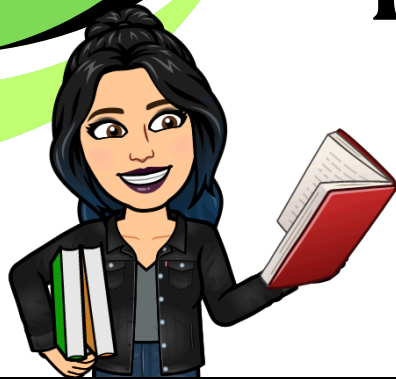


Homework - 12/8

Advanced Eng. A

Ms. Martocello



Recap

What is Poetry? Poetry is a special type of writing that uses rhythm, sound, and creative words to share ideas, tell stories, or express feelings. Unlike regular writing, poetry often plays with how words look, sound, and feel.

What Will We Learn? In this mini-unit, we'll explore the following:

1. Types of Poetry
2. Elements of Poems
3. Rhyme Scheme and Rhythm
4. How to Read and Understand Poems
5. Notable Poets (featuring Shel Silverstein)
6. Writing Our Own Poems

Types of poetry

Free Verse	Haiku	Acrostic	Limerick
<p>What is it? Poetry that doesn't follow rules about rhyme or rhythm.</p> <p>What makes it unique? Freedom to create without structure.</p>	<p>What is it? A three-line poem from Japan.</p> <p>Structure: Line 1: 5 syllables Line 2: 7 syllables Line 3: 5 syllables</p> <p>What makes it unique? It's short and focuses on nature or a moment in time.</p>	<p>What is it? A poem where the first letters of each line spell a word or phrase.</p> <p>What makes it unique? The structure is built around a single theme.</p>	<p>What is it? A funny 5-line poem with a specific rhyme scheme (AABBA).</p> <p>What makes it unique? It's playful and has a rhythmic, sing-song quality.</p>
Sonnet	Couplet	Ballad	Ode
<p>What is it? A 14-line poem with a specific rhyme scheme.</p> <p>Two main types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shakespearean Sonnet: Ends with a rhyming couplet (ABAB CDCD EFEF GG). • Petrarchan Sonnet: Divided into two sections, an octave (ABBAABBA) and a sestet. <p>What makes it unique? Sonnets often explore themes of love, nature, or identity.</p>	<p>What is it? Two lines of poetry that rhyme and often have the same rhythm.</p> <p>What makes it unique? It's short, snappy, and easy to read.</p>	<p>What is it? A poem that tells a dramatic story, often about love or adventure.</p> <p>What makes it unique? It's written in short stanzas and has a musical quality.</p>	<p>What is it? A poem that celebrates or praises something or someone.</p> <p>What makes it unique? It's formal and often deeply emotional.</p>
Narrative	Concrete Poetry	Elegy	
<p>What is it? A poem that tells a story.</p> <p>What makes it unique? It has characters, a plot, and sometimes dialogue.</p>	<p>What is it? Poems where the words form a shape related to the theme.</p> <p>What makes it unique? The visual appearance enhances the poem's meaning.</p>	<p>What is it? A poem that reflects on loss or death.</p> <p>What makes it unique? It's thoughtful and focuses on honoring someone or something.</p>	

Why Study Poetry?

- Poetry helps us:
 - Build stronger reading and writing skills.
 - Explore our emotions and ideas in creative ways.
 - Appreciate language and how it can inspire us.



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Elements of Poetry

- **Rhyme:** Words that end with the same sound (e.g., "star" and "car").
- **Rhythm:** The beat or pattern of sounds in a poem.
- **Imagery:** Words that create pictures in your mind (e.g., "the bright blue sky").
- **Figurative Language:**
 - **Simile:** Comparing two things using "like" or "as" (e.g., "Her smile was bright like the sun").
 - **Metaphor:** Saying one thing is something else (e.g., "The classroom was a zoo!").
- **Personification:** Giving human traits to objects or animals (e.g., "The wind whispered").

Rhyme Scheme

A rhyme scheme is the pattern of rhymes at the end of lines in a poem. We use letters to label it:

- **Example 1: AABB (Couplet Rhyme)**
 - The cat sat still, (A)
 - Upon the windowsill. (A)
 - It watched a bird, (B)
 - Without a single word. (B)
- **Example 2: ABAB (Alternate Rhyme)**
 - The sun is bright, (A)
 - The clouds drift by, (B)
 - It shines its light, (A)
 - Across the sky. (B)

Rhythm

Rhythm is the beat in a poem. Think of it like a song or a drumbeat. We count the syllables in each line to find the rhythm:

- **Example of a Rhythm:**
 - "I 'love to 'play out'side all 'day" (clap for each bold syllable).

To understand a poem, follow these steps:

1. **Read It Aloud**
 - Poems sound different when spoken. Listen for the rhythm and rhymes.
2. **Look for Meaning**
 - What is the poem about? Is it describing a feeling, telling a story, or painting a picture?
3. **Find the Elements**
 - Look for rhyme, rhythm, and imagery.
4. **Notice the Mood**
 - How does the poem make you feel? Is it happy, silly, or serious?

Example: Shel Silverstein's "Hug O' War"

- Theme: Friendship and kindness are better than fighting.
- Structure: Free verse with rhyming phrases.
- Devices:
 - Imagery: "I will not play at tug o' war. I'd rather play at hug o' war."
 - Mood: Fun and playful.

Why Study Poetry?

Poetry helps us think creatively, use descriptive language, and share our feelings. Let's have fun with words!

FAQ

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Homework:

Complete the google form here:
<https://forms.gle/GV9NxcF2t6QCPhXD7>