

POETRY

WRITING BOOKLET

How to write an I AM POEM

Literary devices in an I AM POEM

How to write an ANTONYM DIAMANTE

How to write a HAIKU

How to write an ACROSTIC

How to write a LIMERICK

How to write a CONCRETE POEM

How to write a BIO POEM

How to write a QUATRAIN

PENNING MY OWN POETRY

BIO POEM
 I AM POEM
 HAIKU
 ACROSTIC
 CONCRETE
 DIAMANTE
 LIMERICK
 QUATRAIN

BIO POEM, I AM POEM, HAIKU, LIMERICK, ACROSTIC, CONCRETE, DIAMANTE, QUATRAIN

POETRY PORTFOLIO

Poetry is an incredible way to express your thoughts, emotions, and ideas. You will be learning about eight different types of formula poems and creating your own poetry portfolio based on what you learn!



GUIDELINES

- Read all information and instructions carefully.
- Ask questions when you don't understand.
- Write the poems for each genre.
- Have a peer critique your poems before completing your good copy.



GUIDELINES

- Edit your work for spelling and grammar.
- Complete all poems to the best of your ability.
- Choose at least one poem to share with the class.



BIO POEM

One of the main purposes of poetry is to be able to express yourself and show the world who you are. A bio poem will do just that! I will share the basic outline of this type of poem that you can use as an outline to create your own.



BIO POEM

FORMULA OF A BIO POEM

(Line 1) First name

(Line 2) Three or four adjectives that describe the person

(Line 3) Important relationship (daughter of . . . , mother of . . . , etc.)

(Line 4) Two or three things, people, or ideas that the person loved

(Line 5) Three feelings the person experienced

(Line 6) Three fears the person experienced

(Line 7) Accomplishments (who composed . . . , who discovered . . . , etc.)

(Line 8) Two or three things the person wanted to experience

(Line 9) His or her residence

(Line 10) Last name

BIO POEM

LET'S LOOK AT AN EXAMPLE

Scout

Tomboy, brave, intelligent, loving

Sister of Jem, daughter of Atticus

Lover of justice, chewing gum, reading, and summers

Who feels outrage, happiness, and fright

Who fears Boo's dark house, owls at night, and teachers

Who gives friendship to someone in need

Who would like to see all mockingbirds sing freely

Resident of Maycomb, Alabama

Finch

I AM POEM

An *I Am Poem* allows you to express who you are to your reader by using three literary devices: metaphor, simile, and hyperbole. These devices can create powerful images in poetry to express your ideas, feelings, and thoughts.

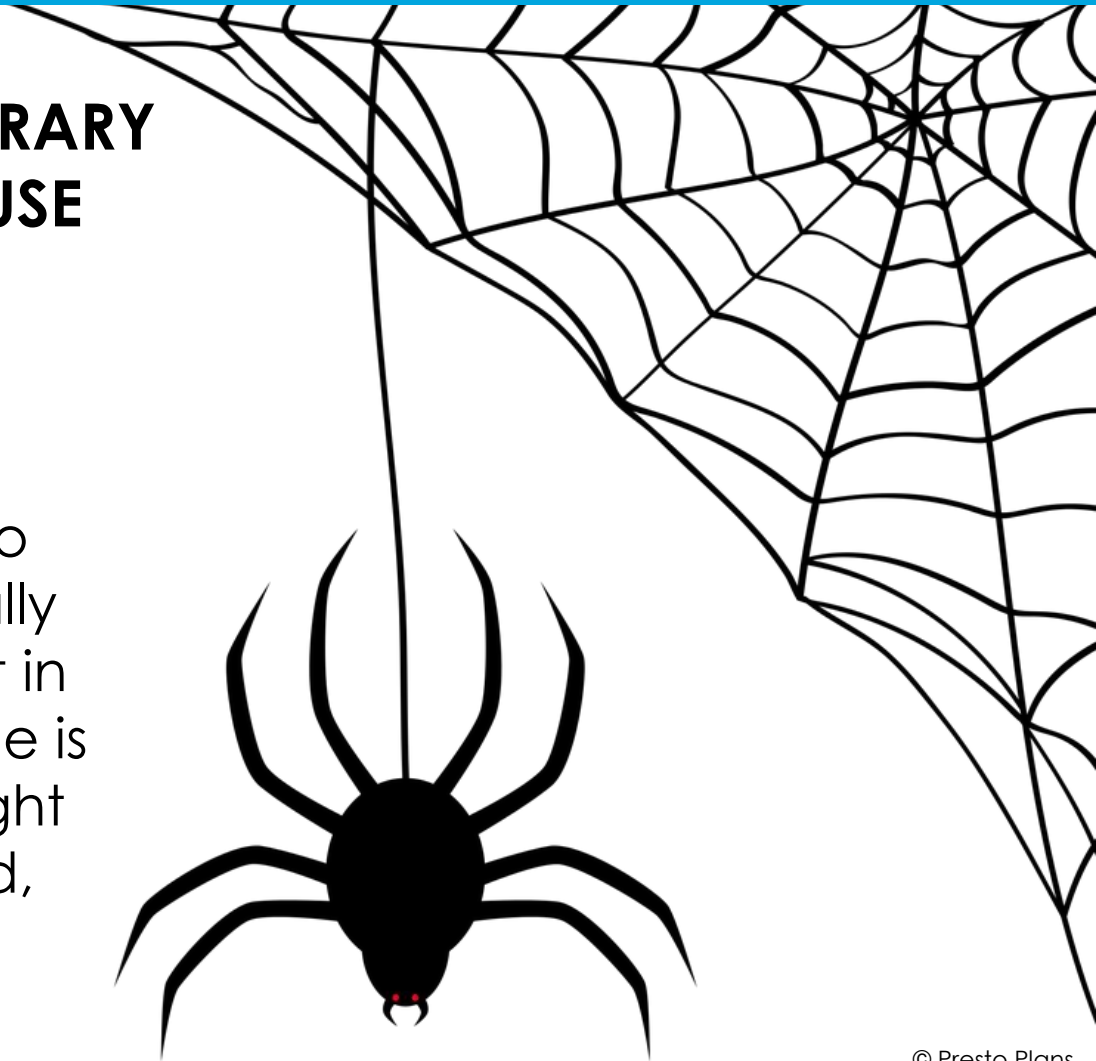


I AM POEM

**LET'S LOOK AT THE LITERARY
DEVICES YOU WILL USE**

METAPHOR

A metaphor is a direct comparison between two different things that actually have something important in common. For example, “She is a black widow spider” might suggest the person is cold, dangerous, or cruel.



I AM POEM

SIMILE

A simile is very similar to a metaphor. The only difference is that a metaphor is a direct comparison, but a simile uses the words *like* or *as*. For example, “She is like a warm breeze” might suggest a person is warm, calm, or comforting.



I AM POEM

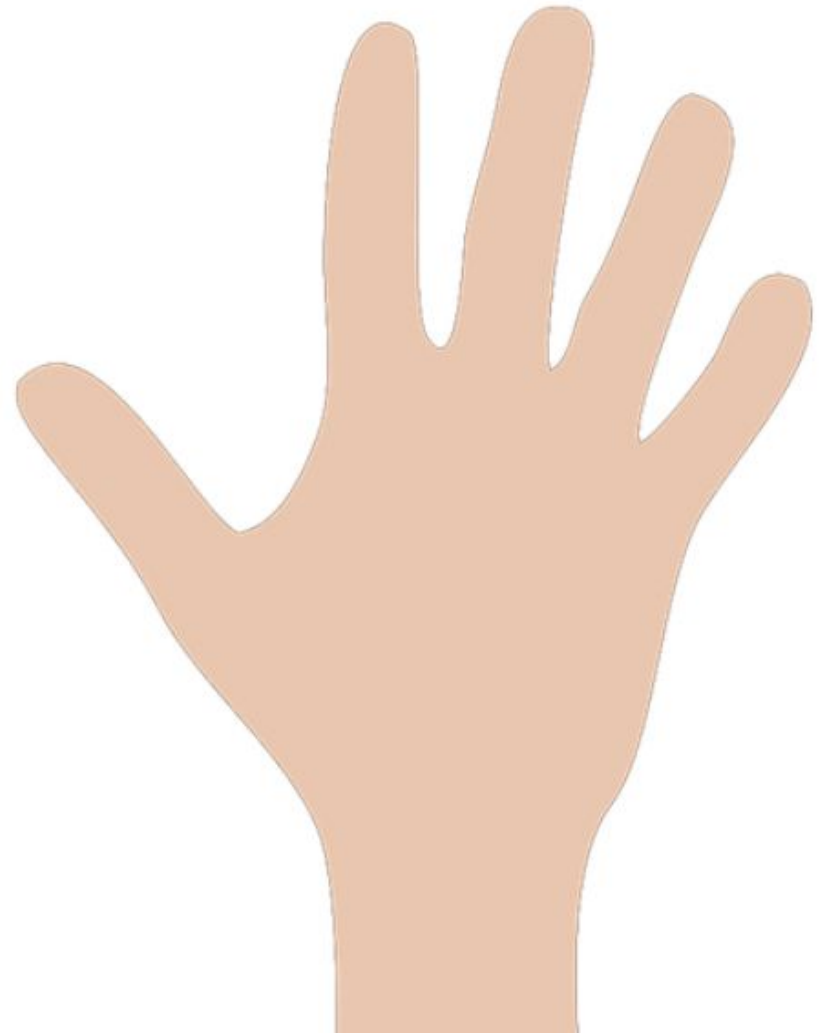
HYPERBOLE

A hyperbole is an exaggeration used for effect or to enhance a description. For example, “She always has a million things to do” suggests that a person is very busy, but it is an exaggeration because they likely do not actually have that many things to do.



I AM POEM

Now, you will write a comparison poem including at least ten literary devices (a mix of metaphors, similes, or hyperboles) that describe who you are. On the final copy page, trace the outline of your hand and write the poem within your palm. Get creative! Use different shapes, sizes, colors of letters, and feel free to include images that represent you as well.

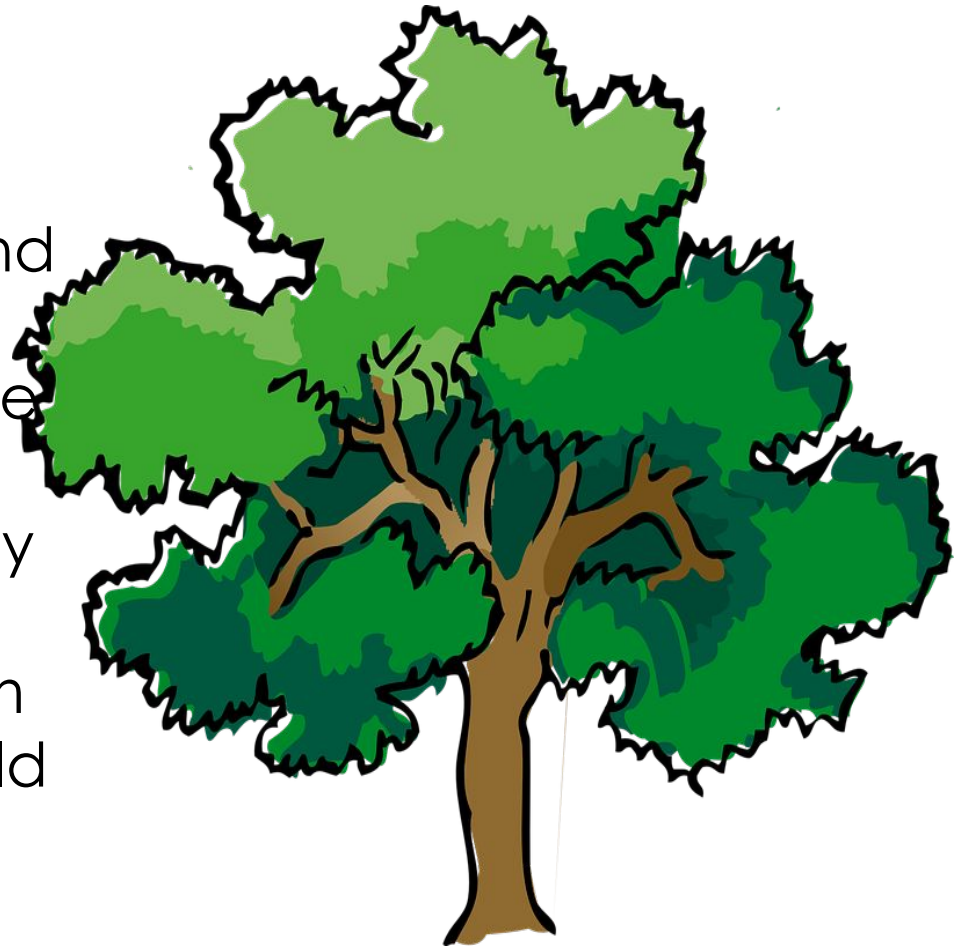


I AM POEM

LET'S LOOK AT AN EXAMPLE

I am an oak tree, strong and tall, protecting my family against the wild winds of life.

I am a crystalline spider. Sharp, spiky, deadly when threatened, yet strangely compelling. I am the spark that sets the world ablaze.



HAIKU

A Haiku is a type of Japanese poetry. Some common themes include nature, feelings, or experiences. A Haiku must “paint” a mental image in the reader's mind.



HAIKU

FORMULA OF A HAIKU

The most common form for haiku is three short lines. The first line contains five (5) syllables, the second line seven (7) syllables, and the third line contains five (5) syllables. This poem does not rhyme.



HAIKU

LET'S LOOK AT AN EXAMPLE

THE ROSE

by Donna Brock

The red blossom bends (5)
and drips its dew to the ground. (7)
Like a tear it falls. (5)

This poem is a haiku because the lines contain 5, 7, and 5 syllables, and it paints a mental image in our mind of the flower. Now, it's your turn. You will write three haikus.



CONCRETE

Although poetry is typically written from left to right on a page, a concrete poem forms a picture of the poem's topic using the letters and words to form the image.



CONCRETE

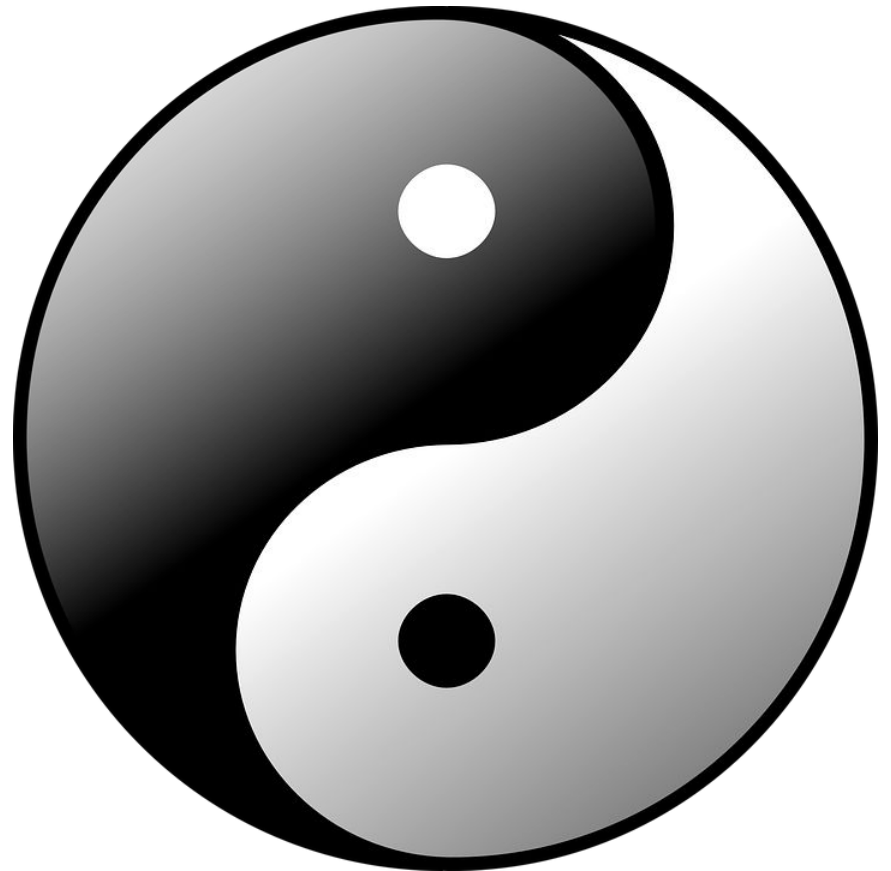
LET'S LOOK AT SOME EXAMPLES

balancing life. Two Synchronized swimmers
A lone shark
odd sites in perfect peace
A light in the dark. A light in the polar

Dusk
Above the
water hang the
loud
flies
Here
O so
gray
then
What
When
Where
In us
of where we take shape in the dark air
this object bares its image awakening
ripples of recognition that will
brush darkness up into light
even after this bird this hour both drift by atop the perfect sad instant now
already passing out of sight
toward yet-untroubled reflection
this image bears its object darkening
into memorial shades Scattered bits of
light No of water Or something across
water Breaking up No Being regathered
soon Yet by then a swan will have
gone Yes out of mind into what
vast
pale
hush
of a
place
past
sudden dark as
if a swan
sang

ANTONYM DIAMANTE

An antonym diamante poem is all about opposites. The poem combines opposites in a single, seven-line poem: the word of the last line is the opposite of the word of the first line. The lines in between describe either the starting word or its opposite. On paper these poems look like a diamond, so we call them after the Italian word for diamond—**diamante**. You will write two diamante poems.



ANTONYM DIAMANTE

FORMULA OF AN ANTONYM DIAMANTE

LINE 1	1 noun (will be the opposite/antonym of line 7)
LINE 2	2 adjectives describing the noun in line 1
LINE 3	3 verbs ending in -ing related to line 1
LINE 4	2 nouns about line 1 and 2 nouns about line 7
LINE 5	3 verbs ending in -ing related to line 7
LINE 6	2 adjectives describing the noun in line 7
LINE 7	1 noun (the opposite/antonym of line 1)

ANTONYM DIAMANTE

LET'S LOOK AT AN EXAMPLE

Light

Clear, brilliant

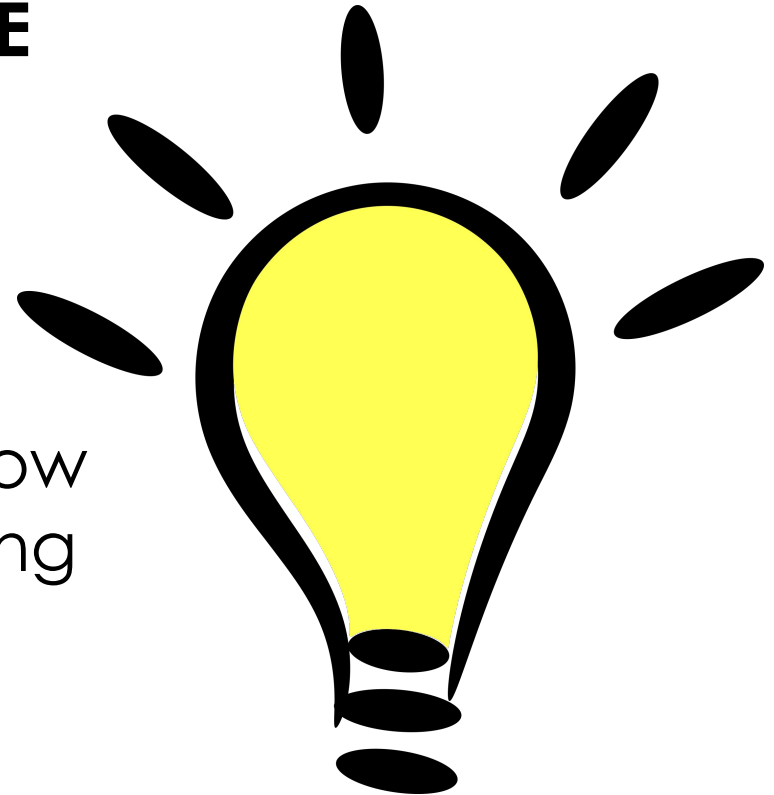
Glowing, shining, revealing

Mirror, candle - whisper, shadow

Deepening, sleeping, shrouding

Black, quiet

Dark



LIMERICK

A limerick is a funny poem containing five lines. It has a very distinctive rhythm and rhyme pattern. The rhyming pattern is AABBA (the last words of line 1, 2, and 5 rhyme, and the last words of lines 3 and 4 rhyme). A limerick has a pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables. You will write two limericks.



LIMERICK

No one is entirely sure where the limerick originated. It's usage was first documented in England in 1898, but the name is generally taken to be a reference to the city of Limerick in Ireland.



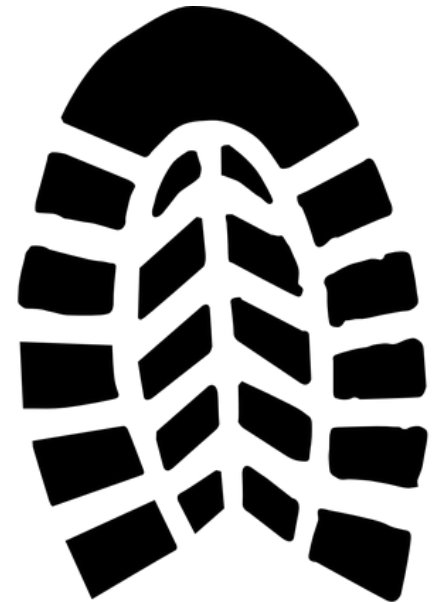
LIMERICK

LET'S LOOK AT AN EXAMPLE

The bolded and underlined words are “stressed syllables,” while the other syllables are unstressed.

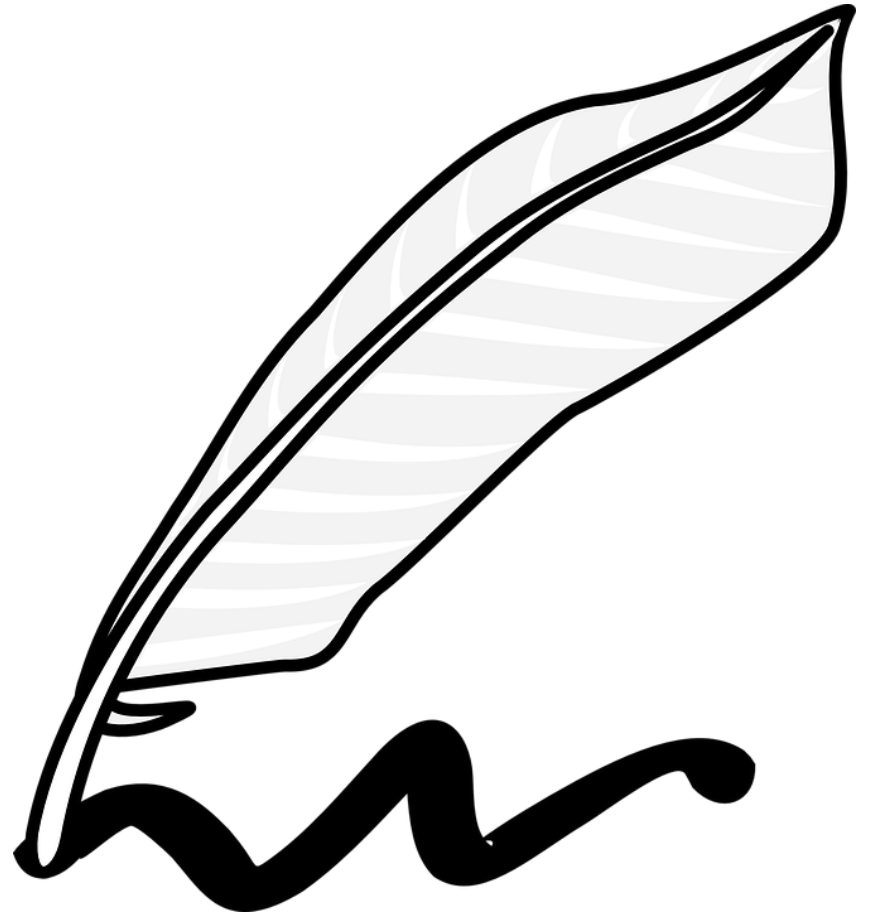
Read the poem out loud to hear the stresses!

There **was** an old **man** from **Peru**
Who **dreamed** he was **eating** his **shoe**.
He **awoke** in the **night**
With a **terrible** **fright**
To **discover** it's **totally** **true**.



QUATRAIN

Quatrains are any four-line stanzas with a rhyming pattern. You will write at least two quatrains in your poem, but you can write more if you need to. Your topic can be about anything that is interesting to you! The only rules are that each stanza must be 4 lines, and there must be a rhyming pattern (AABB, ABAB, ABBA, AAAA, ABCB, etc.).



QUATRAIN

LET'S LOOK AT SOME EXAMPLES

The mountain frames the sky (a)
As a shadow of an eagle flies by. (a)
With clouds hanging at its edge (b)
A climber proves his courage on its rocky ledge. (b)

I found a secret pool, a little nook (a)
Where I could lie and watch the fish below (b)
But no amount of coaxing made them go (b)
For worms, or bits of bacon on my hook. (a)