

## Poetry and Six Traits

### Ideas - Poetry...

- conveys strong feelings.
- creates strong images.
- can begin with a big topic with big feeling.
- often focuses on a small object or moment or detail to hold that big feeling. (Lucy Calkins)

### Organization - Poetry should...

- be knit together well.
- flow from one idea to the next.
- leave the reader with something worth pondering.
- experiment with format.

### Voice - Poetry should...

- be written with honesty.
- be built from original thoughts, descriptions, and use of language.

### Word Choice

- Poetry makes use of descriptive and creative poetic language. Careful word choice is central to poetic writing.

### Fluency

- Poetry makes use of meter, line breaks, repetition, and other poetic devices to aid reader fluency.

### Poetic Devices

- observation - showing, not telling
- meter
- line breaks
- word choice
- imagery - sensory language
- comparison - analogy, simile, metaphor, personification
- repetition
- rhyme
- alliteration
- assonance/consonance
- onomatopoeia

### Small Object Stations

- What does this make you think about?
- What does it remind you of?

### Brain Flexing Exercises - Make a list of...

Color words, long e words (assonance), hyphenated words, ss words (consonance), playground words, outerspace words, t words (alliteration), quiet words (onomatopoeia)...

### Center Acrostics

Use inner letters to create name, season, sport, animal, whatever you happen to be studying.

### Skinny Minis

One or two words per line

## Colorful Imagery Poems

### Example:

#### **PINK**

By Kaira

Pink looks like ballet slippers  
Pink sounds like a squealing pig.  
Pink smells like a beautiful rose.  
Pink feels like a smooth coat.  
Pink tastes like cotton candy.  
Pink sounds like a crying baby.

## Colors of the Season Poems

### Example:

#### **Autumn is Orange**

By Eric

Autumn is orange  
like a lumpy pumpkin waiting to be picked,  
a noisy school bus on the first day of school,  
and the Number 2 pencil resting on my desk.

Autumn is brown  
like a new Wilson football,  
a Thanksgiving turkey just pulled from the oven,  
and the sticky mud caked in the soles of my sneakers.

Autumn is yellow  
like a bouncing tennis ball,  
my new 3-ring binder,  
and the flickering flame on a Halloween candle.

## 1, 2, 3 Poems

### Example:

I  
am  
not  
sure  
where  
salmon  
journey.

### Example:

Outside,  
Cold wind  
Rustles the tree  
Where a young squirrel  
With a twitching, bushy tail  
Leaps through the bare winter branches.

## Photo Poems

Create poems inspired by photographs

## Verb Poems, Adjective Poems, Noun Poems

Poems using only verbs (or adjectives or nouns) to describe a noun or an action or...?

**A riddle poem** describes an object, setting, event, theme or character from a piece of literature.

Line 1 Gives the reader a clue about the subject of the poem.

Line 2 Gives a hint, using an adjective and noun.

Line 3 Names two actions connected with the riddle.

Line 4 Offers the last clue in the form of a phrase or statement.

Line 5 Gives the answer to the riddle.

**Riddle poem example** (from Trumpet of the Swan):

Hidden  
sticky mud  
watching, waiting  
filled with life  
marsh

**Antonym Diamante**

Use antonym diamante form to contrast two main story characters

**Antonym Diamante example** (from From the Mixed Up Files of Mrs. Basil E. Frankweiler):

Claudia  
cautious, sarcastic  
planning, hiding, investigating  
statue, fountain, cards, compass  
scheming, betting, hoarding  
adventurous, impatient  
Jamie

**Found Poetry in Literature**

Use selected words from book passage to create a new poem