

Poetry Portfolio

Throughout the next unit, you will need to complete all the required poems on the list. You may complete some or all of these poems using the book "Holes" as your inspiration or choose any subject that inspires you. You will be given time in class to write each poem on the checklist.

Poem Portfolio Requirements:

- 1 concrete
- 1 "curse poem"
- 1 limerick
- 1 narrative
- 1 Haiku
- 1 Acrostic
- 1 Rap

Variety is key! Don't go back to the same topic over and over again. Branch out and challenge yourself to write about different things.

Utilize the revision process. When you finish a poem, revise it to make it stronger. Look for areas of weakness and what you can do to strengthen them. A thesaurus is a great resource to use.

Poetry Portfolio Checklist Mark: _____ /

Student: _____

Figurative Language Cheat Sheet

Alliteration: When words that start with the same consonant sound (not just the same letter) are used repeatedly in a phrase or sentence.

Simile: A comparison of one thing with another thing of a different kind. The comparison uses the words like or as.

Metaphor: A comparison of two things by saying one thing is another.

Examples:

- Drake's voice is music to my ears.
- My mom has a heart of gold.

Personification: Personification is when a thing – an idea or an animal – is given human qualities.

Hyperbole: Is an exaggeration used for emphasis or humour.

Example: - You would not believe your eyes if ten million fireflies lit up the world as I fell asleep. (Fireflies by Owl City)

Foreshadowing: a warning or indication of a future event.

Imagery: Vivid description in writing that creates a picture in the reader's mind. The senses are usually included in the description (hear, touch, smell, see, taste).

Symbolism: A seemingly ordinary object has an extraordinary meaning or significance.

Onomatopoeia: A word that imitates the sound it represents.

Flashback: A flashback is a transition in a story to an earlier time. It interrupts the normal chronological events.

Pun: Making a joke by exploiting the different possible meanings/sounds of a word.

Allusion: an expression designed to call something to mind without mentioning it explicitly; an indirect or passing reference. Typically, allusions are biblical, or an indirect reference to a very well known text (play, novel, etc.) They can also reference a person or place.

Connotation: an idea or feeling that a word invokes in addition to its literal or primary meaning. An abstract meaning of a word that relates to something associated with it.

EXAMPLE: Home

- **Definition:** a building for human habitation, especially one that is lived in by a family or small group of people.
 - **Connotation:** warmth, protection, safety
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Oxymoron: a figure of speech in which apparently contradictory terms appear in conjunction.

Repetition: When things are said over and over for emphasis. Often used as a poetic device.

Mood and Tone: Mood is how the poet makes the reader feel, and how we feel when we read poetry is often affected by the tone of the poem.

Rhyme:

Internal Rhyme - when the middle of words sounds the same.

External (end) Rhyme - when the ends of the words sound the same

Poetry Analysis

Read the poem. Read it again. Read it out loud (whisper).

1. Write down your first impressions
2. Define all unknown words and “somewhat” known words
3. Are there any places or people the poet is speaking about? Who?
4. What information does the title give you? What does it make you think of?
5. What is the tone? What is it doing to the words?

