

The Poetry Project

For this project each student will write a poem, analyze the poem and write about it. Here are the expectations each student must follow.

1. WRITE an ORIGINAL poem
 - a. POEM must be 10 lines or longer
 - b. POEM must include 4 or more identifiable poetic devices
 - c. POEM may be any type: haiku, senryu, limerick, sonnet, circle, reverse, acrostic, sensory (see Poem Types and Examples page for more information)
2. ANALYZE the poem you wrote
 - a. IDENTIFY the 4 or more poetic devices
 - b. IDENTIFY WHERE the poetic devices occur in the poem (HIGHLIGHT, mark or number THEM)
3. WRITE ABOUT the poem you wrote
 - a. Introduction: what is the poem about? Why did you write this poem?
 - b. Body paragraphs: EXPLAIN the poetic devices in the order in which they occur in the poem (you may put each device in a separate paragraph or all in one).
 - c. Conclusion: you might discuss the final device or provide a comment on what the poem means to you or what you expect the poem to mean to its readers

	Nothing completed	Did not fully follow expectations	Followed minimal expectations	Went above and beyond in following expectations
Poem was original	0	5	10	15
FOUR Poetic devices were identified in analysis	0	4	8	10
Written part began with a good introduction	0	2	4	5
Written part EXPLAINED each of the poetic devices	0	5	10	15
Written part ended with a good conclusion	0	2	4	5
TOTAL:				
/50				

Poem Types and Examples:

A haiku is a three lined poem about nature. It follows the syllabic pattern 5,7,5 where the first line has 5 syllables (Trees (1) reaching (2) upwards (2)=5), the second line has 7 syllables (Lifting (2) hands (1) toward (2) heaven (2)=7) and the third line has 5 syllables (Praising (2) the (1) Lord (1) God(1)=5). You would need to write four (4) of them on a related subject in order to meet the minimum line requirement of 10 lines for this project. Here is my example about Spring:

Trees reaching upwards

Lifting hands toward heaven

Praising the Lord, God

Rain falling downward

Replenishing the world

Pleasant gift from God

Geese returning North

Spring arriving with splendor

Daffodils are here

Warm sun shines on me

Making me smile once again

Finally alive!

A senryu is a three lined poem about anything other than nature. It also has the syllabic pattern 5,7,5. You would need to write four (4) of them on a related subject in order to meet the minimum line requirement of 10 lines for this project. Here is an example I wrote about baking and eating!

Baking makes me smile

Pies, cakes, brownies and cookies!

Awesome aromas

Pies of many kinds

Pecan, apple, lemon too

Can't name my fav'rite, can you?

Cakes are so yummy

Turning our frowns upside down

Can't wait! Let's taste some!

Brownies are the best

Bite by bite what a delight!

Beautiful brownie supreme!

A limerick is a five lined poem with a specific rhyme scheme and meter. The rhyme scheme is a,a,b,b,a where the first, second and fifth lines rhyme and the third and fourth rhyme. The meter includes three stressed beats in lines one, two and five and two stressed beats in lines three and four. Basically you want to hear the sing-songiness of the limerick. Since limericks are only five lines, you would have to write two related limericks in order to fulfill the 10 line requirement for this poetry project.

There once was a teacher of English
Who worked hard at being distinguished.
She worked day and night
Which wasn't too bright.
She wound up speaking in gibberish!

One day she woke up confused
She decided she should watch the news
She found out she'd won
The distinguished ribbon
Now she knows she has nothing to lose!

A sonnet is a 14 lined poem. I am going to share with you the "Shakespearean" sonnet for sake of time. However, there are other types of sonnets out there. The Shakespearean sonnet consists of 3 quatrains (4 lined stanzas) with alternating rhyme (abab, cdcd, efed) and ends with a couplet (gg). I have written several sonnets over my life, and will share one with you soon.

We saw an example of a circle poem in class with the "circle of a life." You may use this concept to write your poems.



A reverse poem is one you can read forward and then backward and it makes sense. Usually the first read through shares a negative message and the backwards read through shares the opposite, or a positive, message.

An acrostic poem is one that uses the letters of a word to begin each line of a poem:

SPRING

Sun

Playing

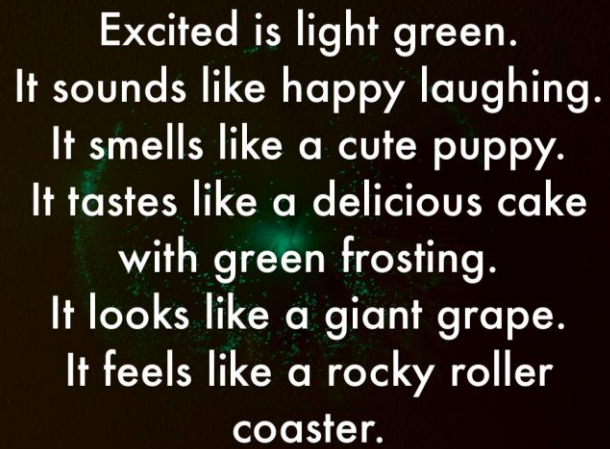
Rambunctiously

In

Neverending

Gorgeous rays.

A sensory poem describes something abstract using all of the senses: taste, touch, hear, sight, and smell. The first line always begins with the color of the abstract item. Here is an example I found through my clipart.



Excited is light green.
It sounds like happy laughing.
It smells like a cute puppy.
It tastes like a delicious cake
with green frosting.
It looks like a giant grape.
It feels like a rocky roller
coaster.