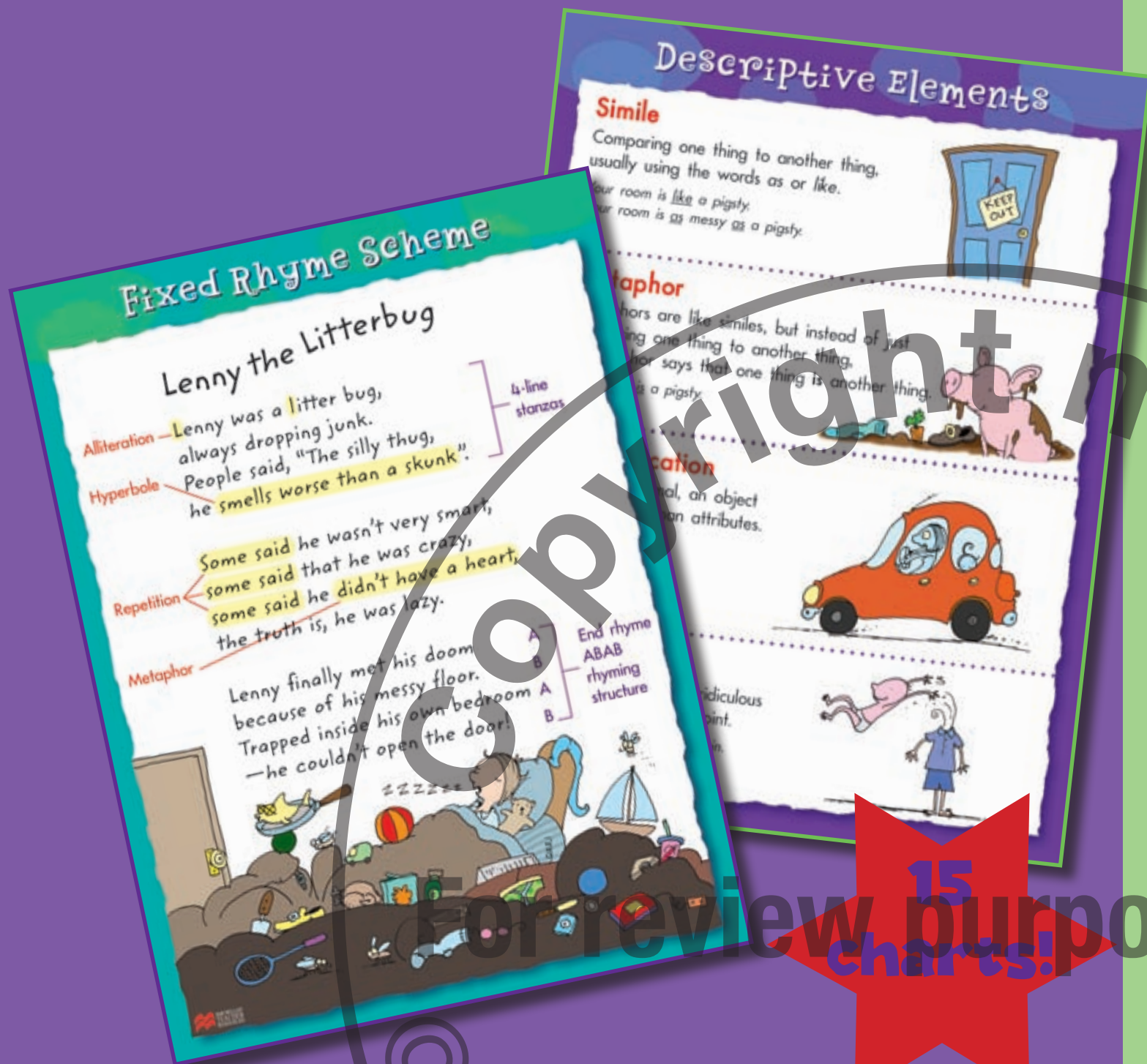


Poetry



15
charts!

Fixed rhyme scheme

Haiku

Cinquain

Ballad

Free verse:

List structure

Free verse:

Line breaks

Free verse:

Punctuation

Free verse:

Internal rhyme

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Descriptive elements:

Simile

Metaphor

Personification

Hyperbole

Symbolic elements

Performance elements

Also available

Three teacher resource books packed with helpful background information, text models, lesson banks, worksheets and assessment rubrics.

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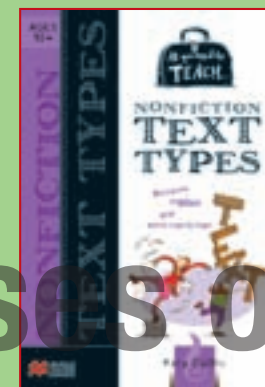
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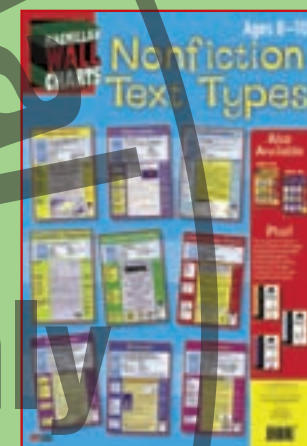
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Fixed Rhyme Scheme

Lenny the Litterbug

Alliteration — Lenny was a litterbug,
always dropping junk.

Hyperbole — People said, "The silly thug,
he smells worse than a skunk".

Repetition — Some said he wasn't very smart,
some said that he was crazy,
some said he didn't have a heart,
the truth is, he was lazy.

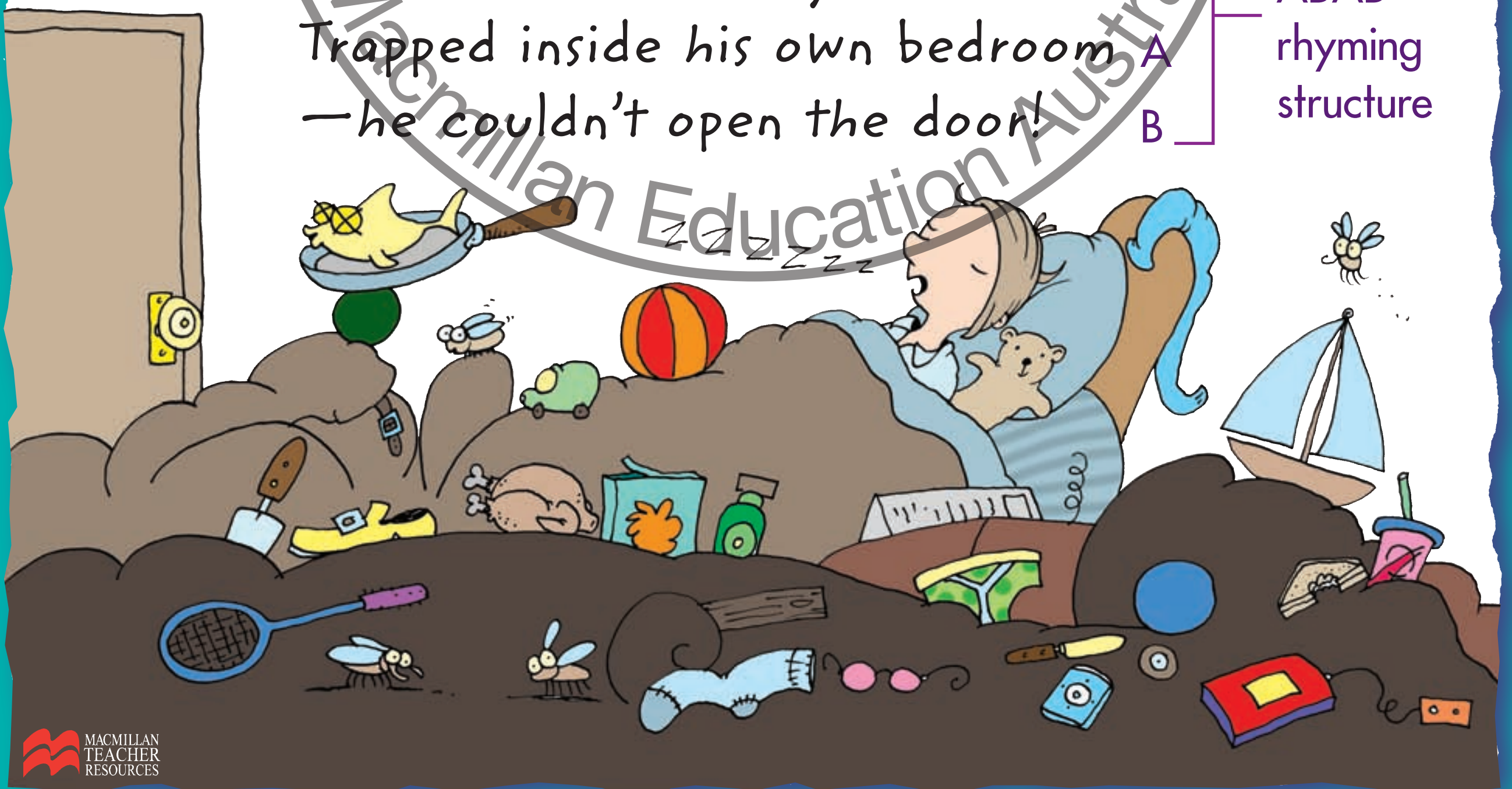
Metaphor —

Lenny finally met his doom
because of his messy floor.

Trapped inside his own bedroom
—he couldn't open the door!

4-line
stanzas

End rhyme
ABAB
rhyming
structure



Haiku



Syllable-Based

It's city peak hour.

Cars wait at lights, not moving.

Bikes weave around them.

5

7

5

5-7-5
syllable
pattern

Image-Based

City peak hour:

bikes weave

round motionless cars.

Visual
imagery
is central

No set
syllable
pattern



*Traditional haiku describe natural environments.
Contemporary haiku can also describe human
environments, like cities and traffic.*

Cinquain



Didactic

Ripe

Alliteration

red raspberries

squirt sweet juice

Consonance

stain my world with
sweetness

1 word

2 words

3 words

4 words

1 word

Line
structure
based
on word
count



Adele Crapsey

Vampires

are not monsters

they're just misunderstood.

I mean, everyone gets hungry...
don't they?

2 syllables

4 syllables

6 syllables

8 syllables

2 syllables

Line
structure
based
on
syllable
count

Reverse

Long days

playing volleyball on the beach

Assonance

and sipping icy drinks.

Season I love:

summer.

2 syllables

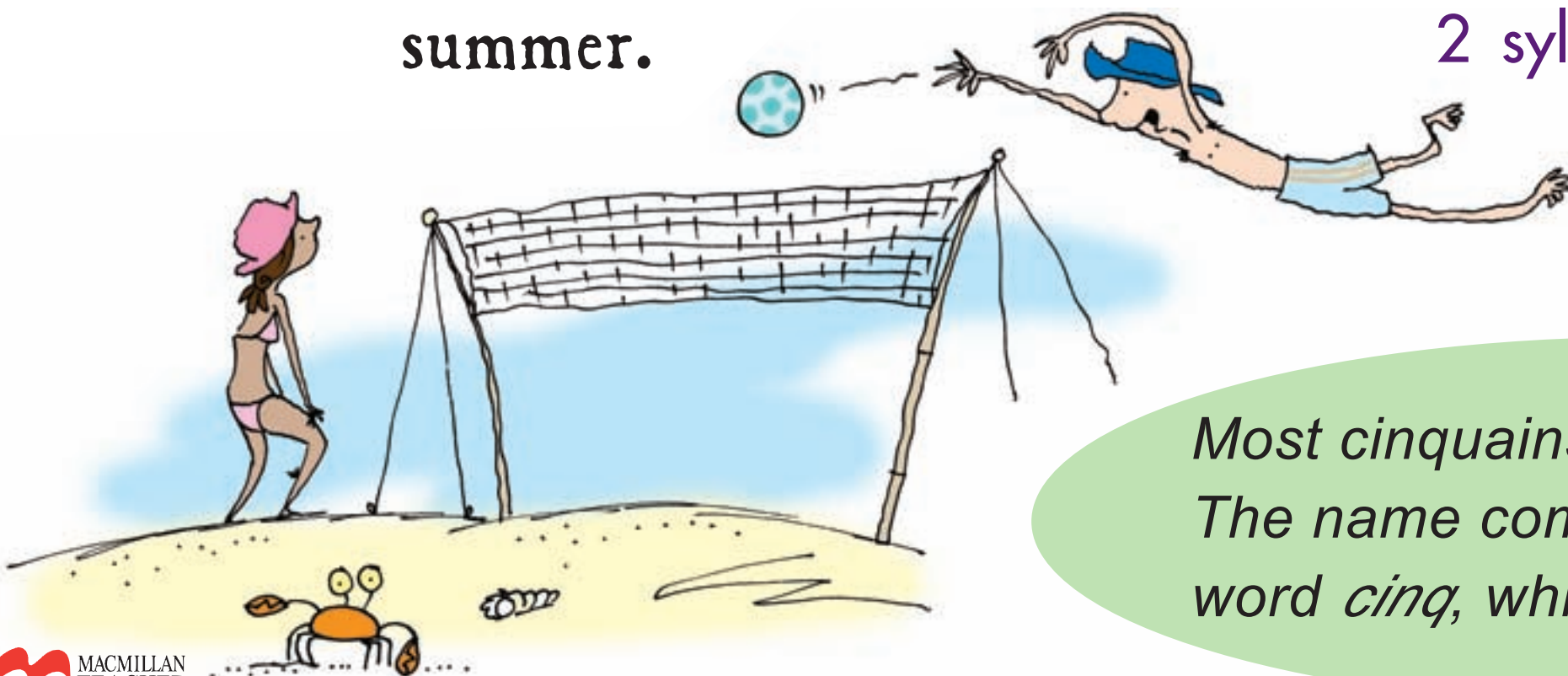
8 syllables

6 syllables

4 syllables

2 syllables

Line
structure
based
on
syllable
count



Most cinquains have five lines.
The name comes from the French
word *cinq*, which means five.

Ballad

The Ballad of the School Excursion

We arrived at the museum, all ready to explore

Alliteration—the strange and wondrous worlds that were inside.

Hyperbole—I nearly jumped out of my skin, when greeted at the door
by a T-rex with a grin so sharp and wide.

A — End
B — rhyme
A — ABAB
B — rhyming
structure

Ms Trimble led the way, we followed two by two,

Assonance—with Jane the odd one out, all on her own.

We saw weapons, shields, masks, a big wooden canoe,
then we heard a terrifying groan . . .

4-line stanzas
(some ballads
have 8 lines
or more)

Dialogue—“It’s nothing but the wind outside,” a pale Ms Trimble said,
but then the groan, it grew into a rumbling.

We all turned towards the mummy—perhaps it wasn’t dead!

Alliteration—Then even Ms Trimble started trembling.

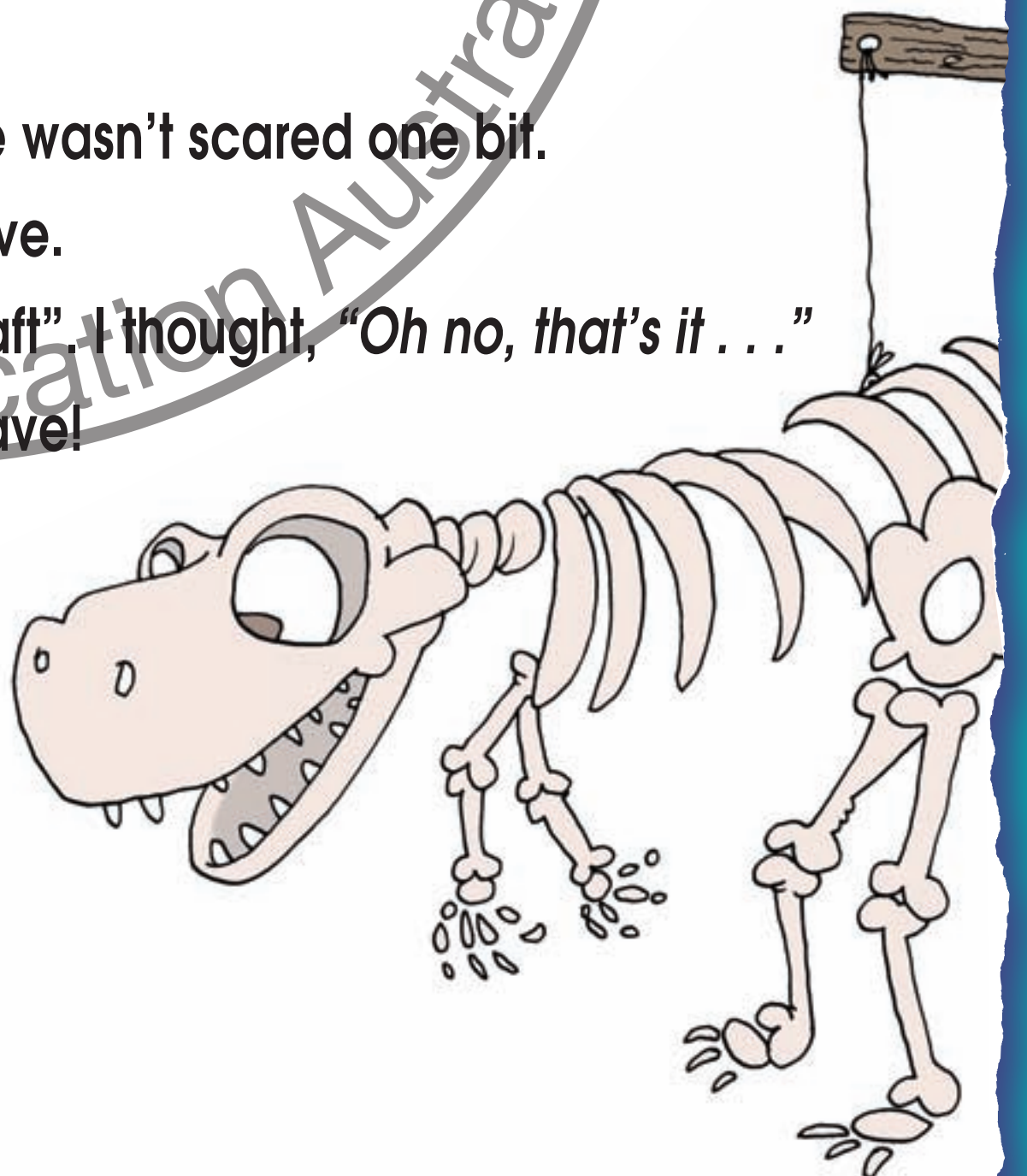
Strong
rhythm

Jane was still the odd one out, she wasn’t scared one bit.

I really wish that I could be as brave.

Alliteration—She told the mummy, “Don’t be daft”. I thought, “Oh no, that’s it . . .”
Then out climbed our driver, Mr Dave!

*A ballad tells a story
or recounts dramatic
events. The first ballads
were traditional songs.*



Free Verse: List Structure

One Day I Will . . .

Visual
imagery

One day I will catch a rainbow with a fishing rod
and cook it for tea.

One day I will sew a cape out of ocean waves.

Repetition

One day I will go surfing around the ring of
planet Jupiter.

I'll bring home some blueberry space dust for
my little sister.

Yes.

One day I will.

List
structure

Visual
imagery

*This poem is full of imaginary
and impossible ideas. In poetry
it doesn't matter if something is
real or not. In poetry, anything
can happen.*



Free Verse: Line Breaks

I'm Not Scared Version 1

Repetition { I'm not scared of the dark.
No. I'm not. Not at all.
I'm not trembling. It's just cold.
Repetition { But I'm fine. I'm tough.
Not scared at all.

Line breaks at the end of sentences (separates different ideas and helps readers understand the poem)

I'm Not Scared Version 2

Repetition { I'm not
scared of the dark.
No.
I'm not.
Not
at
all.
Repetition { I'm not
trembling.
It's
just
cold.
But I'm fine.
I'm tough.
Not
scared
at
all.

Shorter lines and lots of breaks (makes readers pause and focus on each word)



Free verse has no formal rhyme pattern or rhythmic structure. Line breaks in different places can give the poem a different form.

Free Verse: Punctuation

Winter Morning Version 1

Alliteration — Winter morning,
walking along the beach,
collecting shells,
watching seagulls,
dreaming of warmer days.

Commas and one full stop (makes the meaning easy to understand)



Winter Morning Version 2

Personification — Winter morning, walking along.
The beach collecting shells, watching.
Seagulls dreaming of warmer days.

Full stops in odd places (creates quirky ideas and makes readers pause and focus on each word)

Winter Morning Version 3

Winter morning?
Walking along the beach?
Collecting shells? Watching seagulls?
Dreaming? Of? Warmer days?

Question marks used in absurd ways (makes readers question each image or idea)

Winter Morning Version 4

Winter morning!
Walking along the beach!
Collecting shells! Watching! Sea! Gulls!
Dreaming of warmer days!

Exclamation marks used in absurd ways (makes the poem seem over-excited, as if the speaker is out of breath)



Free verse has no formal rhyme pattern or rhythmic structure. Punctuation can give structure to a poem by grouping ideas into sentences or dividing them into single-word fragments. It can also show where to pause, which words to stress and create rhythm.



Free verse: internal rhyme

ROLLER-COASTER

Onomatopoeia — "This one will be the same as all the others," I think
as I sit and wait for the ride to start . . .

Internal rhyme — My heart goes **BOOM** as I **ZOOM** straight backwards
Assonance — and if that was not a shock, the drop sure is—
I whizz down, down, down, around a loop, I swoop
so fast I'm gasping for air,
thinking there's no way this day could get more scary.

Internal rhyme — The hairy bends seem endless and so I confess that, yes,
I'm not as tough as I thought when I bought my ticket.
I feel sick, but I hold it in as the world spins
Simile — like a top. "Please STOP!" I think
and then—in a blink—it does.

I climb out and find my friends.
"Was it scary?" they ask.
"Nah, just the same as all the others . . ."

Strong
rhythm
rises
and
falls
like a
roller-
coaster

Free verse has no formal rhyme pattern or rhythmic structure. It can still make use of rhyme and have a strong rhythm of its own.

Visual Poetry

My Fantasy Worlds

Metaphor — Inside my head I have a portal.

If I close my eyes I can open it, I can

I
e
a
p
into lands far far away.

Visual
arrangement of
word imitates
its meaning

Repetition

Lands without much gravity . . .

lands where
everything is big . . .

. . . lands where everything is small . . .

. . . lands where

I am the centre of attention . . .

. . . and . . . lands where
can be all alone

Parallelism

Parallelism

Visual
arrangement of
word imitates
its meaning

But the best thing of all, of course,

is

g
n
i
d
n
a

back home.

Visual poems are
sometimes called *Picture
Poems*, *Concrete Poems* or
Kinetic Poems. The shape of
the poem on the page imitates
the subject of the poem.

Sound Elements 1

Rhyme

Two words rhyme if they end with the same full-syllable sound.
For example, *cat* and *mat*,
or *tree* and *bee*.

End rhyme

Rhyme that occurs at the end of lines. It is usually in regular patterns that are easy to predict.

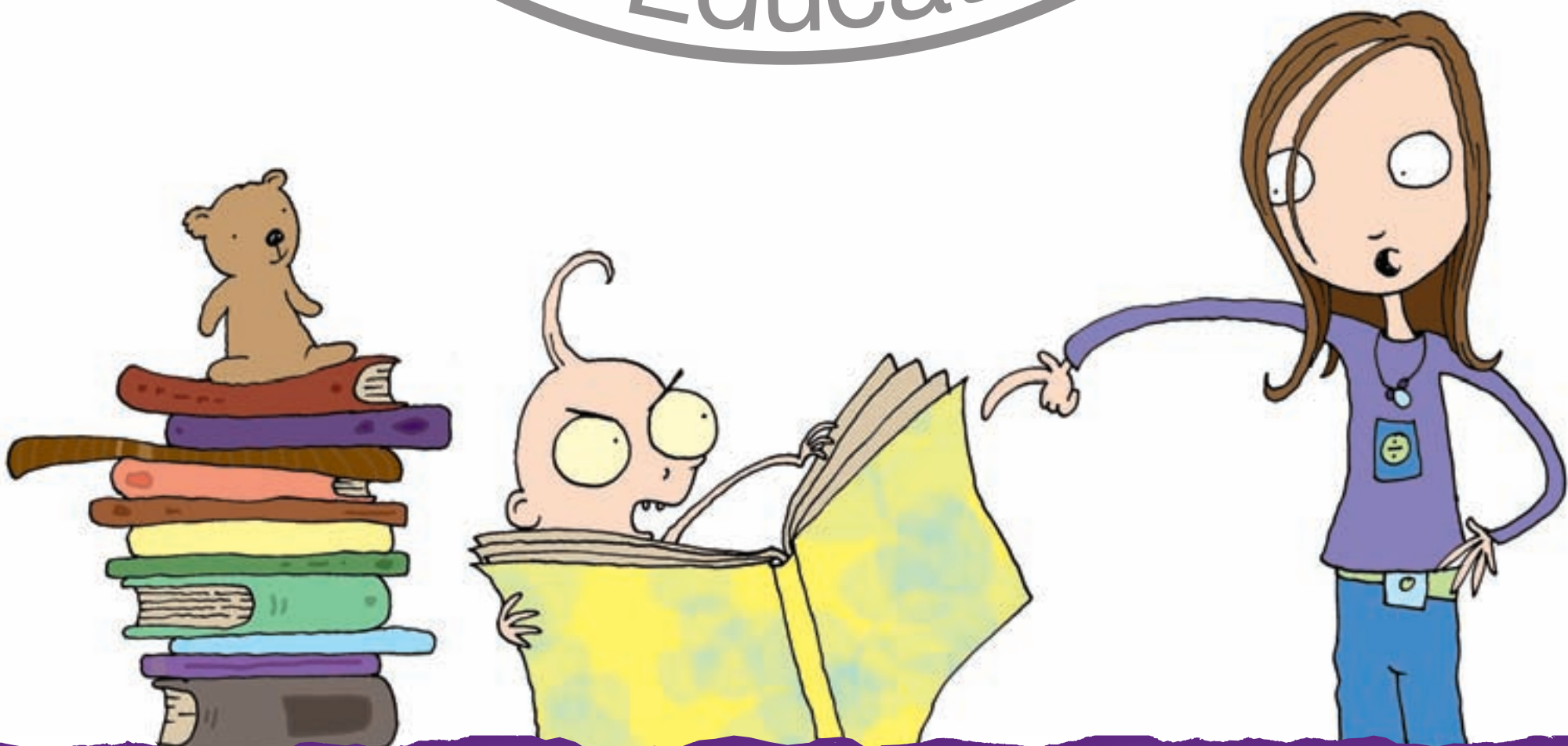
*My sister's always making mess,
she's noisy and a pain.
It causes Mum and Dad such stress
when she plays out in the rain.*



Internal rhyme

Rhyme that occurs within lines. It is often used in random and surprising ways.

*Oh brother, I shudder when you act so uptight!
I'm quite alright, it was barely a drizzle.
You grizzle like a sook if I even touch one of your books.*



Sound Elements 2

Alliteration

When two or more words begin with the same letter.

Echidnas escaping
From feral foxes while
Goofy galahs giggle at
Harry the honey-eater.



Assonance

When two or more words contain the same vowel sound.
Vowels include the letters A, E, I, O and U.

I doubt he could've explored his own sock drawer,
let alone outback Australia.



Consonance

When two or more words repeat the final consonant but change the vowel sound before it.

Squirt sweet juice.



Onomatopoeia

When words imitate sounds.

Beep Beep!

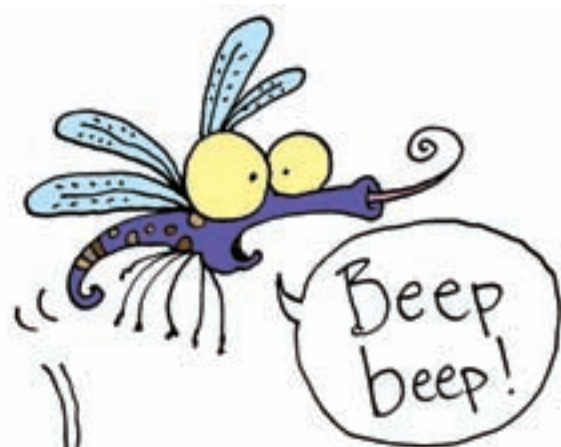
Slam!

Crunch Crunch!

Tock Tick!

Zzzzzzzzip!

Ding Dong!



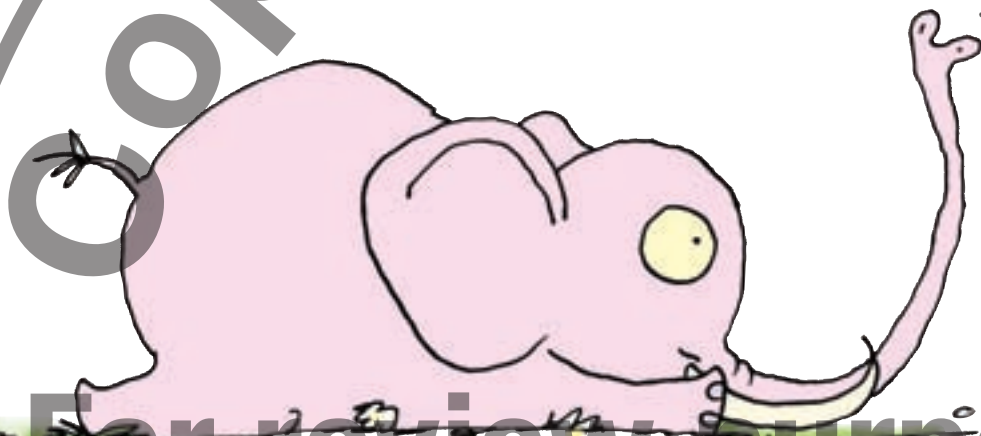
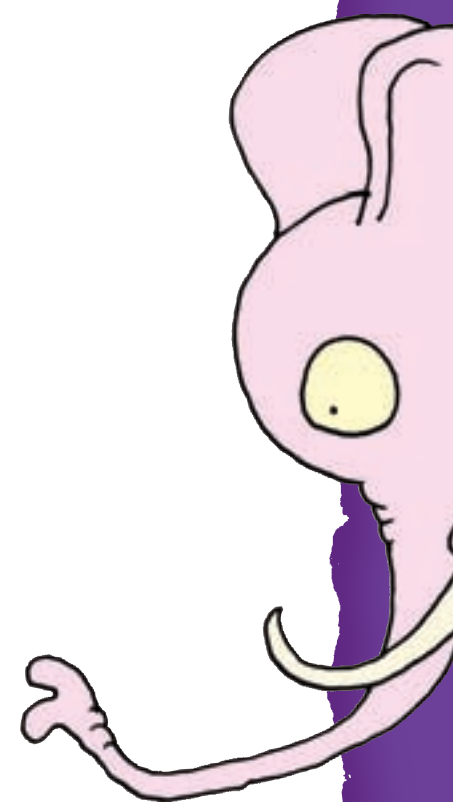
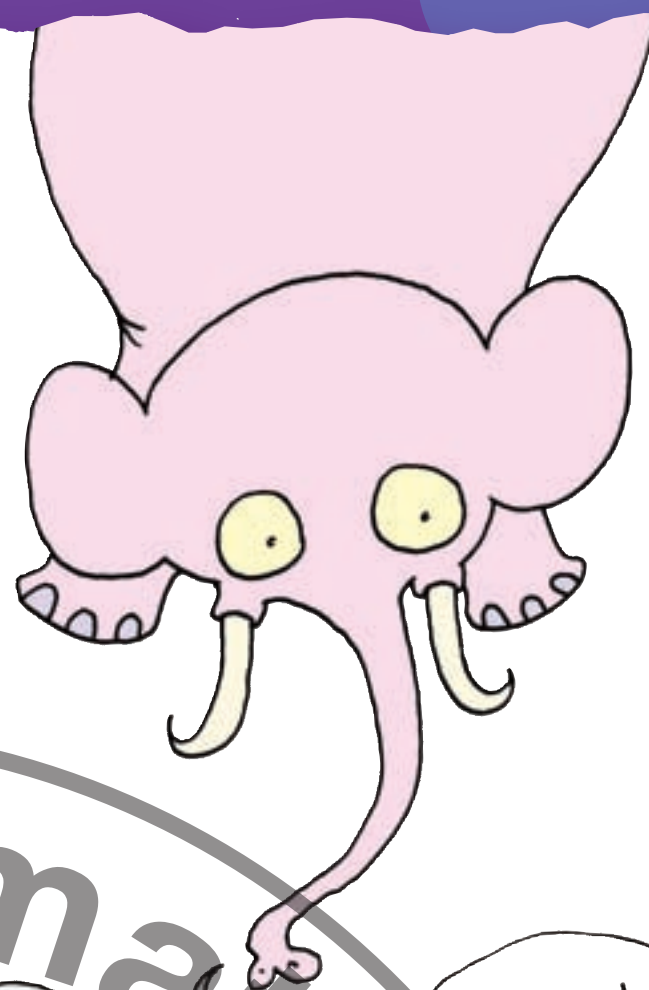
Zzzzzzzzzzip!

Sound Elements 3

Syllables

The number of syllables in a word is the number of beats it has when you say it out loud. To work out how many syllables a word has, say it out loud while clapping each beat.

- 1 syllable: cat tree shoe
2 syllables: button summer silly
3 syllables: elephant magical banana



For review purposes only

Rhythm

The syllables in words work like drummers in a band to create rhythms. Rhythms are often repeated in patterns that become recognisable. This helps to give poems a musical feel, making them fun to read aloud.

Grape, orange, banana,
pear, lemon, mandarin,
lime, apple, rockmelon,
fruit salad—summertime!

Each line contains a
1-syllable word, a 2-syllable
word and a 3-syllable word



Descriptive Elements

Simile

Comparing one thing to another thing, usually using the words *as* or *like*.

Your room is like a pigsty.

Your room is as messy as a pigsty.



Metaphor

Metaphors are like similes, but instead of just comparing one thing to another thing, a metaphor says that one thing *is* another thing.

Your room is a pigsty.



For review purposes only

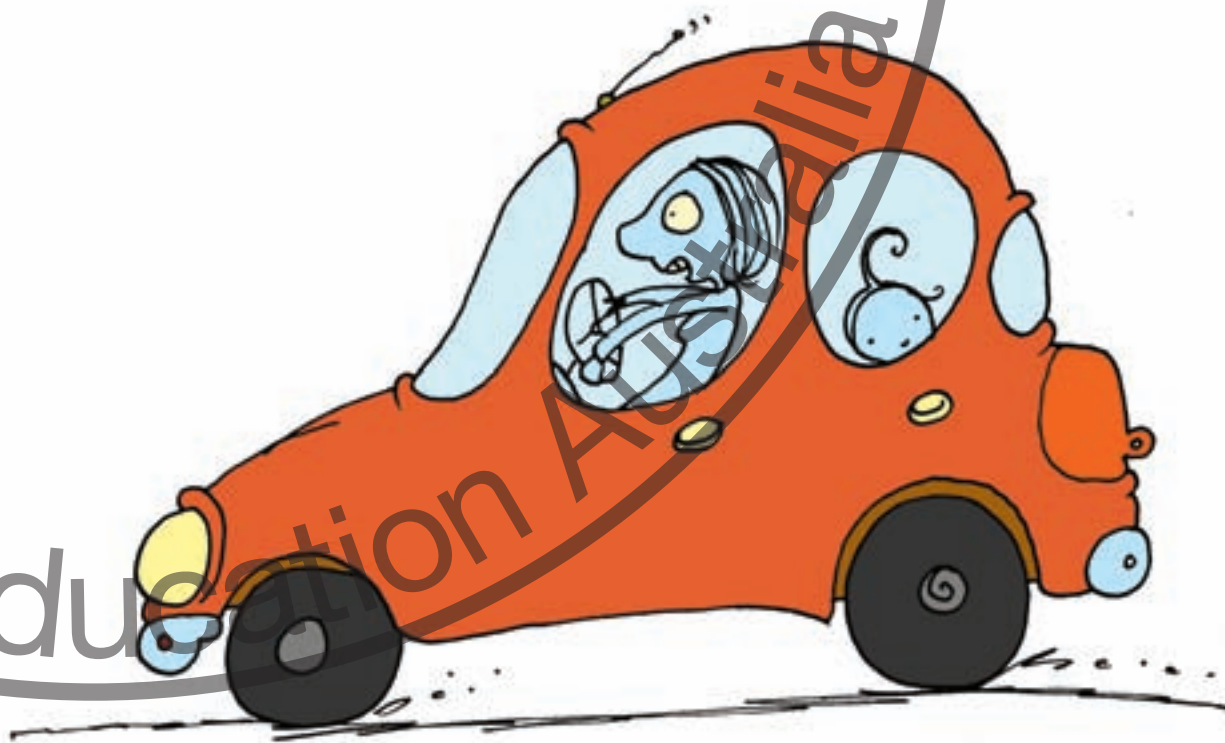
Personification

Giving an animal, an object or an idea human attributes.

The tyres squealed.

The wind sighed.

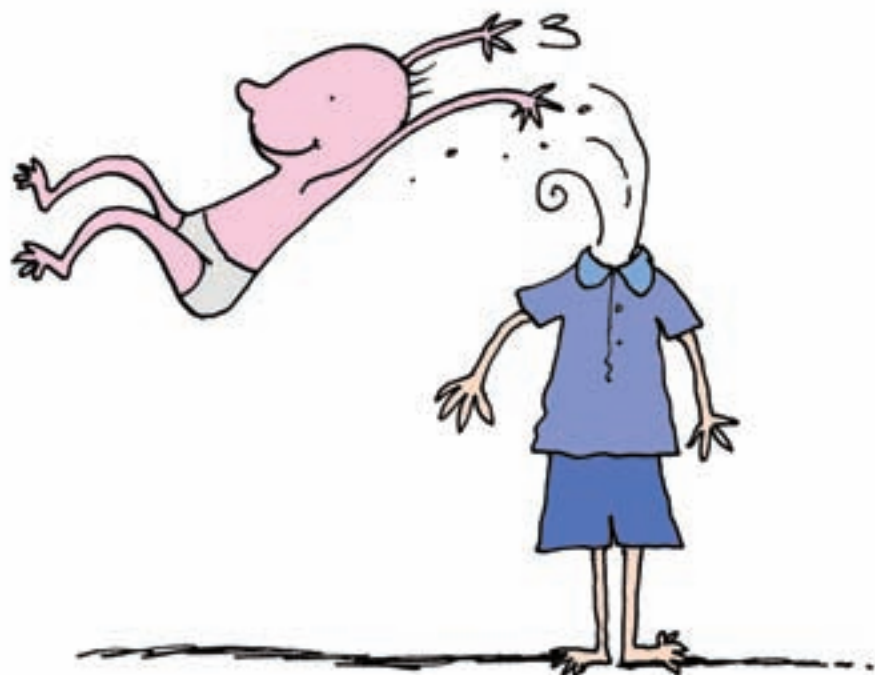
The thunder clapped.



Hyperbole

Exaggerating in often ridiculous ways to emphasise a point.

I nearly jumped out of my skin.



Symbolic Elements

Symbols

A symbol is something that represents something else.
(Actually, all words and letters are symbols!)



Symbolism through imagery

A description of something within a poem that can be seen to represent something else.

Birds taking flight sometimes symbolise freedom.

The colour green can symbolise jealousy.

The number thirteen can symbolise bad luck.



Symbolism through form

A poem's form, as well as its content, can be symbolic.

Concrete or picture poems use words arranged into shapes with symbolic meaning.

[illegible]

Performance Elements

Five Features of Good Poetry Performance

1. Stand tall with straight shoulders and **good posture** so you look confident and can breathe properly. This helps you speak louder!
2. Speak in a **loud, clear voice** so your audience can understand you.
3. Make **eye contact** with the audience. Don't stare at your feet or the paper you are reading from!
4. Use **facial expressions** to convey emotions that reflect the poem you are reading.
5. Use **movement and body language** to make your performance visually interesting and to reflect the poem you are reading.

