COMMON CORE STANDARDS ADDRESSED IN THIS RESOURCE

The following Common Core Standards are addressed throughout the writing activities found within this resource.

Writing

- 4.W.3 Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.
- 4.W.4 Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
- 4.W.5 With guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, and editing.
- 4.W.10 Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
- 5.W.3 Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.
- 5.W.4 Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
- 5.W.5 With guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach.
- 5.W.10 Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
- 6.W.3 Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.
- 6.W.4 Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
- 6.W.5 With guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach.
- 6.W.10 Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.

Language

- 4.L.1 Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
- 4.L.3 Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.
- 4.L.5 Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.
- 4.L.6 Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, including those that signal precise actions, emotions, or states of being (e.g., *quizzed, whined, stammered*) and that are basic to a particular topic (e.g., *wildlife, conservation,* and *endangered* when discussing animal preservation).
- 5.L.1 Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
- 5.L.3 Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.
- 5.L.5 Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.
- 5.L.6 Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, including those that signal contrast, addition, and other logical relationships (e.g., however, although, nevertheless, similarly, moreover, in addition).
- 6.L.1 Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
- 6.L.3 Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.
- 6.L.5 Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.
- 6.L.6 Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.

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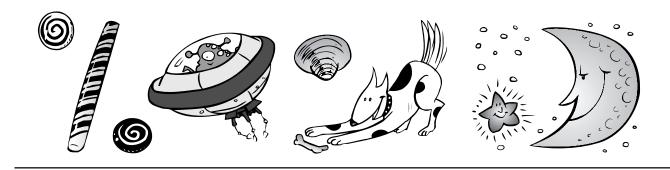






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A Great Assignment



For a fruitful and revealing assignment, ask the students to find a poem that truly speaks to them as individuals. The rule is that they not be swayed by outside influence. Encourage them to find a personal favorite, copy it (including the author and source) and write a sentence to explain why that poem pleased or touched them. Collect these poems for insights to class tastes. Students willing to read their poems to the class are invited to do so! Plan on discussion which explores the variety of interests.

The results of this assignment can be eye-opening and fascinating. My favorite recitation came from a young man-very shy and reserved—who came to class with a baseball bat and a mitt. He stood in front of the class—leaned on his bat, turned his cap to shade his eyes and recited "Casey at the Bat" with such bravura that he brought down the house with applause!

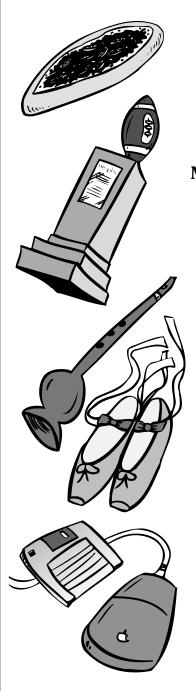
Another impressive selection, less theatrical perhaps, was a vivid picture of a clanking, productive, noisy automobile factory in the heartland of Detroit.

In an ongoing effort, your class may continue to add to the list of all the things that poetry can mean and all the things it can do to enhance the spirit and extend language.



Why Doesn't Somebody Write a Poem About ...:

Add to a poetry subject list in a class discussion. Read the list carefully and make the choice of a topic that you really like. Write a poem expressing that topic. (Hint: It doesn't have to rhyme!)



Getting Mad! Eating Pizza It's Not Fair Hangin' Out The Bully What Makes Me Afraid **Popularity** My Sister (Brother) Is a Pain And the Winner Is . . . **Skateboard Blues Nightmares Grandparents** Boy! Was I Embarrassed Being a Great Dancer Music That Drives Me Wild Laugh, Laugh! **School Band Blues Computer Madness** Chorus Voices If I Had a Million Gorging Adventures in the Mall Happy Times

Happy Times
My Room
Space Aliens
My Smartest Move
My Dumbest Move
Feeling Down
Space Freaks



• Acrostic Poetry

Definition

In an acrostic poem the letters of the subject are written down (vertically) to form the word of choice. Next to each letter the poetic statement is written horizontally to express the subject in innovative ways.

Examples:

Me

M y heart beats inside of me E very second of the day and night!

Space Cadet

S ay, kid,

Please come down to Earth.

All of us are waiting!

Could you please try?

E nough of all your weird behavior.

Can you settle down

 ${
m A}$ nd act human and not like a

Ding dong?

Even your best friend is annoyed.

 ${
m T}$ ake off that space helmet!



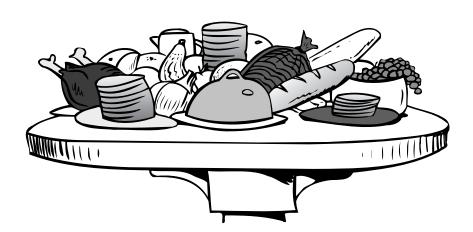
Limerick=

Definition

Edward Lear (1812-1888) wielded a masterful hand with this form and was given credit for popularizing it. Limericks make fun of everything and everybody. The lilt of a limerick is captivating and helps the listener catch on. This form is a five-line poem, written in anapestic rhythm (a metrical foot composed of two short syllables followed by one long one). Lines 1, 2 and 5 contain three beats which rhyme aa, bb, a. Lines 3 and 4 contain two beats that rhyme.

Examples:	Before we even said grace	(a)
•	He sat and filled up his face	(a)
	He gorged on salami	(b)
Ate	Ate all the pastrami	(b)
	Then exploded with nary a trace	(a)

G.B. Lipson

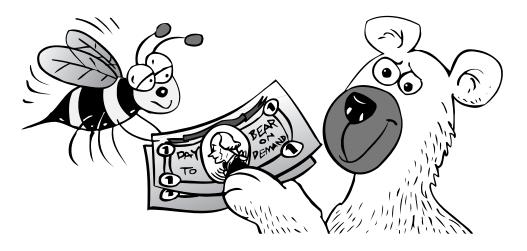


I knew a big fool name of Fred	(a)
Who did nasty things to his head	(a)
He tried a dumb trick	(b)
With a very hard brick	(b)
And he wound up stone dead in his bed!	(a)
G.B. Lipson	

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There was a large bear in a tree	(a)
Who was in pursuit of a bee	(a)
The bee was no dummy	(b)
He gave the bear money	(b)
So the bear let the honeybee free	(a)

G.B. Lipson



Guidelines:

Don't be daunted! When you hear a limerick, your ears will help your brain understand the irresistible rhythm. Since limericks are often ridiculous, that will aid the class effort. An important clue to the composition of a limerick is to find rhyming words with many possibilities. Remember! You only need a set of two words to complete the composition. As a group, try to find rhyming words that can be worked into a humorous sketch. The last line, which is the summing up, will take some brain power from the entire class! Remember that limericks beg for outrageous cartoons to bring them to life.

Start with face, grace, trace, salami, pastrami. Do those words suggest a possibility to you? Try: read, seed, feed, hog, dog; try afternoon, baboon, cartoon, monsoon.

I sat next to the Duchess at tea.	(a)
It was just as I feared it would be:	(a)
Her rumblings abdominal	(b)
Were simply abominable	(b)
And everyone thought it was me!	(a)

Unknown

TLC10108 Limerick 51

Now You Try It Name

Write a Limerick

Show your poem to a friend who will help you	. Be sure to edit and proofread.
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