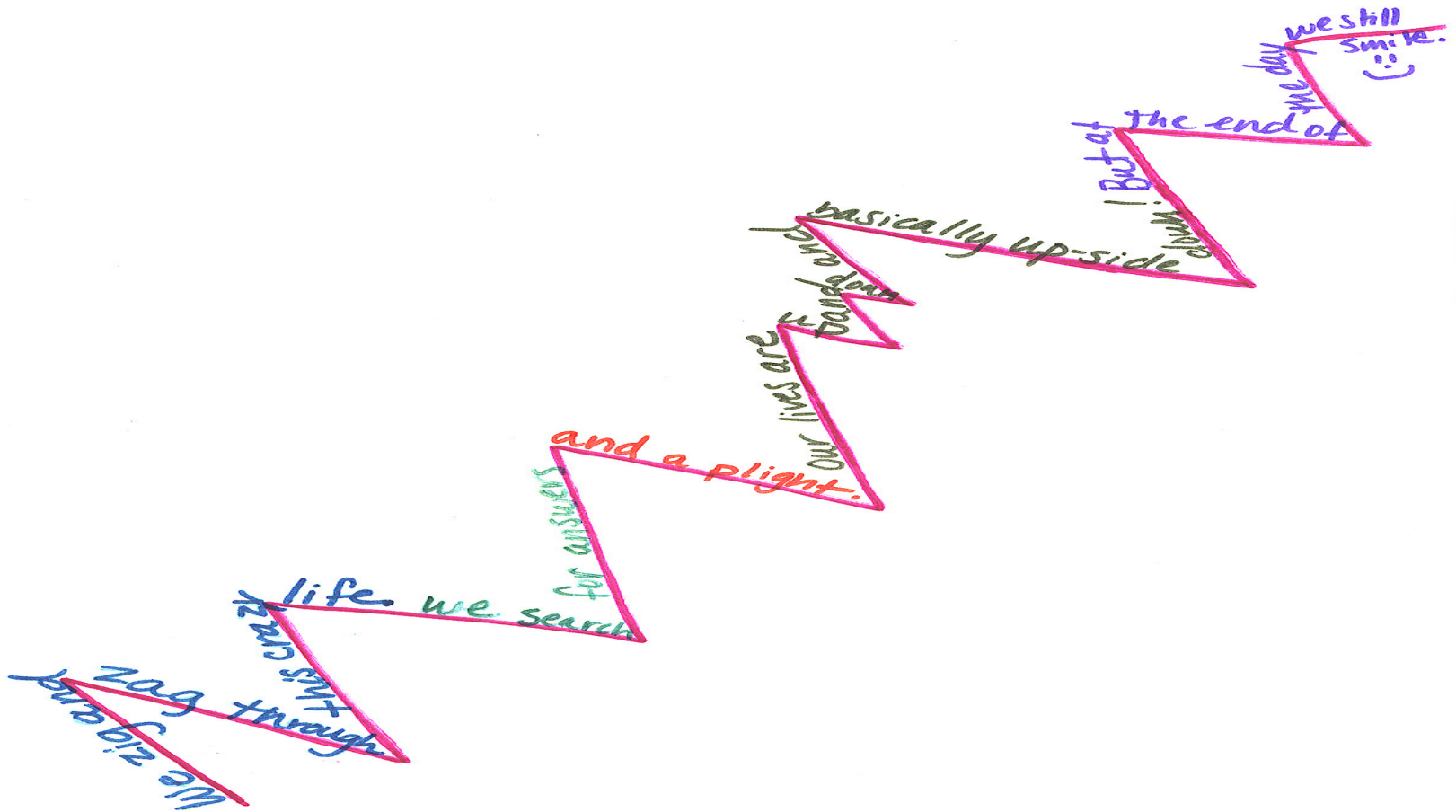
[More on Traditional Cinquains](#)



“Traditional” Cinquain

Concrete Poetry

Poetry in which authors use both words and physical shape to convey a message.



Another Concrete Poem



Headline Poem: a poem that uses clippings from newspapers or magazines to create a message.



Now It's your turn!

[Poetry Portfolio requirements](#)

[PowerPoint Help](#)

How do I
begin?

[Grading Rubric](#)

How will I be
graded?



Poetry Resources Page

Helpful Links for you!

Types of Poems

<http://www.tqnyc.org/NYC030240/typesofpoems.html>

Samples of Narrative Poetry

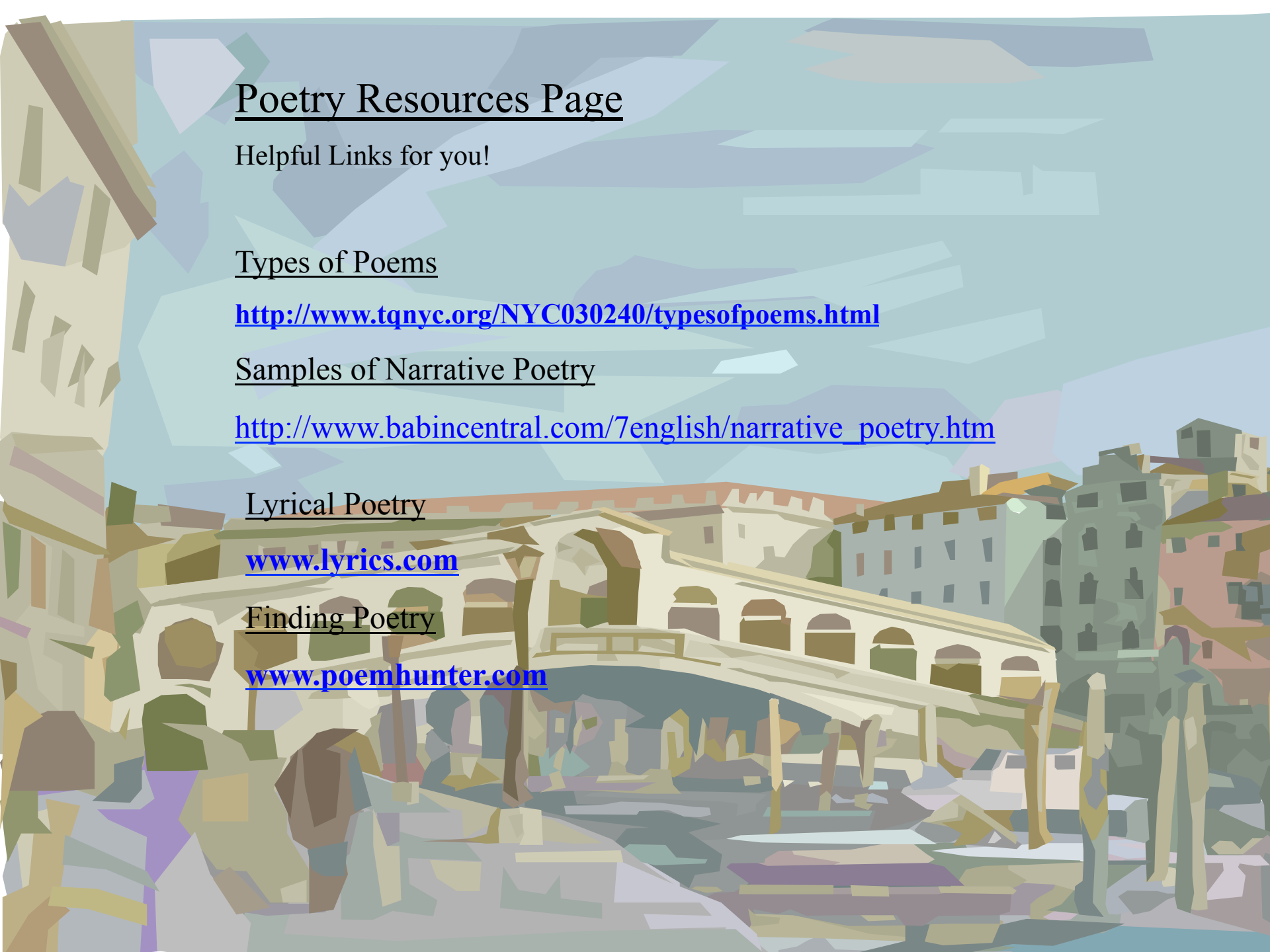
http://www.babincentral.com/7english/narrative_poetry.htm

Lyrical Poetry

www.lyrics.com

Finding Poetry

www.poemhunter.com



Credits



- All pictures from the Microsoft Gallery
- All poems from **Prentice Hall Literature** Book, “Gold” level. **Prentice, Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey 07632. 1989.**
- Poetic devices information/Definitions **Prentice Hall Literature.**
- Cinquain info: <http://jfg-girlscouts.org/how/make/cinquain.htm>
- “Be Still my Beating Heart” by Sting: www.Lyrics.com
- Slide 24-** Poem by Ali Duncan, grade 9, original “Zig-Zag” poem
- Slide 25-**Headline Poem by Jessica Grover, grade 9