

Acrostic

What is an Acrostic?

Watch this video: [Acrostic Poem Video](#)

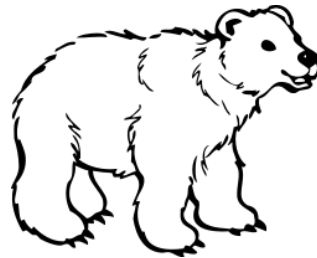
An Acrostic is a poem that has the first letter of each line spell out the topic of the poem. The lines do not have to rhyme, but each line needs to begin with the next letter in a word.

The rules of an acrostic:

1. You will need to choose a one word topic – pick a person, place or thing.
2. Write the letters of your chosen word going down the page.
3. Create lines going across that begin with each letter.

Example:

Bouncing through the woods
Everywhere getting into mischief,
Always having fun
Reaching for bee hives.



Write two acrostic poems using words from the word bank:

Glove
Whale
Truck
Street
Flower
Star
Phone
Soccer
Turtle
Cake
Apple
Spring
Park
Tree
Winter

=====

Cinquain

What is a Cinquain? [Watch this video: Cinquain Poem Video](#)

A Cinquain is a poem that consists of 5 lines. The lines follow a pattern, but do not have to rhyme.

Line 1	1 word topic, noun
Line 2	2 words describing topic, adjectives
Line 3	3 words of action, verbs
Line 4	4 words that express your feelings about the topic
Line 5	1 word synonym for topic

Sun

Brilliant, bright

Shining, burning, glowing

Lights upon the planets

Lighthouse

Practice by completing these cinquains:

Horse

Powerful, _____

Galloping, trotting, _____

Striding upon the earth

Magnificent

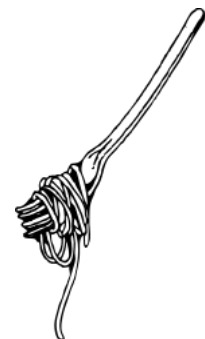


Spaghetti

Saucy, _____

Twirling, _____, _____

Yummy



Create your own by selecting a topic from the word bank. Choose 3 topics:

Oranges	Plane	Butterfly
Flower	Stars	Ballerina
Actor	Chocolate	School
Money	Gold	Whale



_____, _____

_____, _____, _____

_____, _____

_____, _____, _____

_____, _____

_____, _____, _____

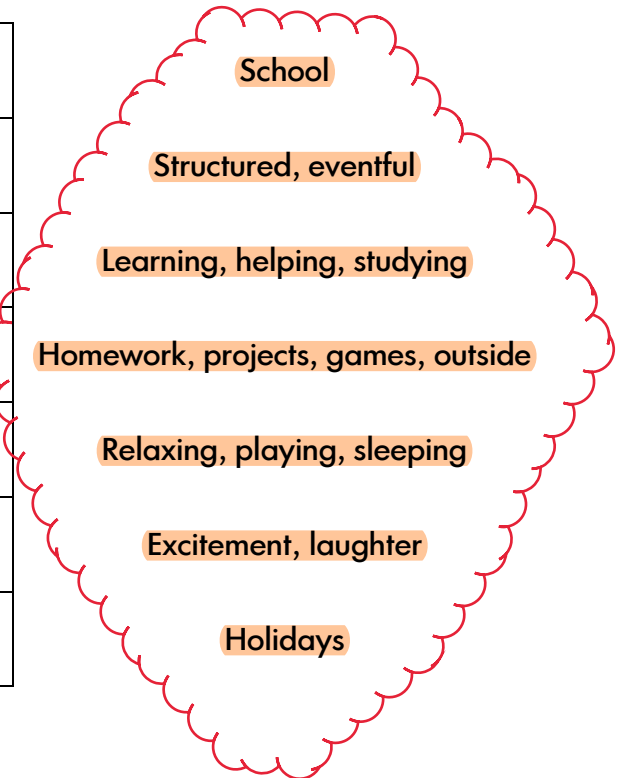
NOW go to this online Quiz on Acrostic and Cinquain Poetry!

Diamante

What is a Diamante? [Watch this video: Diamante Poem Video](#)

A Diamante is a 7-lined poem that is setup to appear in the shape of a diamond. It begins with one topic and midway through the poem it transitions into a contrasting topic.

Line 1	1 word topic, noun
Line 2	2 words describing topic, adjectives
Line 3	3 words of action, verbs
Line 4	4 words (nouns), first 2 relate to topic of line 1, last 2 words relate to topic of line 7
Line 5	3 action words, verbs, relating to topic of line 7
Line 6	2 words describing topic of line 7, adjectives
Line 7	1 word, noun, opposite of line 1



Practice by completing these diamantes:



Hockey

Fast, _____

Skating, shooting, _____

Goal, _____, checkmate, _____

Thinking, _____, planning

Slow, _____

Chess

Winter

Chilly, _____

Skiing, skating, _____

Snowflakes, _____, sand, _____

Swimming, _____, _____

Heat, _____

Summer



Create your own by selecting a set of words from the word bank. Choose 3 sets:

Friend - Enemy	Ocean - Mountains	Moon - Earth
Lion - Lamb	Light - Darkness	Cat - Dog
Fire - Ice	Thunder - Lightning	King - Queen

_____, _____

_____, _____, _____

_____, _____, _____, _____

_____, _____, _____

_____, _____

_____, _____

_____, _____, _____

_____, _____, _____, _____

_____, _____, _____

_____, _____

_____, _____

_____, _____, _____

_____, _____, _____, _____

_____, _____, _____

_____, _____



Haiku

What is a Haiku?

Watch this video: [Haiku Poetry Video](#)

A Haiku poem has its origins from Japan and is often a poem about things found in nature. The lines do not have to rhyme, but they do follow rules.

The rules of a haiku:

1. The first line must have 5 syllables
2. The second line must have 7 syllables
3. The third line must have 5 syllables

Example:

The Beach

The sand and hot sun
Water cool on my bare feet
Laughing and playing

What is a syllable?

It's how many parts
there are in a word.

- banana has 3 parts:

BA NA NA

Write 2 haiku poems using words from the word bank:

River
Earth
' 7 95 B
HZ_U
Trees
Accb

Mountain

Lake
Stream
Sunrise
SUNSET
River
Forest
Rose
FYZ
? rail
Waves
Sky

Title_____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

=====

Title_____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

=====

Now go to this [Online Quiz on Diamantes and Haikus!](#)

Limerick

What is a Limerick?

[Watch this video: Limerick Video](#)

A Limerick is a poem that has 5 lines. They are silly, funny or goofy. Often the first line begins with, "There once was a..."

Line 1	Has 8 or 9 syllables. Rhymes with line 2 & 5.
Line 2	Has 8 or 9 syllables. Rhymes with line 1 & 5.
Line 3	Has 5 syllables. Rhymes with line 4.
Line 4	Has 5 syllables. Rhymes with line 3.
Line 5	Has 8 or 9 syllables. Rhymes with line 1 & 2.

There once was an excellent pie

Which happened to fall from the sky

It looked like a treat

Oh it was quiet sweet

I needed to give it a try

Clown	Star	Fire
Truck	Cake	Circus
Zoo	Monkey	Race
Song	Train	Ball
Tiger	Horse	Snail
Geese	Mouse	Kite
Skate	Snow	Rain

Create your own by selecting a topic from the word bank:

There once was a _____	8 or 9 syllables
_____	8 or 9 syllables
_____	5 syllables
_____	5 syllables
_____	8 or 9 syllables

There once was a

8 or 9 syllables

8 or 9 syllables

5 syllables

5 syllables

8 or 9 syllables

There once was a

8 or 9 syllables

8 or 9 syllables

5 syllables

5 syllables

8 or 9 syllables

There once was a

8 or 9 syllables

8 or 9 syllables

5 syllables

5 syllables

8 or 9 syllables

Sonnet

What is a Sonnet? [Watch this video: Sonnet Video](#)

A Sonnet is an English or Shakespearean lyrical poem that has 14 lines. It has 3, 4 line stanzas that are accompanied by a 2 line closing stanza. There is also a rhyming scheme that the lines need to follow:

ABAB
CDCD
EFEF
GG

This means that lines 1 and 3 rhyme and that lines 2 and 4 rhyme. The 2 lines in the closing stanza should rhyme as well.

Each line should have 10 syllables.

Example: "Learning to Write a Sonnet" Sonnet
by Denise Rodgers

Stanza 1	Line 1	A	The sonnet form is old and full of dust
	Line 2	B	And yet I want to learn to write one well.
	Line 3	A	To learn new forms and grow is quite a must,
	Line 4	B	But I will learn it quickly, I can tell.
Stanza 2	Line 5	C	And so I sit, today, with pen in hand,
	Line 6	D	Composing three new quatrains with a rhyme.
	Line 7	C	The rhythm flows like wind at my command.
	Line 8	D	The A-B-A-B form consumes my time.
Stanza 3	Line 9	E	But I'm not done until there's fourteen lines.
	Line 10	F	One ending couplet, after three quatrains.
	Line 11	E	I've tried to write this new form several times.
	Line 12	F	The effort's huge; I have to rack my brain.
Stanza 4	Line 13	G	But I persist, my fourteen lines now done.
	Line 14	G	I wrote my poem; my sonnet work is won.

Sonnet

Now you are going to write your own Sonnet. Pick a topic that interests you and begin!

Stanza 1	Line 1	A	_____
	Line 2	B	_____
	Line 3	A	_____
	Line 4	B	_____
Stanza 2	Line 5	C	_____
	Line 6	D	_____
	Line 7	C	_____
	Line 8	D	_____
Stanza 3	Line 9	E	_____
	Line 10	F	_____
	Line 11	E	_____
	Line 12	F	_____
Stanza 4	Line 13	G	_____
	Line 14	G	_____

Found Poem

Watch this video: Found Poetry Video

Found poetry is a type of poetry created by taking words, phrases, and sometimes whole passages from other places such as magazines, books or even online. Then you rearrange your words and phrased like a collage. You can do this by making changes in spacing and lines, or by adding or deleting text. Now, you have a poem with a new meaning.

Here is an example of a Found Poem:

Starling
Street Fight Daily
Under
the
Administration of
The story of boys and girls
Collections

The above Found Poem was created by using Wikipedia and clicking on "Random Article."

Now you can create a found poem. Go to either [Canva](#) or [Piktochart](#) to create your poem.

Once you are done all three of the last poem types, you can go online to do this Quiz!

Poetic devices

Alliteration

Alliteration is the repetition of the **initial consonant sound** in words.

Examples:

1. **J**ason **j**umped in the **j**ar of **j**elly.
2. Despite their mother's warnings, the **ch**ildren **ch**ose to **ch**ew with their mouths open.
3. The **g**rass **g**rew **g**reen in the **g**raveyard.

Assonance

Assonance is the repetition of **vowel sounds**. It is often used in combination with consonance and alliteration.

Examples:

1. He **aw** the **ost** and **auled** off.
2. Will she **ea**d these cheap **lea**flets?
3. The **ow** in the **ose** garden **groaned**.

Consonance

Consonance is the repetition of **consonant sounds** in the middle or at the end of words.

Examples:

1. Her **finger** **hungered** for a **ring**.
2. The **sat**in **mittens** were ancient.
3. You could **paddle** through the **skittles** in the **bottle**.

Enjambment

Enjambment is when the writer uses line breaks meaningfully and abruptly to either emphasize a point or to create dual meanings. When a poem is read, the reader will take a slight pause when transitioning from line to line.

Example:

1. Rolling through the field in the
dead
of winter.

Imagery

Imagery is when the writer or speaker uses their descriptions to access the senses of the reader or listener.

Examples:

1. An old lump of snow melted in the corner.
2. The chirping crickets filled the empty night air.
3. I was awoken by the pleasing scent of the bacon as it wafted down the hallway.

Repetition

Repetition is when the writer or speaker knowingly repeats a word or group of words for effect. This is a strong rhetorical technique that can also be used to build a theme in a speech or poem.

Examples:

1. Nobody, oh nobody can make it out here alone.
2. Free at last! Free at last! Thank God Almighty, we are free at last!
3. Love is a red, red rose.

Rhyme

Rhyme is when the end or final sound of two or more words are identical. If the end sounds are not identical, then the speaker or writer is using consonance or assonance instead.

Examples:

1. I left my punch card on the lunch yard.
2. I drove a race car and ate a candy bar.
3. We saw a butter fly flutter by.

Rhythm

Rhythm is when the arrangement of words creates an audible pattern or beat when read out loud.

Examples:

1. There once was a man from Chicago / Who laughed away all of his problems.
2. I know it is wet and the sun is not sunny / but we can have lots of good fun that is funny.
3. Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?

Poetic Devices

Word search

N	O	I	T	I	T	E	P	E	R	N	X
N	L	R	S	C	H	A	I	K	U	O	A
C	W	I	H	V	N	V	N	N	E	I	E
C	O	H	M	A	C	R	O	S	I	T	C
J	H	N	T	E	N	N	O	S	A	A	K
Z	N	R	S	M	R	E	M	Y	H	R	X
L	I	Q	N	O	E	I	G	V	V	E	M
C	H	T	U	X	N	F	C	H	D	T	L
F	A	Z	W	R	X	A	S	K	G	I	Z
T	N	S	Z	D	P	X	N	W	U	L	M
L	N	R	H	Y	T	H	M	C	D	L	M
T	N	E	M	B	M	A	J	N	E	A	B

ALLITERATION
CONSONANCE
ENJAMBMENT

SONNET
REPETITION
RHYTHM

ACROSTIC
HAIKU
LIMERICK
RHYME