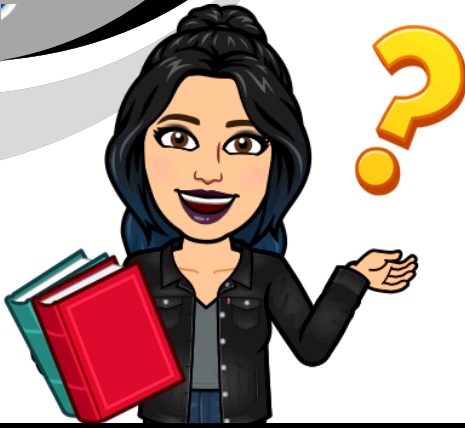


Homework - 12/8

Advanced Eng. B

Ms. Martocello



Recap

Today's class we went over Poetry Basics

What is Poetry? Poetry is a type of writing that uses creative language, rhythm, and sound to share ideas, tell stories, or express emotions. Unlike regular sentences, poetry often focuses on imagery and plays with structure and word choice to make readers think and feel.

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

1. Types of Poetry
2. Elements of Poems
3. Notable Poets (featuring Shel Silverstein)
4. 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?

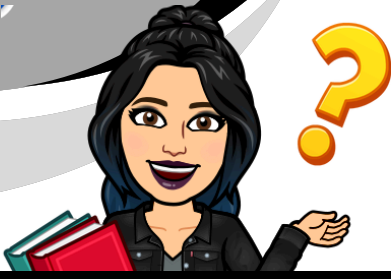
- Poetry helps us:
 - Build stronger reading and writing skills.
 - Explore our emotions and ideas in creative ways.
 - Appreciate language and how it can inspire us.



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Elements of Poetry

- **Rhyme:** Words that sound the same (e.g., "cat" and "hat").
Rhyme Scheme: A rhyme scheme is the pattern of rhymes at the end of lines in a poem. We label it with letters:
 - Example 1: AABB (couplet rhyme)
 - Roses are red, violets are blue, (A)
 - Sugar is sweet, and so are you. (A)
 - Example 2: ABAB (alternate rhyme)
 - The sun sets low beneath the sky, (A)
 - The stars come out, a gentle glow, (B)
 - We whisper dreams, and wonder why, (A)
 - The world feels vast, yet close we grow. (B)
- **Meter** is the rhythm or beat of a poem, created by patterns of stressed (´) and unstressed (˘) syllables.
 - Iambic Pentameter:
 - Most famous meter, used in Shakespearean sonnets.
 - Structure: Five pairs of unstressed and stressed syllables per line (da-DUM, da-DUM).
 - Example:
 - Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
 - Other Meters:
 - Trochee: Stressed + unstressed (DUM-da).
 - Anapest: Two unstressed + stressed (da-da-DUM).
 - Dactyl: Stressed + two unstressed (DUM-da-da).
- **Imagery:** Words that create a picture in your mind (e.g., "the golden sun sinking into the horizon").
- **Figurative Language:** Special ways to describe things, like:
 - **Simile:** Comparing two things using "like" or "as" (e.g., "She's as bright as the sun").
 - **Metaphor:** Saying something is something else (e.g., "He's a lion on the soccer field").
- **Personification:** Giving human qualities to non-human things (e.g., "The wind whispered secrets").
- **Structure:** The way a poem is organized, like the number of lines or stanzas.

To analyze a poem, follow these steps:

1. **Read the Poem Aloud**
 - Notice the rhythm, rhyme, and tone.
2. **Identify the Theme**
 - What is the poet trying to say? Look for deeper meanings.
3. **Examine the Structure**
 - Is it free verse, rhymed, or following a strict form?
4. **Find Poetic Devices**
 - Look for rhyme, rhythm, figurative language, and imagery.
5. **Consider the Mood and Tone**
 - How does the poem make you feel? Is it playful, serious, sad, or hopeful?

Example: Shel Silverstein's "Where the Sidewalk Ends"

- Theme: The contrast between childhood imagination and the rules of adulthood.
- Structure: Free verse with rhyme.
- Devices:
 - Rhyme Scheme: ABCCB.
 - Imagery: "The sun burns crimson bright" and "the moon-bird rests."
 - Tone: Playful but reflective.

FAQ

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Homework:

Google Form - "Sick" by Shel Silverstein

[Click here.](#)