

Name: _____

Class: _____

Poetry Vocabulary

Vocabulary	Definition	My example
Alliteration	Two words beginning with the same sound	
Antonym	Words with the opposite meaning (<i>e.g. hot/cold</i>)	
Cinquain	A five line poem including different parts of speech	
Concrete/ shape	A descriptive poem in the shape of the topic	
Couplets	Two lines of a poem which rhyme	
Fluency	Reading as you would speak	
Free verse	Poetic form with no fixed structure. Usually avoids	
Homophones	Words that sound the same but have different meanings and different spellings (<i>e.g. there/their</i>)	
Imagery	Words that spark our senses intonation- the rise and fall of the pitch of your voice	
Neologisms	Newly created word or expression (<i>e.g. Octonaughts</i>)	
Onomatopoeia	Word that sounds like the action (<i>e.g. bang, crash, pop</i>)	
Puns	A joke using a play on words (<i>e.g. what do you mean I am not a bear? I have all of the koalifications?!</i>)	
Repetition	Using the same word, phrase, line or stanza two or more times in a poem	
Rhyme	Words with the same sounding ending	
Spoonerism	Two words with reversed first letters (<i>e.g. car park -> par cark</i>)	
Stanza	A group of lines in a poem, similar to a paragraph in other forms of writing	
Stress	Emphasising a word	
Syllable	Beats in a word	
Synonyms	Words with the same meaning	
Tone	The pitch of your voice	
Verse	A line of a poem	

Concrete Poems

Mentor Texts

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.

Red, sweet as honey, bitter as blood.
Orange, fluttery as fall, still as a stone.
Yellow, loud as a trumpet, soft as a petal.
Green, rough as a pinecone, smooth as a lake.
Blue, my color, just like the sky.
Indigo, bright as the moon, dark as night.
Purple, weak as a flower, strong as courage.

Rainbows

Language features that commonly appear in Couplet Poems include the following:

Imagery, Homophones, Synonyms, and Onomatopoeia

Can you spot any of these language features in the mentor texts?

Other examples...

#

Juicy

Fruity

Golden

Delicious

Scrumptious

Sweet Tasting

Grows on a fruit tree

Pare it, when it's ready to eat

Not too mushy, not too gushy

Pear treat!

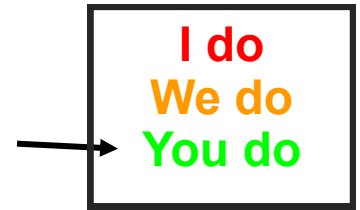
Can you find any of these features below?

Synonyms, Homophones, Imagery Onomatopoeia

I have four corners or
Vertices. My sides are like
Arrows. Down, up, & across.
My lines are parallel, they
Never cross. All my sides are
Equal, each one's the same.
I'm a square, that's my name!

Concrete Poems

Your Turn!



L.G.: To justify my opinions and preferences about poetic texts

S.C.: Identify language features/devices
Analyse the effectiveness of language features within poetic texts

What possible shapes could you create?
Make a list of possible shapes below.
Hint: It will make it easier to create the Concrete Poem if you choose an object that you know a lot about.

Circle one shape from your list above that you want to try and use for your Concrete Poem.

What do you know about the item you circled? List out as many details or words that go along with that item.

Next Steps

1. Outline your shape lightly with grey lead pencil in the space below.
2. Take words or phrases from your brainstorming above and write the words along the edge of the grey outlining.
3. Once you have filled in the whole shape or finished outlining the key parts of the shape with words for the poem, erase your light grey outline.
4. Can you still see the shape of your item based on how you wrote the words?
5. Did you include any language features such as synonyms, imagery, or homophones? If so, underline them with the coordinating colour from the Mentor Text page.

Cinquain Poems

Mentor Texts

Spaghetti

Messy, spicy

Slurping, sliding, falling

Between my plate and mouth

Pasta

Ice Cream

Cold, sweet

Melting, dripping, licking

Slurp! Yummy in my tummy

Frozen treat

Parts of Speech are an essential element in Cinquain poems. The parts of speech include the following:

Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives, Conjunctions and Adverbs.

Can you spot any of these language features in the mentor texts?

Other examples...

Can you find any of these features below?

Synonyms, Homophones, *Imagery* Onomatopoeia

Spring

Sunny, Warm

Blooming, Growing, Tweeting

Chirp! Birds begin to sing

Season

Popcorn

Salty, Buttery

Heating, Popping, Munching

Crunch! What a delicious treat

Snack

Cinquain Poems

Your Turn!



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Choose a topic noun (this is the topic of your poem) and then fill in the blank lines (a noun, adjectives, -ing verbs, or a phrase). Choose any topic or subject that you are inspired to write about! Brainstorm below...

Choose a topic noun

3 synonyms or related nouns

4 -ing verbs

4 adjectives

Think of a few phrases about the topic noun

Draft

Line 1 _____
(Topic Noun)

Line 2 _____, _____
(Adjective) (Adjective)

Line 3 _____, _____, _____
(-ing Verb) (-ing Verb) (-ing Verb)

Line 4 _____
(Phrase)

Line 5 _____
(Synonym for your Topic Noun)

Final Draft

Couplets

Mentor Texts

On the Ning Nang Nong

By: Spike Mulligan

*On the Ning Nang Nong
Where the Cows go Bong!
and the monkeys all say BOO!
There's a Nong Nang Ning
Where the trees go Ping!
And the teapots jibber jabber too.
On the Nong Ning Nang
All the mice go Clang
And you just can't catch 'em when
they do!
So its Ning Nang Nong
Cows go Bong!
Nong Nang Ning
Trees go ping*

A City of the Future

*I see a city one day,
Beneath the world, one way,
When the air disappears,
Climate change is here,
Swishing and swooshing sea levels rising,
Habitat, clean air demising,
Future city below,
Earth's undertow,
With vertical farms,
Surface is harmed,
Damage control,
A world now old,
Future in shock,
Giant building blocks,
All underground,
No air left around,
No habitats, you see,
In future centuries.....
Who will survive?
Anything left alive?
Tick tock, tick tock
Minutes passing the clock?
Below world, the way,*

Language features that commonly appear in **Couplet Poems** include the following:

Imagery, Homophones, Synonyms, and Onomatopoeia

Can you spot any of these language features in the mentor texts?

Other examples...

Can you find any of these features below?

Synonyms, Homophones, Imagery Onomatopoeia

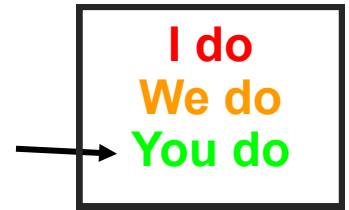
Decorator Hermit Crab

*There was a **little** hermit crab
Who thought his **tiny** tank was rather **drab**
At first he didn't know what to do
Aha! He decided to decorate with pink and
blue.
Now he is no longer crabby
With his new home he's **superbly happy!***

Turtle Trouble

*Tell me if you think you know
How to make a turtle go
No, I do not know it yet
Watch him now, let's make a bet.
Swish, Swash the water moves
The turtle joins the rippled grooves
Quickly, suddenly the turtle drifts
As the rushing current lifts
Now the turtle's floating away
Off across the sparkling bay.*

Couplets Your Turn!



L.G.: To justify my opinions and preferences about poetic texts

S.C.: Identify language features/devices
Analyse the effectiveness of language features within poetic texts

1. Select a subject for your poem. The subject of my poem will be _____.
2. Brainstorm descriptive words that will provide imagery. Also consider what onomatopoeias could be associated with your subject.

Descriptive Words (Nouns, Verbs, or Adjectives)		Onomatopoeias

3. Using some words from your chart in #2, write one line about the subject in the rough draft space.
4. Look at the last word in your sentence. Make a list of words that rhyme with the last word in your poem.

5. Write a second line about the subject. Choose one rhyming word from your list in #4 and use it at the end of line two.
6. Write a third line about the subject of your poem. This time your last word needs to have a new ending.
7. Look at the last word in the sentence you just wrote (line three of the poem). Make a list of words that rhyme with that last word in your poem.

8. Write a fourth line about the subject. Choose one rhyming word from your list in #7 and use it at the end of line five.
9. Once your poem is finished, go back and see if you can revise any words to provide more imagery, incorporate synonyms, and add in an onomatopoeia or other language feature. Remember to use the chart you created in step 2 as a resource or word bank as you write the poem.
10. Once you have revised the poem and are happy with it, then you are ready to create a final draft.

Free Verse

Mentor Texts

Thrill Ride

Up. Up.
Click, click.
Wind blows
sharp in my ears.
My heart jumps. Skips.
It's up. It's up higher.
It's up, up the highest.
Hands grasp at the clouds.
Then a forever pause. Still. Waiting.
Finally. Whoosh!
Steep drop
down,
down,
down.

Peace and Quiet

By: Nadya Phillips

Peace is...
When you are outside on a nice warm
day
With a cold glass of yellow lemonade
Slurp, slurp, slurp
Feeling the warm sun on back.
Rubbing my hands through the wet
green grass.
Listening to the birds singing a
distance away

Quiet...
Now that's **PEACE!**

Language features that commonly appear in Free Verse Poems include the following:

Imagery, Homophones, Synonyms, and Onomatopoeia

Can you spot any of these language features in the mentor texts?

Other examples...

Get in the Game

Click. Beep.
Hum.
Loading, loading.
Buffering, loading, done.
Pressing buttons excitedly.
My heart beats fast.
My transformer is ready.
I hear the final countdown begin.
Here we go!
Get in the game at last.
Run.
Jump.
Gather.
Build.
Win.
Game Over.

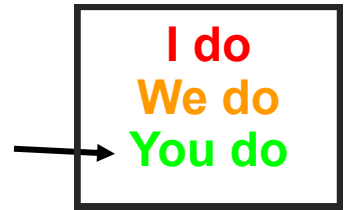
Tag

"Tag!"
"You're It!"
Panic,
"No"
Running,
Screaming,
Swatting,
Smack!

"Now it is your turn."

Redemption, hurrah!
Run, run run!
Sweat drips down my face.
Breath. Runs. Out

Free Verse Your Turn!



L.G: To justify my opinions and preferences about poetic texts

S.C: Identify language features/devices

Analyse the effectiveness of language features within poetic texts

Brainstorming: Choose a subject for your poem. Try to choose something you feel strongly about. You could write about an event, an emotion, a special thing, or something you enjoy doing.

Possible Subjects

(Circle your favourite. The one you want to write a poem about.)

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Your Poem's Tone

Circle one: Fast or Slow

Circle one: Happy, Sad, Excited, Scared, Nervous, Angry, Surprised, Other: _____

List of Words to Match the Tone

(Write down words that go with the tone categories you circled above)

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Write Sentences

(Try to write a couple of sentences about your subject.)

Descriptive Words

(Think about your senses. What description words go along with your subject?)

See: _____

Hear: _____

Taste: _____

Smell: _____