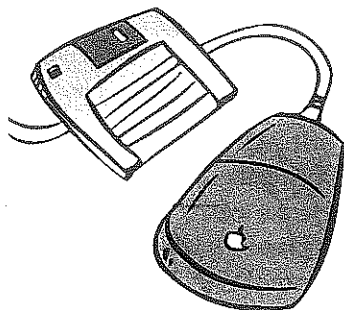
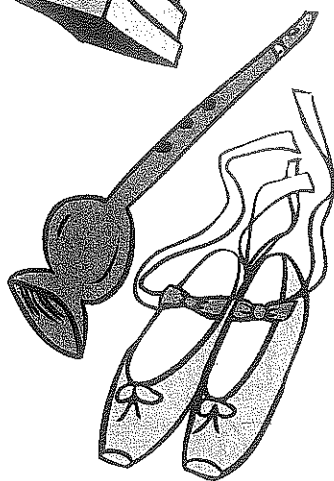
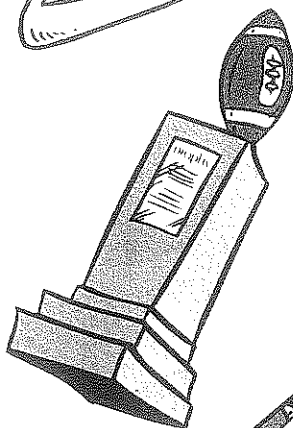


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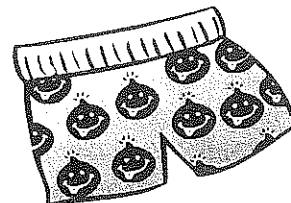
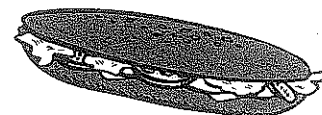
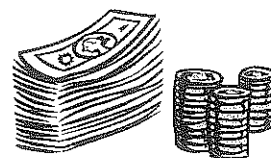
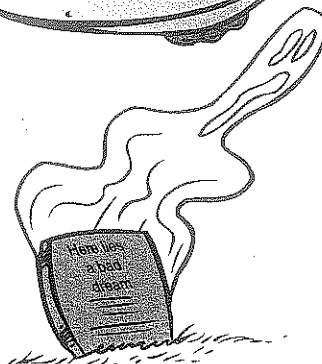
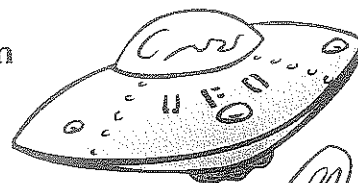
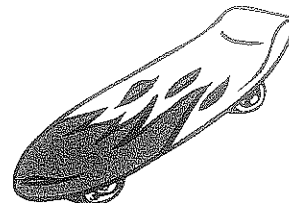
Poetry Packet

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, Laugh!
School Band Blues
Computer Madness
Chorus Voices
If I Had a Million
Gorging
Adventures in the Mall
Happy Times
My Room
Space Aliens
My Smartest Move
My Dumbest Move
Feeling Down
Space Freaks



POETRY IDEAS

Dreams:

Things that make me sad:

Things that make me smile:

Passions:

Places I like:

Things I want to change:

Memories:

People:

Observations:

Miscellaneous:

Structure in Poetry

Poem #1

Decorator Hermit Crab

There was a little hermit crab
who thought his tank was rather drab

At first he didn't know what to do
then decorated with pink and blue.

Now he is no longer crabby
with his new home, he's rather happy!

Poem #2

No Sun. No Moon.

No sun. No moon.
No stars. No sky.
I made them disappear.

I didn't use
a magic wand.
I had no special gear.

I didn't cast an evil spell.
I didn't use first aid.
I didn't do a tribal dance....

I just pulled down my shade.

Poem # 3

The Ghost With The Most

"Boo! Boo Hoo!"
cried the ghost with the most.
No one comes to visit me,
though I'm the perfect host.

I decorate with cobwebs,
sweep the spiders under the rug,
Yet no one ever offers me
a kind word or a hug.

I don't know what the reason is.
I don't know what could cause it,
'Cause I always, yes I always
keep my skeletons in the closet.

Sure, I may look scary
but if someone really knew me,
they wouldn't be afraid
'cause they could see
right through me.

Name _____

Practice with Rhyming Words

It's fun to try and work rhyming words into poems. Here is an unfinished poem. It is about some animals who all have something to say. Practice your rhyming by writing rhyming names of animals in the proper places.

"I want a hat,"

Purred the _____

"A hat to wear?"

Growled the _____

"A funny wish!"

Bubbled the _____

"Does she want it now?"

Mooed the _____



"Yes, of course!"

Neighed the _____

"To wear in the house?"

Squeaked the _____

"No, at the park!"

Sang the _____

"It may look funny!"

Sniffled the _____

Now try to finish the poem. Which rhyming words will fit below?

Just then a great wind came blowing around

And swirled some flowers right up from the _____

A yellow one landed on the head of that cat,

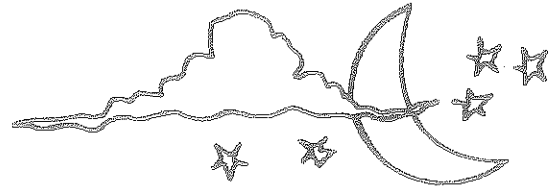
Everyone thought it made a most perfect _____ !

Can you think of any other animals who might talk in rhyme to the cat? Write your own poem using an animal.

Name _____

QUATRAINS

and RHYME SCHEMES



In poems that rhyme, each ending rhyme sound is given a letter of the alphabet. Each time that same rhyme sound appears in the poem, it has the same letter. The pattern of those letters is called the **rhyme scheme** of the poem.

A **quatrain** is any four-line poem that rhymes. Quatrains may have different rhyme schemes. For example:

<i>Choosing colors, feeling <u>cloth</u>,</i>	(a)
<i>Flitting around, just like a <u>moth</u>.</i>	(a)
<i>How I wish they'd give a <u>prize</u></i>	(b)
<i>When I find my perfect <u>size</u>!</i>	(b)

The rhyme scheme for this poem is **aabb**.

Here's another rhyme scheme for a quatrain:

<i>Missy is my best friend's cat,</i>	(a)
<i>Stripes of orange and <u>white</u>.</i>	(b)
<i>She loves to play in paper bags</i>	(c)
<i>And prowls the house by <u>night</u>.</i>	(b)

What is the rhyme scheme for this quatrain? _____

Read these poems. Write their rhyme schemes.

How sharp the moon is tonight (_____)

It's sailing there, thin and white. (_____)

Does it have many hours left (_____)

Until it fades from sight? (_____)

Plip! Plop! Plip! Plop! (_____)

Little streams on all my windows (_____)

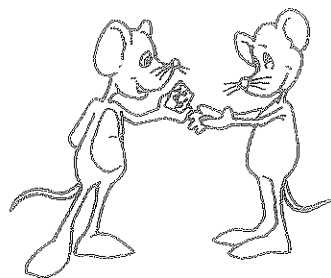
Raindrops keeping time for me (_____)

Setting all my troubles free. (_____)

Name _____

More Practice with Rhyme Schemes

Try to write four poems with the different rhyme schemes given below. The first poem has rhyming words to get you started.



1. _____ mice (a)
_____ nice (a)
_____ white (b)
_____ night (b)

2. _____ (a)
_____ (b)
_____ (c)
_____ (b)

3. _____ (a)
_____ (b)
_____ (a)
_____ (b)

4. _____ (a)
_____ (b)
_____ (b)
_____ (a)

ALLITERATION

Alliteration is the repeating of the same beginning sound in a string of words. Poets use alliteration to make special sound effects.

You can use alliteration as a sentence:

Gleaming goldfish glide gracefully.
Six silly swans swam seward.

You can use alliteration to make artful poems:

The setting sun slipped slowly down,
Making room for the milky moon.



The snake was looped in the tree
Limp as a licorice whip.
Then he wisely winked at me!

Underline the alliteration in these sentences:

1. Puny puma pit their skills against panthers.
2. Handsome Harry hired hundreds of hippos for Hanukkah.
3. Toby teaches tiny tots in Toledo.
4. Pretty Polly picked pears for preserves.
5. Crazy cat climbed the crooked cable.

Finish the following sentences with alliterative words.

Doodling daughters _____.

Prickly pears _____.

Studious students _____.

Sunny skies _____.

Onomatopoeia

Definition

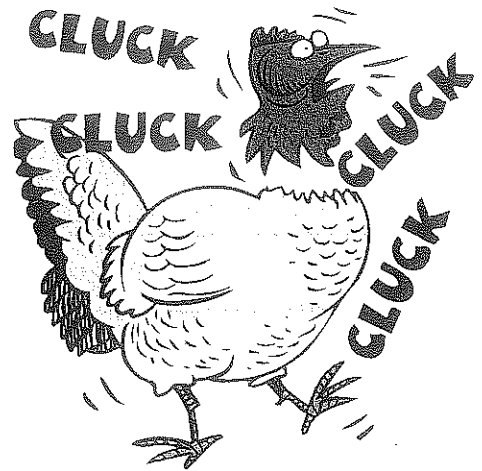
When a word is used which demonstrates a sound it is called onomatopoeia. Probably one of the best examples of this form can be found throughout the comics where the action is captured by colorful "sound words," such as: *crash, boom, bang, crunch, kerplunk, zap, buzz*. Many times we think the replication of a sound is exactly the way we hear it or say it, but that does not explain why the sound is described differently in other languages.

Examples:

- The water *gurgled* down the drain.
- The noisy chicken *clucked* her head off.
- I *cracked* that dangerous whip.
- We *bashed* the balloon filled with water.
- The little kid *slurped* his soup.
- You didn't cook that *mush* long enough!

Another approach: Imitate the sound of . . .

- a motorcycle
- a police car
- a rooster
- a dog
- a cat
- a donkey braying
- a falling ceiling
- crispy cereal in milk
- a tuba in a parade



Write some onomatopoeia words...

Onomatopoeia

Circle the onomatopoeia words in the following poems.

Cafeteria

Boom!
Went the food
trays.
Clap! Clap!
Goes the teacher.
Rip!
Went the
plastic bag.
Munch! Munch!
Go the students.
Slurp!!!
Went the straws.
Whisper
Is what half the kids
in the room
are doing.
Crunch!
Crunch!
go
the candy bars

Pizza Parlor

Wee!
Wee!
Goes the dough in the air.
Splat !
Splat !
Goes the sauce on the dough.
Sprinkle.
Sprinkle.
Goes the cheese on the sauce.
Flop!
Flop!
Goes the pepperoni on the
cheese.
Sizzle!
Sizzle!
Goes the pizza as it cooks.

Simile

Definition

A simile is a figure of speech which resembles a metaphor but uses the comparative words: like, as, than, similar to. When a simile is used, the linking to something else is clear. Like a metaphor, the comparison of two things is designed to create a word picture that has a relationship which heightens meaning.

- Examples:**
- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| Simile: | The lie formed like a blister on his lips. |
| In plain language: | He lied and it was ugly! |
| Simile: | Stop jumping like an organ grinder's monkey! |
| In plain language: | Be still. |
| Simile: | Her brains remind me of a marshmallow. |
| In plain language: | She is not very smart. |
| Simile: | That player is as slippery as a snake. |
| In plain language: | Don't trust him. |
| Simile: | I am frightened like a creature in the pathless woods. |
| In plain language: | I am lost. |
| Simile: | Too much beauty is like a fatal gift. |
| In plain language: | Beautiful people have their problems. |
| Simile: | The horse's muzzle was soft as velvet. |
| In plain language: | The horse's muzzle was soft. |



Guidelines: For practice with a partner, organize some plain straightforward sentences. Make them more colorful by turning them into similes. It takes imagination to make that transformation. On a grander scale—organize the class into teams. Assign everyone the colorless sentences to transform into similes. Who thinks up the most impressive word pictures? It can be difficult to think up the similes that have the most impact as in: “smart as a whip, sharp as a tack, keen as a razor”! How many variations and comparisons can you generate?

Name _____

Similes

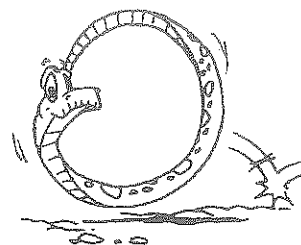
Similes are special word pictures used in poems. Similes make a comparison between two objects or ideas. They use the words "like" or "as" to highlight the comparison. The two things are very different from each other. But the poet uses a simile to point out the one way they are alike or similar. For example:

Waves as frothy as shaving lather

Fireflies twinkling like stars

A black snake rolled round as a rubber tire

Snow-covered bushes looking like popcorn balls



Use the list below to write some similes. Match the phrases in Column A with those in Column B. Write the complete simile on the lines.

Column A

eyes as green as

handshake as strong as

people crowded together like

rainbow as colorful as

a pale moon sailing like

clouds soft and fluffy like

Column B

an Easter egg

marshmallows

emeralds

a garden full of spring flowers

a vise

a ghostly pirate ship

Now try to write a few of your own similes for these words:

a pillow as soft as _____

a man strong like _____

a night sky as glittery as _____

a rose as red as _____

Metaphor

Definition

A metaphor is a figure of speech. The word describes language that is used to compare dissimilar objects that are alike in some way. A metaphor deals with two items in a way that makes the statement vivid and strong. The comparison gives the metaphorical statement more meaning and helps make a mind picture. The words **like, as, than, similar to, resembles** are not used. (These terms are used in similes.) Strong metaphors stay in our memory because of the clever comparisons that are used. This skill is the mark of a good writer!

Examples: Metaphor: "Juliet is the sun." Shakespeare

In plain language: Juliet is pretty.

Metaphor: I cannot wrestle with this monster problem.

In plain language: The problem is too big for me.

Metaphor: That athlete is a powerhouse.

In plain language: That athlete is strong.



Metaphor: The campers were hungry little birds twittering at the table.

In plain language: The hungry kids made noises around the table.

Metaphor: Strength and dignity are her clothing.

In plain language: She is strong and dignified.

Metaphor: The red pop spilled out a bib of crimson red.

In plain language: The red pop spilled on the shirt.

Metaphor: That guy is a motor mouth.

In plain language: That guy never shuts up.

Metaphor: Time, you old gypsy man, will you not stay?

In plain language: Time goes by quickly.

Metaphor: Music is the honey of the human spirit.

In plain language: Music is sweet and tells us something about people.

Guidelines: In the metaphors above, explain how one thing equals another and conjures up a strong mental picture. How is Juliet like the sun; how are hungry campers like birds; how is a problem like a monster; how is strength and dignity like clothing; how is spilled red pop like a bib; how is time like a gypsy man; how is music like honey?

Name _____

Metaphors

Metaphors are just like similes. They show a comparison. But, they do not use the words "like" or "as" in the comparison. Metaphors just say that one thing is the other thing. For example:

An old man's face is a leather mask.

The Halloween moon was a pumpkin in the night sky.

Thorns were tiny claws in the hiker's clothes.

The football player was a charging bull against the other team.

Use the list below to write some metaphors. Match the phrases in Column A with those in Column B. Write the complete metaphors on the lines.

Column A

a seashell is
the dandelion was
the green grass was
the kitchen toaster is
the road at night is
father's anger was

Column B

a rocket blasting off
a fishy palace
a soft carpet amid the trees
a soldier with a golden helmet
a silver dragon
a ribbon of moonlight

Now try to write a few of your own metaphors for these words:

A power lawnmower is _____

Her eyes were _____

A dish of oatmeal is _____

My faithful dog was _____

The noon-day sun is _____

Name _____

PRACTICE WITH SIMILES AND METAPHORS

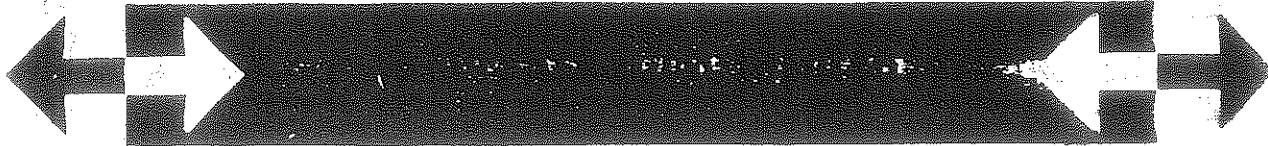
Read each poem below. Decide if it has a simile or a metaphor in it. Copy each poem under the correct title.

1. *At the end of the day,
The old sun falls into the sea
Like a ripe plum.*
2. *Where new homes will soon rise,
The earth-moving machines
Are dinosaurs with great jaws
Scooping up the land.*
3. *As I walked home through the meadow,
The tall green grasses
Were silken fingers
Brushing against my legs.*
4. *In the apple orchard,
The gnarled old tree
Leaned like an old man
Upon his cane.*



SIMILES

METAPHORS



In each numbered sentence below, a figure of speech is used. Draw a line under the words that name the two things being compared. Below each sentence are listed three possible meanings for the figure of speech. In the blank beside each sentence number, write the letter of the meaning that fits best in the sentence. An example has been done for you.

Example: C The bus progressed down the crowded city street as quickly as an aging elephant.

- a. breaking the speed limit
- b. swaying back and forth
- c. moving very slowly

1. ____ Far in the distance, we saw the city shimmering like a jewel in the hot August night.
 - a. looking as if it might freeze
 - b. shining brightly
 - c. looking ugly and dirty
2. ____ Janet came back from the party as forlorn as a lost puppy.
 - a. looking miserable
 - b. jumping around happily
 - c. in a bad temper
3. ____ That child has eyes like a hawk's; she never misses anything.
 - a. small and ugly eyes
 - b. practically blind eyes
 - c. sharp and observant eyes
4. ____ Standing in the tiny kitchen, Al looked like a giant in a doll's house.
 - a. He seemed to enjoy cooking.
 - b. He was looking at a doll.
 - c. He was too tall for the room.
5. ____ The song was as mournful as a small child's cry.
 - a. fast-moving
 - b. sad and wistful
 - c. unbearably harsh
6. ____ Long after the rest of the family had gone to bed, Dad prowled around the house like a restless lion.
 - a. He felt nervous and sleepless.
 - b. He eagerly did some exercises.
 - c. He roared like a beast.
7. ____ Ray's angry voice sounded like a whip traveling through the air.
 - a. calm and reasonable
 - b. fierce and growling
 - c. sharp and stinging
8. ____ The old man's eyes were as lifeless as a plastic doll's.
 - a. bright and alert
 - b. lacking any expression
 - c. made out of plastic
9. ____ The pompous waiter strutted around the room like a puffed-up, old goose.
 - a. seemed cute and fluffy
 - b. was self-important and vain
 - c. waddled awkwardly
10. ____ Thomas behaved as if he were a time bomb about to explode.
 - a. He seemed calm.
 - b. He kept falling asleep.
 - c. He was nervous and fidgety.

In each numbered sentence or paragraph below, a metaphor is used. Draw a line under the words that name the two things being compared. Below each sentence or paragraph are listed three possible interpretations or meanings for the metaphor. Read each one, then put an X in the blank next to the meaning that fits best in the sentence. An example has been done for you.

Example: "Every evening I spend with you is always a circus!" said Chester's babysitter in exasperation. "Can't you calm down just once?"

- ☐ Being around Chester is generally boring.
- ☐ The babysitter usually takes Chester to the circus.
- ☒ Evenings spent with Chester are active and hectic.

1. Marjorie paced around the house dejectedly. It was a prison, confining her indoors on that lovely, sunny day.
 - ☐ The house had bars on the windows.
 - ☐ Marjorie had no choice but to stay inside the house.
 - ☐ The house was dark and dirty.
2. "If that little mosquito bugs me one more time," said Jack, pointing at his sister, "I'll be sorely tempted to swat her!"
 - ☐ Jack's sister is being a pest.
 - ☐ Jack's sister is humming softly.
 - ☐ Jack and his sister are being bothered by insects.
3. Have you ever seen Hilda run in the annual relay race? She's a bullet, streaking past the spectators toward her target, the finish line.
 - ☐ Hilda runs extremely fast.
 - ☐ Hilda is dangerous to the other runners in the race.
 - ☐ Hilda is skilled at target shooting.
4. "This entire day has been one long nightmare," sighed Mr. Frimp as he locked the office door. "Thank goodness it's over!"
 - ☐ Mr. Frimp has been working late.
 - ☐ Mr. Frimp has been daydreaming.
 - ☐ Mr. Frimp has had a bad day at work.
5. Minnie Mae was dynamite in the class talent show last week. The audience made her come back and sing two encores.
 - ☐ Minnie Mae sang too loudly.
 - ☐ Minnie Mae exploded with rage.
 - ☐ Minnie Mae gave a great performance.
6. When things get tense at work, Woodie is the only ray of sunshine around. He never loses his sense of humor.
 - ☐ Woodie makes fun of other people.
 - ☐ Woodie is the only person at work who remains cheerful and smiling.
 - ☐ Woodie likes sunny weather.
7. "How can Sylvester be such an ox?" cried Mrs. Robertson in despair. "Every single time he comes into this house he crashes into something and breaks it!"
 - ☐ Sylvester likes to destroy things.
 - ☐ Sylvester is clumsy and awkward.
 - ☐ Sylvester has a habit of bringing animals into the house.
8. The mayor was a complete jellyfish at the meeting last night; he wouldn't take a stand on any issue.
 - ☐ The mayor behaved in an undecided, wishy-washy manner.
 - ☐ The mayor talked entirely too much.
 - ☐ The mayor was too weak to concentrate.

Personification

Definition

*Personification is a figure of speech. This strategy is used to give objects, things or animals human characteristics which we recognize in ourselves. This technique is used to animate things with qualities which we know very well belong to people. Personification heightens and emphasizes any description in terms we can relate to. The root word **person** gives a clue to how this word developed its meaning.*

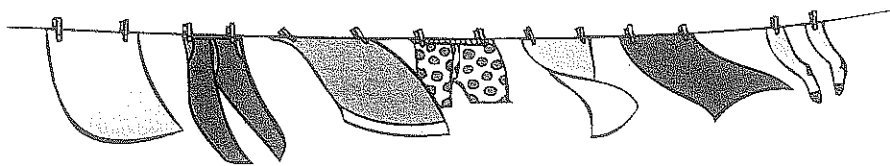
Examples: In plain language: **Isn't that a nice small car?**
Personification: **Isn't she the sweetest little gal you ever saw?**

In plain language: **I take an awful picture.**
Personification: **The camera hates me.**

In plain language: **My air conditioner sounds broken.**
Personification: **My air conditioner is wheezing with pain.**

In plain language: **The garments on the clothesline moved in the wind.**
Personification: **The garments performed a gypsy dance on the clothesline.**

In plain language: **The cabin perched on the side of the hill.**
Personification: **The cabin hung onto the hill for dear life!**



Guidelines: When we use personification, it makes thoughts come alive and gives more power! Think in terms of ordinary nonhuman nouns. List these on the chalkboard. Now think of human actions and feelings these nouns are involved in. Ask for suggestions from the class. Some suggestions might be: old toys, a new house, a broken guitar, a jawbreaker, a diseased tree, a bowl of mush, a beautiful plane, a caught fish, a baseball mitt, a kettle drum, socks, a lawn mower, a motor scooter, a birthday cake, a wrench, a dirty dog . . . As in the examples above, give a straight descriptive sentence and then personify the same sentence.

Personification

Each of the following sentences uses a personification. An object or thing is talked about as if it were a real person. Draw a line under the word that names the object or thing. Then decide which of the three statements below the sentence gives the real meaning of the sentence. Write an X in the blank before the correct statement.

Example: With a nasty persistence, Maud's alarm clock nagged her out of a deep sleep.

- ☐ The alarm clock refused to stop ringing.
☐ The alarm clock went off at the wrong hour.
☒ The alarm clock rang and-rang until it roused Maud.

1. With a despairing groan, the antique high-chair collapsed under the weight of the hefty baby.
☐ The chair was in a great deal of pain.
☐ The chair made a breaking noise before it fell to pieces.
☐ The chair was basically sturdy.
2. The abandoned refrigerator stood forlornly on the back porch, ready to be collected by the junk man.
☐ The refrigerator felt neglected and ignored by its owners.
☐ The refrigerator was working well.
☐ The refrigerator was old and useless.
3. The awful news struck Tom a stunning blow from which he never recovered.
☐ The news reached out and hit Tom.
☐ The news affected Tom seriously.
☐ The news wasn't so bad after all.
4. As the breeze stirred through the forest, a group of pines nodded and whispered secretly to each other.
☐ The trees rustled in the wind.
☐ The trees were bending over from the force of the wind.
☐ The trees were having a conversation about secret matters.
5. Jealousy drove a knife into Pete's heart when he saw Penelope dancing with the handsome stranger.
☐ Somebody crept up behind Pete and stabbed him with a knife.
☐ Pete was thrilled to see Penelope enjoying herself with the stranger.
☐ Pete felt acutely envious.
6. The shiny fifty-cent piece winked enticingly from the muddy gutter, so I put down my packages and picked it up.
☐ The coin gleamed in the sunlight.
☐ The coin wasn't worth stopping for.
☐ The coin tried to draw attention to itself.
7. Karen's stomach growled plaintively as she stood in the long cafeteria line.
☐ Karen's stomach was angry.
☐ Karen hated the sight of food.
☐ Karen was extremely hungry.
8. A dark cloud took possession of the sun and refused to give it up for the rest of the afternoon.
☐ The cloud behaved very stubbornly.
☐ The cloud blocked the sun for several hours.
☐ The cloud drifted past the sun in a matter of minutes.

Hyperbole

Definition

Hyperbole is a figure of speech. It is a device which uses exaggeration to give a statement impact. We hear it and use it frequently in everyday conversation and read it often in books, newspapers and magazines. It is so common that we are often not aware that we are using this technique. The good part is that people understand even though we are using hyperbole for effect.

Examples: Hyperbole: I am so hungry I could eat a horse!
In plain language: I am starved.

Hyperbole: His face got beet red and I thought he would explode.

In plain language: He got really mad.

Hyperbole: This old rag—it's from the dinosaur age!

In plain language: This is an old shirt.



Hyperbole: I told you to stop that a hundred times.

In plain language: I've told you more than once.

Hyperbole: The banana split has whipped cream a mile high.

In plain language: The banana split has lots of whipped cream.

Guidelines: Hyperbole offers the opportunity to have fun backwards and forwards. Read the hyperbole above and ask for the literal translations, or read the literal statements above and ask for the students' hyperboles! With class assistance, ask for questions that challenge the talents of the Hyperbole Hunters.

For example:

- How hot was it? "It was so hot that: My body fat melted down to my ankles."
- How cold was it? "It was so cold that . . ."
- How dumb was the dog? "The dog was so dumb that . . ."
- How good was the food? "The food was so good that . . ."

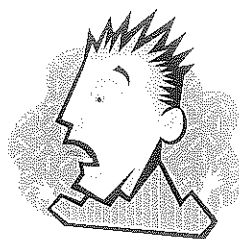
Hyperbole

Diction and Mood

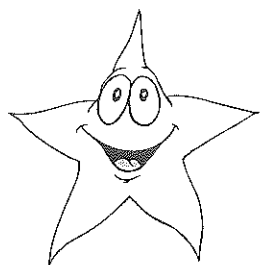
Diction is the author's specific and deliberate word choice used to create a mood or feeling.

Some words we associate with emotions: words that make us happy, sad, scared, etc.

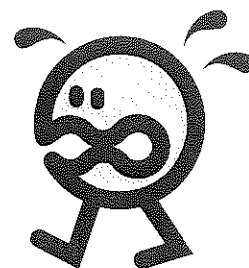
List some **scary** words:



List some **HAPPY** words:



List some **sad** words:



Diction and Mood

Poems

Poems are crazy. Poems are sweet.
Poems tell us a story, They go with a beat.
Poems can be fun if you make them to be,
poems are easy and so much fun, you see!
Poems are like fruit.
They are juicy and delicious.
Have a piece won't you, come in
and enjoy as the words flow into your mind.
Poems are great. Poems are kind.
Poems are wacky, poems are mine.

Different

Somber grey skies
Bleed into tears from above.
And dead eyed drones
Push past me, walking on

They never see the tears
Of the few they do hurt.
They never see the tears.
I can not cry. They only see their devils,

The one they must kill
The one who is strange.
One who is different.
I watch while others shuffle blindly

Leading one another, no one seeing
I can see the people,
Running, laughing,
As if in glass, seperated from me.

Haiku

Write three Haiku poems. Remember Haiku poems are about nature and have 3 lines of 5-7-5 syllable count.

Spring

Green grass in April
Birds begin to sing in trees
Children playing outside

Flowers

Flowers are blooming
Bursts of colors come alive
Fragrant smells around us!

Haiku 1

_____ (title)

Haiku 2

_____ (title)

Haiku 1

_____ (title)

Cinquain Poem

“Cinq” means “five” in French. A cinquain is a special kind of five-line poem with a very strict form.

- Line 1 **One word – the subject of the poem**
 This word is a noun.
- Line 2 **Two words describing the title**
 These words are adjectives, words that describe the noun
- Line 3 **Three words expressing action**
 These are verbs which tell what the noun in line one does. Separate the verbs with commas.
- Line 4 **Four words expressing a feeling**
 This can be a short phrase or a series of words.
- Line 5 **One word that is another word for the subject**
 This should be a synonym for the subject

Here are some examples:



Eyes
Large, mysterious
Watching, rolling, blinking
Tell more than words
Vision



Cats
Independent, friendly
Meowing, purring, sleeping
I love my cat
Feline

Name _____

CINQUAIN

(sin-kane')

A **cinquain** is a simple poem of five lines. The lines do not rhyme. But the lines do follow a pattern. Here are the rules for a cinquain:

Line 1 - 1 word topic, a noun

Line 2 - 2 words describing topic, adjectives

Line 3 - 3 words of action, verbs

Line 4 - 4 words expressing feeling about topic

Line 5 - 1 word synonym for topic

Moon

High, silent,

Shining, turning, disappearing

Makes the night magical

Beacon.

Here are two other cinquains for you to study.

Cowboys

Rough, ready,

Riding, roping, branding

Yipee! Free and happy

Range-riders.

Bear

Furry, large

Growling, crashing, roaring,

Always on the prowl

Beast.



Complete these cinquains with the needed lines.

Candy

Chewing, crunching, sticking,

Treat.

Ants

Tiny, busy,

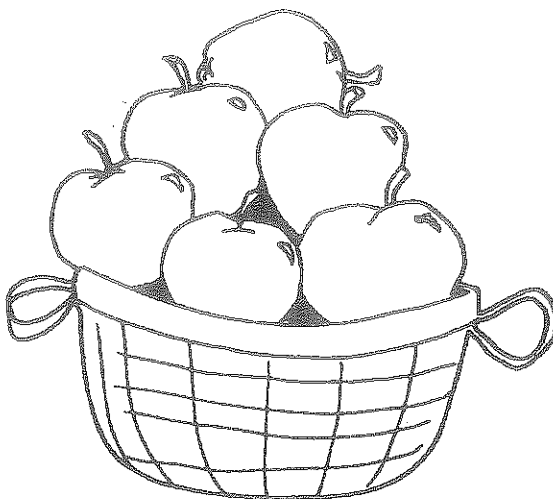
Travelers.

Name _____

MORE CINQUAINS

Choose some of these topics. Write your own cinquains.

skateboard	money	jet
dancer	computers	house
diamond	apples	bird
clouds	caterpillar	homework



1.

2.

3.

Name _____

diamonte

(dee-ah-mahn'-tay)

The **diamonte** is a seven-line poem. It is like the cinquain in some ways. But it is set up to appear in a diamond shape. It starts with one topic. Midway through the poem, it moves to a contrasting or opposite topic. Before beginning a diamonte, it helps to choose the topic and its opposite word. Here are the rules for a diamonte:

Line 1 - 1 word topic, noun

School

Line 2 - 2 words describing topic, adjectives

Busy, scheduled

Line 3 - 3 words of action, verbs

Studying, working, learning

Line 4 - 4 words (nouns), first 2 relate to topic of line 1,
last 2 words relate to topic of line 7

Lessons, homework, recess, freedom

Line 5 - 3 words of action, verbs, relating to topic of
line 7

Relaxing, playing, resting,

Line 6 - 2 words describing topic of line 7, adjectives

Short, delightful

Line 7 - 1 word, noun, opposite of line 1

Vacation.

Practice on these diamontes. Complete the lines as needed.

City

Noisy, _____

Honking, bumping, _____

Skyscrapers, _____, haywagons, _____

Cheeping, growing, _____

Peaceful, _____

Country.

Jungle

Tangled, _____

Raining, _____, slithering

Vines, quicksand, _____, _____

Burning, scorching, _____

Open, _____

Desert.

Name _____

MORE PRACTICE WITH DIAMONTES: Here are some opposites or contrasting topics. Choose 3 sets to write your own diamontes.

egg - bird
coal - diamond
seed - plant

hut - palace
day - night
hero - villain

moon - sun
food - garbage
health - illness

_____, _____

_____, _____, _____

_____, _____, _____, _____

_____, _____, _____

_____, _____

_____, _____

_____, _____, _____

_____, _____, _____, _____

_____, _____, _____

_____, _____

_____, _____

_____, _____, _____

_____, _____, _____, _____

_____, _____, _____

_____, _____

Concrete Poem

A concrete poem, or shape poem, is written to represent objects which they describe. The poem can be written in the shape of the object. Artwork adds to the visual effect of this type of poem.

Examples:

