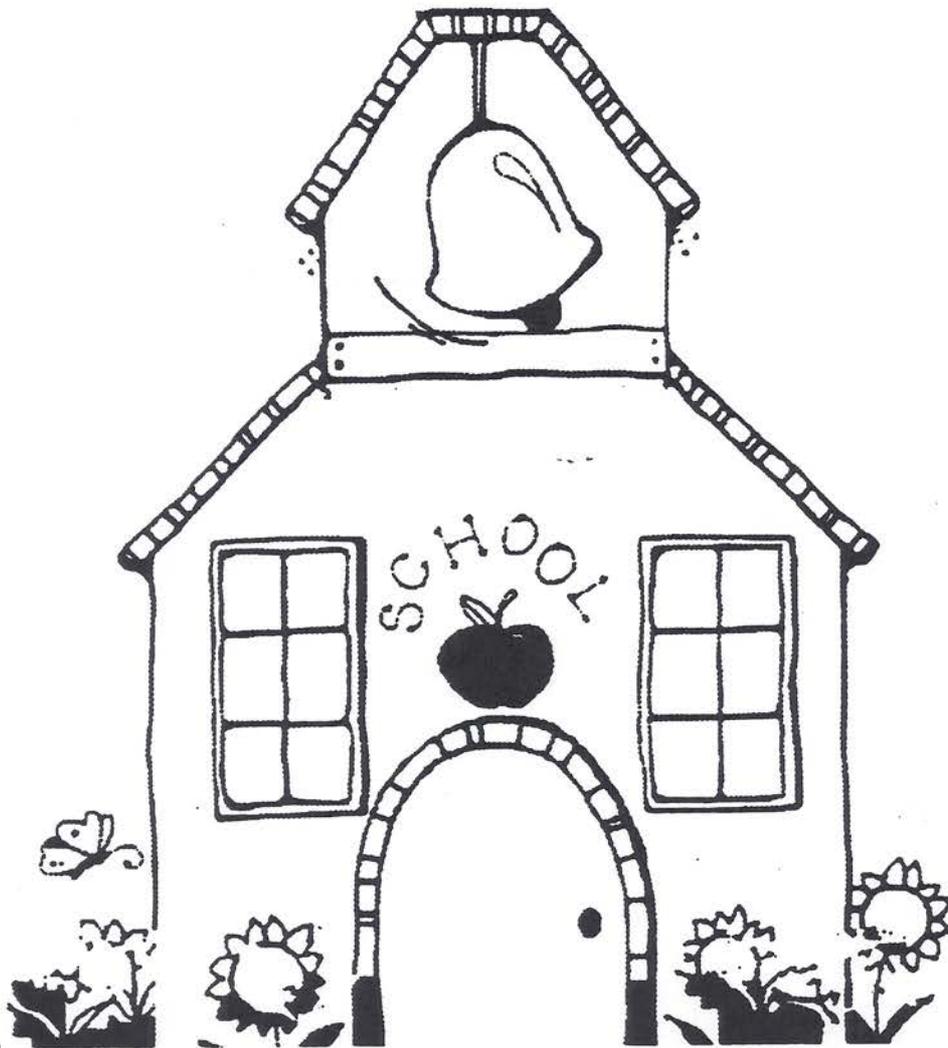


# Poetry Place



Come inside and you will find  
Poetry forms of every kind!

# Poetry Place



# Poetry Place

Poetry Place is a learning station designed to help you explore different forms of poetry. Follow the directions and look at the samples to help you create your poems. Be creative and have fun!

Directions for working at this station:

1. Pick a poetry form to start with. Read the direction sheet before beginning your work. Please Note: You will need to read a book for many of the activities before you start writing.
2. After brainstorming and filling out the poetry form sheet, you will need to recopy your poem onto drawing paper and illustrate it. There are directions for each section.
3. Please be sure you put all items back in the correct places so the station is organized for the next person who will use it.
4. Place completed work in your station folder to be presented at the end of the week.
5. You may work with a partner, but each of you must create your own poem.



# "If" Poem

If I Were a Snake  
By Victoria Principe

If I were a snake,  
I'd hiss loudly.  
I'd slither like a lion tamer's whip.  
I'd move and shake and rattle.

If I were a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, habitat

I'd be \_\_\_\_\_.

I'd have \_\_\_\_\_.

I'd \_\_\_\_\_.

If I were a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, animal

I'd \_\_\_\_\_ verb - sound \_\_\_\_\_.

I'd \_\_\_\_\_ like \_\_\_\_\_ verb - action \_\_\_\_\_.

I'd \_\_\_\_\_ verb \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ verb \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ verb \_\_\_\_\_.

# "If" Poems

"If" poems are great fun and the language possibilities are endless. They can be adapted to literature activities very easily.

Directions for creating an "if" poem:

1. Choose a book to read about animals or animal habitats before beginning to draft your poem.
2. Create a list of verbs or phrases that would describe the animal or habitat you have chosen.
3. Use the format that works best with the book you have chosen.
4. Use the poetry form sheet to write your poem.
5. Write your poem on drawing paper and illustrate it.



**TRIANTE**

\_\_\_\_\_ (title--one word)

\_\_\_\_\_ (smells--two words)

\_\_\_\_\_ (touch, taste--three words)

\_\_\_\_\_ (sight--4 words)

\_\_\_\_\_ (sounds, action--5 words)

# Triante

You will incorporate your senses when writing a triante poem. Can you guess why it is called a triante poem? The format is in the shape of a triangle.

Directions for writing a triante poem:

1. Choose a topic. An animal or something in nature will work well.
2. Use your senses to help when writing your poem. You will need to list what your topic smells like, feels like, how it tastes, what it looks like, and what it sounds like or what actions it might make.
3. Use the format to assist you in writing your poem.
4. Illustrate your poem when you are finished.

# Partner Poetry

- ☆ Pick a partner!
- ☆ One partner will write out five or six questions that begin with the word "Why."
- ☆ At the same time, on a separate piece of paper, the second partner will write down five or six answers beginning with "Because."
- ☆ Don't look at what your partner is writing!
- ☆ Get together and re-write your questions and answers to form a partner poem.
- ☆ Draw pictures for your silly poems!



## Partner Poetry

### The Silly World

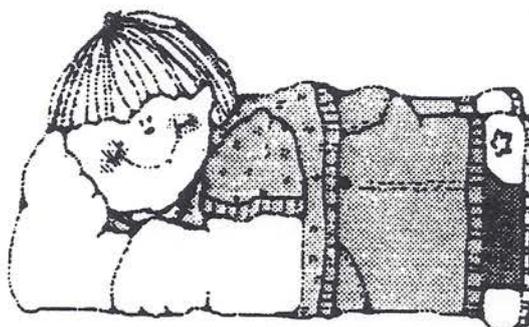
Why does the ball roll? Because it is happy.

Why does the sun shine? Because it wears a coat.

Why did she call you? Because he got a new coat.

Why can the elephant sing? Because it wears suspenders.

Why do mice eat cheese? Because it won't turn blue!



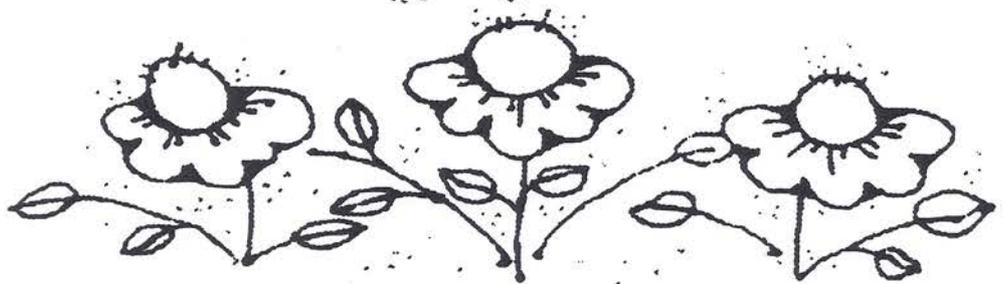
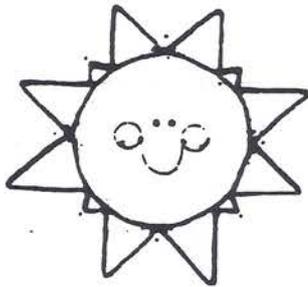
# Spring Effect Poem

## Spring

Because the sun did shine,  
the plants grew fine.

Because it is spring,  
the birds will sing.

Children will play,  
because it is May.



# Cause/Effect Poetry

Directions for writing a cause/effect poem:

1. Choose a topic you would like to write about.
2. Use a table like the one below to assist you in coming up with phrases for your poem.
3. You will need to think of things that your topic does and what happens as a result of this. This is known as cause and effect.
4. Use the sample poem and the samples in the table to help you create a poem of your own.

Cause	Effect
The sun is shining.	The snowman melted.
The man yelled.	The boy cried.
It rained hard.	There were puddles.

Because the sun was shining,  
The snowman melted.  
Because the rain continued to fall,  
There were many muddy puddles.  
Because the wind began to blow,  
The ground became dry.



# Halloween Poetry

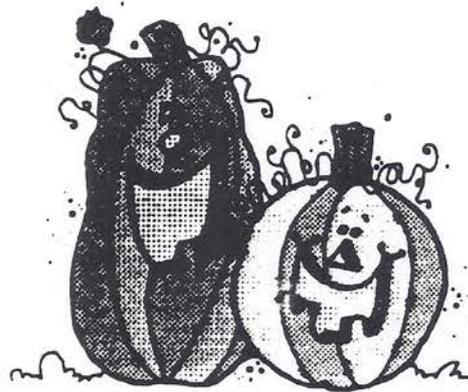
Pumpkin

Funny face

Looks and grins

Happily spying for goblins

Jack-o-lantern



# Cinquain

\_\_\_\_\_

Title: Character's Name

\_\_\_\_\_

Two adjectives describing the character

\_\_\_\_\_

Three -ing verbs telling actions of the character

\_\_\_\_\_

Four words, phrases, or feelings of the character

\_\_\_\_\_

One word synonym for the character

# Cinquain

- ❖ Choose a story you haven't read yet. Read the story.
- ❖ Pick a character from the story.
- ❖ Complete the organizer to assist you in completing the cinquain poem.
- ❖ Recopy the poem and illustrate on a piece of drawing paper.

**Chapter**

From the book The Giving Tree by  
Shel Silverstein

**SAPLING**

Helpful, kind, small

Growing, changing, giving

Shares unselfishly with the boy

**THE TREE ...**

# Color Poem

## YELLOW

is shiny galoshes  
splashing through mud puddles.  
is a street lamp  
beaming through a dark, black night.  
is the egg yolk  
bubbling in a frying pan.  
is the lemon cake  
that makes you pucker your lips.  
is the sunset  
and the warm summer breeze.  
is the tingling in your mouth  
after a lemon drop melts.

Taken from *Literacy for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: A Balanced Approach.*

# Color Poem

- A color poem is about your favorite color or colors.
- Choose your favorite color or colors.
- On a sheet of paper, brainstorm your feelings about color.

What does it look like?

What does it sound like?

What does it remind you of?

Example:

Yellow ~ sun, school bus, flowers, etc.

- Using your lists, begin each line of the poem with a color.



# Diamante

\_\_\_\_\_

subject - one noun

\_\_\_\_\_

two adjectives describing the subject

\_\_\_\_\_

three participles (-ing) telling about the subject

\_\_\_\_\_

four nouns - first two relate to the subject - last two relate to the opposite

\_\_\_\_\_

three participles (-ing) telling about the opposite

\_\_\_\_\_

two adjectives describing the opposite

\_\_\_\_\_

opposite of subject - one noun



# OPPOSITE

- ❖ Choose a topic.
- ❖ Think of a noun that is the opposite of the topic you have chosen.

Examples: Sun and Moon  
Night and Day  
Ocean and Desert  
Water and Sand

- ❖ You will also need to list adjectives to describe both nouns you have chosen and other nouns that relate to the topic.
- ❖ Use the organizer to assist with creating the poem.
- ❖ Illustrate your poem.

**RAINBOW**

**SUN**

*Bright orange  
Glowing shining bursting  
Burn tan night sleep  
Sparkling sleeping smiling  
Crescent yellow*

**MOON**

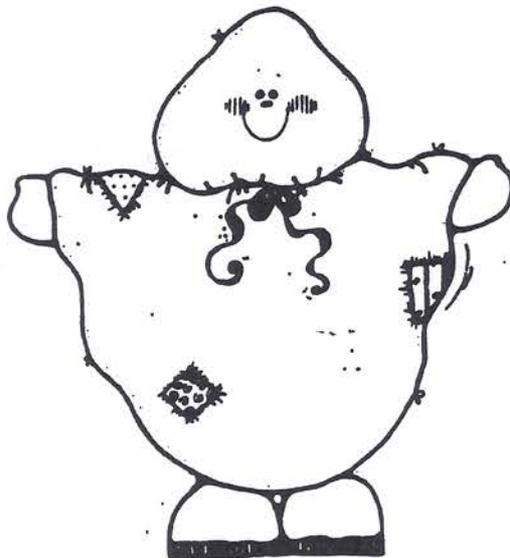
# Couplet Poetry

- ♥ A couplet poem is a two-line rhyming poem.
- ♥ Write the first sentence for the poem.
- ♥ Next, brainstorm words that rhyme with the last word in the line.
- ♥ Choose a word and write the second sentence using one of your rhyming words.

## Couplet Poetry

### GHOST

There once was a ghost  
Who sat on a post.



# Community

\_\_\_\_\_ (noun)

\_\_\_\_\_ (adjective)

\_\_\_\_\_ (adjective)

\_\_\_\_\_ (verb)

\_\_\_\_\_ (verb)

\_\_\_\_\_ (verb)

\_\_\_\_\_ (a short line about the poem)

\_\_\_\_\_ (synonym for noun)

# Diamond Poetry

Bread

Fresh, soft

Rising, baking, cooling

I love the smell.

Loaf

## DISNEYLAND

When it's warm and sunny,  
I like to be there at noon,  
To hear the band and people play  
To watch Mickey, Minnie, and Pluto dance,  
While I ride the Matterhorn and big carousel.  
I will be back again this summer,  
And that makes me smile inside!

Written by Susan James



# Impressionistic Places

Directions for writing an impressionistic place poem:

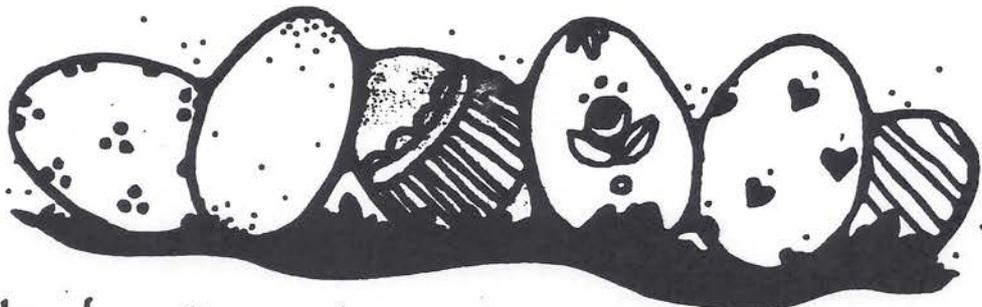
1. Answer the following questions as a pre-writing activity before writing your poem.
  - ⇒ What is the day like there? (1 or 2 words)
  - ⇒ Favorite time of day there? (1 or 2 words)
  - ⇒ What sounds do you hear there? (2 or 3 words)
  - ⇒ What things do you see there? (2 or 3 things)
  - ⇒ What do you most enjoy there? (2 or 3 things)
  - ⇒ When will you go there again?
  - ⇒ How will you feel then?
2. Use the sample poem to assist you in writing your ideas into the poem format.
3. Illustrate your poem when you are finished.

# Holiday Haiku

Ornament  
Glass, glitter  
Sparkling tree trimmer.  
Shiny, bright  
Decoration



Egg  
Pastel, delicate  
Filling tiny baskets  
Colorful, boiled  
Hidden



Taken from Seasonal & Holiday Springboards & Starters

# Haiku

Haiku is a century-old form of poetry. Originally, haiku consisted of 17 syllables. Try to get as close to this as possible when writing your haiku poem.

Each haiku verse consists of 5 lines. The first line is just one word. Each line, thereafter, follows the pattern of increasing and then decreasing words per line.

Word  
Word Word  
Word Word Word  
Word Word  
Word

Line 1: states the subject of the verse

Lines 2, 3, 4: expresses a feeling about or description of the subject

Line 5: a single word that is descriptive of the subject

# Haiku

Haiku is a Japanese poetic form that contains 17 syllables arranged in 3 lines of 5, 7, and 5 syllables. Haiku poems deal with nature and present a single clear image. Haiku is a concise form, much like a telegram.

Directions for writing a Haiku poem:

1. Choose a topic to write about dealing with nature.  
In moon holds birds trees to  
ears aspects of poets to us view
2. Use your senses to help you make a list of how this topic looks, feels, sounds, etc.
3. Try writing a description of your topic without worrying about the syllables. Then go back and count the syllables for each line.
4. Write a three line poem that describes your topic making sure line 1 has 5 syllables, line 2 has 7 syllables, and line 3 has 5 syllables.
5. Look at the sample for help.
6. Illustrate your poem when you are finished.

## Spider Web

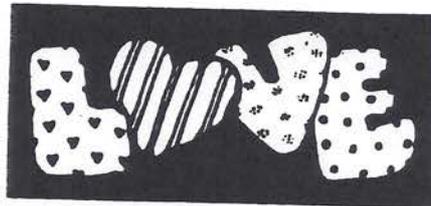
Spider web shining  
Tangled on the grass with dew  
Waiting quietly.



Taken from: Literacy for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, p. 227.

## Valentine

That special someone  
You can't really live without  
Who makes you happy.



**R**eally unique

**a**lways lonely

**i**n denial

**n**eeds friends

**b**eautiful scales

**O**ut to find help

**W**ise owl gives advice

**F**inds friends

**i**s willing to listen

**S**hares scales

**h**appy in the end

# Acrostic Poem

**A**CROSTIC POEM

**C**hoose a title of a book or  
a character's name.

**W****r**ite the word vertically.

**O**riginate a word or phrase  
that begins with each letter.

**S**tart your poem

**t**ill

**i**t's

**C**omplete.

# Poem

Chrysanthemum's Dilemma  
Based on Chrysanthemum by Kevin Henkes

Chrysanthemum  
Is shy, unique, different, and shy  
Is related to intelligent parents  
Cares about Mrs. Twinkle  
Who needs friends to play with  
Who gives Mrs. Twinkle a name for her daughter  
Who fears the other children  
Who would like to see the children play with her  
Resident of flower estate  
Last name is a flower



# Bio Poem

Line 1 - First Name

Line 2 - Four traits that describe #1

Line 3 - Related to/ Sibling of

Line 4 - Cares about/Likes

Line 5 - Who feels

Line 6 - Who needs

Line 7 - Who gives

Line 8 - Who fears

Line 9 - Who would like to see

Line 10 - Resident of

Line 11 - Last Name

# Bio Poem

- ☺ Select and read a book from the selection of books for this station.
- ☺ Pick a character that you found interesting from the story.
- ☺ Complete the Bio Poem by filling in the blank lines on the bio poem sheet.
- ☺ Print your poem neatly on a sheet of paper.
- ☺ You should also illustrate the poem.

# Number Jumbler

\_\_\_\_\_ is my number.

It is \_\_\_\_\_ like a \_\_\_\_\_  
(adjective)

It looks like a \_\_\_\_\_.

It makes me want to \_\_\_\_\_  
(feeling--action)

# Number Jumper

Additional lines or alternative lines to add to your poem:

1. On its side it turns into a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Upside it is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Add \_\_\_\_\_ to my number and it becomes \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ number \_\_\_\_\_.
5. We first met \_\_\_\_\_  
At the mailbox  
On the baseball field  
At my house  
On the phone

# Number Jumbler

Directions for writing a "Number Jumbler":

1. Choose a number and look at it.
2. Twist it around. Turn it on its side. Look again.  
Write down all the things it resembles.
3. Ask yourself:  
Does it look like anything else?  
Does it remind you of something?  
Can you use it for something?
4. Does it do anything special in your imagination?  
Dance across a page...  
Hopscotch...  
Slither like a snake...  
Twirl like a baton...
5. Tell how you feel about your number.
6. Use one of the poetry formats to write a "number jumbler" or create a format of your own.
7. When you are finished, be sure to illustrate your poem.



# TWO

Two makes me happy.

Two twirls and twirls  
like a line making turns.

Two is bright red  
like male cardinal's feathers.

Two makes me happy.

Two is neat.

Two is always near.

Two is a friend.

Two makes me feel like I am liked.

Written by: Holly Weidenbacher, Grade 5

# Limerick

What is a limerick? A limerick is a fun, nonsense poem that combines a couplet (2 lines rhyming) with a triplet (3 lines rhyming).

Here is an example of a limerick:

What is limerick,           ?  
It's a form of verse, said brother  
In which lines one and  
Rhyme with five when it's  
Three and four rhyme with each other.  
Author Unknown

Some tips for writing a limerick:

\*Lines 1, 2, and 5 end with words that rhyme with each other.

\*Lines 3 and 4 end with words that rhyme.

To help you get started writing your own humorous limerick, here are some possible beginnings:

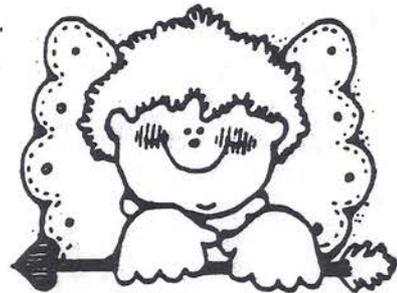
- A dog who did nothing but dig...
- There was an old cat in a tub...
- A scientist going quite mad...
- A princess alone in a castle...

## Lively Limericks

Red Rudolph was pulling the sleigh.  
Christmas was well on its way.  
His nose got so cold,  
Or so we are told,  
That the journey took one extra day.



A roving young cupid from Hobart  
Shot an arrow as sharp as a dart.  
It hit not a soul  
But a lonely old mole  
And a romance with owl did it start.



# Limerick

There was a man from Peru  
Who dreamed of eating a shoe.  
He awoke with a fright  
In the middle of the night  
And found that his dream had come true!

By: Laura Black



\_\_\_\_\_ (Title)

What will you find

\_\_\_\_\_?

It \_\_\_\_\_

is \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_?

It \_\_\_\_\_

is \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_?

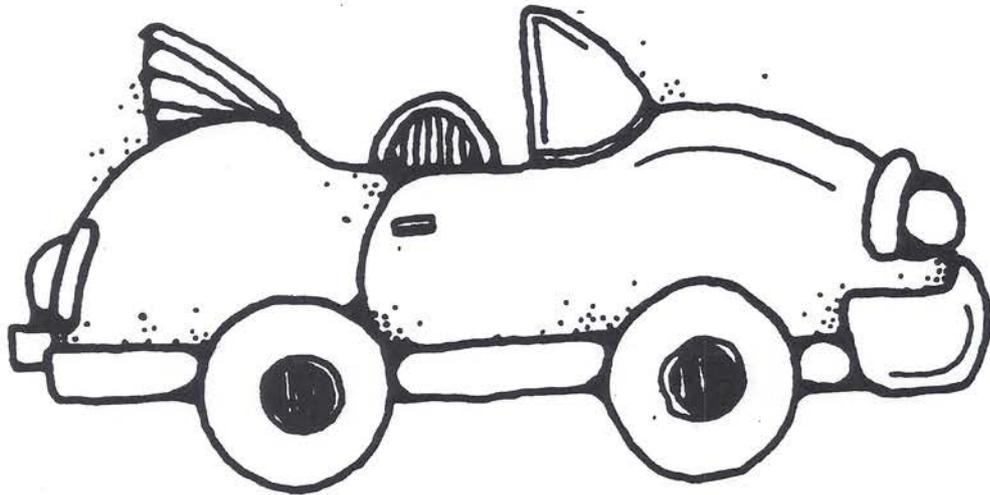
## LANDSCAPE

What will you find at the edge of the world?

A footprint,  
a feather,  
desert sand swirled?  
A rain of stars,  
or a junkyard of cars?

What will there be at the rim of the earth?

A mollusk,  
a mammal,  
a new creature's birth?  
Eternal sunrise,  
immortal sleep,  
or cars piled up in a rusty heap?



# Explorations

This activity is based on a poem by Eve Merriam and is refreshing because of its use of questions to induce thinking. In the sample poem you will see how the author suggests imaginative possibilities for what we might find at the end of the world. Here are some suggestions for writing your own explorations poem:

- In the twinkle of a star
- In the scale of a dragon
- In the heart of a giant
- In the center of a cloud
- In the middle of an avalanche
- In a black hole
- In the Sea of Tranquility
- In the stomach of a shark
- In the middle of an igloo
- In the eye of a hurricane
- In the center of a volcano
- In the middle of the earth
- In the middle of a nightmare
- In the center of...

Love

Hate

War

Peace

Fear

Prejudice