

Poetry Book

For your study of poetry, you will be creating a book of 10 poems chosen from your reading of poetry, as well as five original poems. Each poem you include should be at least 10 lines long. The poems you choose must be from at least three different collections of poetry and be from at least three different authors.



Written response: For two of your poems, you will write a response to each poem of at least 100 words. Your response should show what you think the poem is about, why you chose it, how it was written, literary terms that apply to it, and other reactions to it.

Sharing: You will share two of the poems you selected out loud with the class. Choose poems that will have a good sound to them (as opposed to ones that are more visual) and practice your reading. One of your poems must be memorized.

Poetic response: For two other poems, you will write poems in response to them. Your poems can respond to what the other poem is about, dealing with a similar theme, answering questions asked in the other poem, etc. You could also write a poem that imitates the style or structure of the other poem.

Illustration: For two poems, you will create an illustration that accompanies the poem. It can be drawn, painted, collage, computer-generated, etc. The poem may be incorporated into the image.

Choice: Choose how you want to respond to the last two poems from the options above.

Write poems: You will also write five poems on your own, with at least three different types of poems, including a ballad.

Poetic terms: Finally, you will find one example of 10 out of the 15 given poetic terms using a section of a poem and/or a written explanation of how the poetic term applies. Use the attached sheet or a separate piece of paper – these do not go in your poetry book.

Everything included in your book must be typed and your writing in response to a poem must directly follow the poem you are responding to, but you may otherwise organize the book in whatever way you think is appropriate – by theme, by section, mixing everything together, etc.

There will be a test on the poetic terms. In addition, your poetry book will count as two test grades, and the poetic terms will count as two homework grades.

Poetry book rubric

Name: _____

Written responses	Sharing	Poetic responses	Illustrations	Five poems	
					Choice (3)
					Depth (5)
					Format (2)
					Total =

3 points: Choice. Poems used are well-chosen

- The poems are from at least three different collections and by at least three different authors
- The responses are to poems with poetic devices or features to respond to
- The shared poems have a good sound to them
- The illustrated poems have a lot of imagery
- The original poems show different types of poems

5 points: Depth.

- Responses show an effort to understand and “get into” the poems
- Shared poems are clear, rehearsed, with good tone and emphasis
- Illustrations use multiple features of the poems to capture their essence visually
- All work shows effort and thoroughness

2 points: Format

- Typed
- Clear, neat, and organized
- Includes title, author, and source
- Free of errors in conventions

Poetic terms examples

1. Narrative Poem – A poem that tells a story
“Goblin Market” by Christina Rossetti
2. Ballad – A poem that tells a story and is often sung. It has a 4-3-4-3 meter and ABCB rhyme scheme.
“The Wreck of the Edmund Fitzgerald” by Gordon Lightfoot
3. Meter – The pattern of stressed (/) and unstressed (∪) syllables in a poem. The beat or rhythm.
∪ / ∪ / ∪ / ∪ / ∪ / ∪ / ∪ /
I am the very model of a modern Major-General
– W.S. Gilbert
4. Rhyme – Words that sound similar. When found at the end of poetic lines, it is called “end rhyme.” When found within lines, it is called “internal rhyme.” Words that almost rhyme are called “half-rhymes” while words that look like they should rhyme are called “sight rhymes.”
*The cow is of the bovine **ilk**;*
*One end is moo, the other, **milk**.*
– Ogden Nash, “The Cow”
5. Rhyme Scheme – The pattern of end rhymes, shown by assigning consecutive letters to each rhyme sound. Pairs of rhyming lines are called “couplets.”
My candle burns at both ends; A
It will not last the night; B
But ah, my foes, and oh, my friends – A
It gives a lovely light! B
– Edna St. Vincent Millay, “First Fig”
6. Stanza – One section of a poem, like a paragraph or a verse of a song.
you fit into me 1
like a hook into an eye

a fish hook 2
an open eye
– Margaret Atwood, “You Fit Into Me”
7. Refrain – A part of a song or poem that gets repeated during the poem. May be a “chorus.”
Edgar Allen Poe’s “The Raven” concludes its stanzas with “Nevermore”
and/or “Nothing More”

8. Figurative Language – Language that is not meant to be taken literally. Often used in poems to provide multiple meanings or interpretations. Includes similes, metaphors, etc.

*Two roads diverged in a **yellow wood***
– Robert Frost, “The Road Not Taken”

9. Simile – A comparison using “like” or “as.”

Between my finger and my thumb
*The squat pen rests; snug **as** a gun.*
– Seamus Heaney, “Digging”

10. Metaphor – A comparison saying something is something else.

*My attention **is** a wild*
animal: it will if idle
make trouble where there
was no harm...
– A.R. Ammons, “Pet Panther”

11. Imagery – Language that appeals to multiple senses in order to provide a fuller impression to the reader.

The apparition of these faces in the crowd;
Petals on a wet, black bough.
– Ezra Pound, “In a Station of the Metro”

12. Personification – When a non-human thing/idea is given human qualities.

Old age should burn and rave at close of day.
– Dylan Thomas, “Do Not Go Gentle into That Good Night”

13. Alliteration – The repetition of consonant sounds.

*I caught this **m**orning **m**orning’s **m**inion, king-
dom of **d**aylight’s **d**auphin, **d**apple-**d**awn-**d**rawn Falcon, in his riding*
– Gerard Manley Hopkins, “The Windhover”

14. Assonance – The repetition of vowel sounds.

Hear the mellow wedding bells
– Edgar Allan Poe, “The Bells”

15. Hyperbole – The use of exaggeration to illustrate a point.

***An hundred years** should go to praise*
Thine eyes and on thy forehead gaze;
– Andrew Marvell, “To His Coy Mistress”

Name: _____

Poetic terms: Provide an example from a poem (the entire poem is not needed) for 10 terms with an explanation of how the example demonstrates the term.

1. Narrative Poem

2. Ballad

3. Meter

4. Rhyme

5. Rhyme Scheme

6. Stanza

7. Refrain

8. Figurative Language

9. Simile

10. Metaphor

11. Imagery

12. Personification

13. Alliteration

14. Assonance

15. Hyperbole