Poetry Unit

Types of Poetry & forms

Narrative: Tells a story

Ballad: narrative poem sung or recited

Lyric: expresses personal thoughts and feelings/ song-like

Ode: celebrate life, journey, etc.

Epic: adventure/history

Elegy: death

Terms:

Stanza- lines in a poem

Sonnet- 14 line lyric poem

Symbol- flag, eagle represents something else

Imagery-senses

Alliteration-repetition of sounds/tongue twisters

Onomatopoeia-words that imitate sounds

Internal rhyme- two or more words in same line rhyme

End rhyme- last syllables of a line rhyme

Exact rhyme-true rhyme: boat, goat

Figurative Language:

Simile-uses like or as

Metaphor-describes one item as if it were another

Personification-gives human qualities to something nonhuman

Hyperbole-an exaggeration

Poems:

1. Identifying Figurative language from Edgar Allan Poe
2. Somehow, Not Only for Christmas by John Greenleaf Whittier- Theme & rhyme
3. Simile Poetry
4. I’m Nobody! Who are you? By Emily Dickenson- Theme/narrative/ rhyme
5. Red Boots On by Kit Wright: She’s got red boots on, kicking up the winter Till the winter’s gone-lyric poem
6. Sarah Cynthia Sylvia Stout by Shel Silverstein-rhyme, imagery, alliteration
7. Shape Poetry
8. Brainpop poetry, simile & metaphor, Shakespeare
9. Blow, blow, thou winter wind by William Shakespeare- Don’t have expectations of others

**POETRY Review NAME: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Use the best term to identify each line of a poem or stanza. You can use a word more than once or not at all.

Hyperbole, alliteration, simile, metaphor, end rhyme, personification, onomotopoeia

1. I could eat a horse.
2. The dog whispered in a sweet voice….
3. Sally sold seashells by the seashore
4. The tweet tweet of the bird made Sylvester want to eat it
5. I have to go to school or I would be a fool
6. And the more you spend in blessing

The poor and lonely and sad,

The more of your heart’s possessing

Returns to you glad.

Hyperbole, simile, metaphor, end rhyme, personification

1. I will die if I cannot go to the dance.
2. Thinking of school on a Sunday night is as uncomfortable as getting a filling at the dentist.
3. How dreary-to be-Somebody!

How public-like a Frog-

1. Death has reared himself a throne.
2. He was stone, stone dead.

Multiple Choice:

19. What is a simile?

A. A comparison that uses the words “like” or “as”.

B. A comparison that does not use the words “like” or “as.”

C. A type of poem in which two things are compared

20. Which of the following is a metaphor?

A. His hair is flame red.

B. Like a flame, his hair is red

C. In the sunlight, his hair is flame

21. Sometimes, metaphors can be difficult to decipher. What

is the best synonym for “decipher”?

1. Compare
2. Focus on
3. Figure out

22. Why are poems sometimes difficult to understand on the first read?

A. Poets often have very little to say

B. Poets like to play with language and meaning

C. Poets often make up new words, which is confusing

23. What is the major difference between poetry and prose?

A. Poetry is meant to be read silently; prose is meant to be read aloud.

B. Poetry uses words for their sounds and rhythm; prose usually does not

C. Prose pieces are always long; poems are always short

24. One of the most famous author in English literature. Wrote Blow, Blow Thou Winter Wind

A. William Shakespeare C. Kit Wright

B. Emily Dickenson