

# POETRY

What makes a **poem** different from a story?

Poems Often Have: Stories Often Have:

- written lines
- stanzas, lines, or verses grouped together
- rhythm, rhyme, or a pattern
- words that create moods and feelings for the reader



Roses are red.  
Violets are blue.

# POETRY

Who is your partner?  
Do you have a partner?  
What about you?

What about you?  
Do you have a partner?  
What about you?

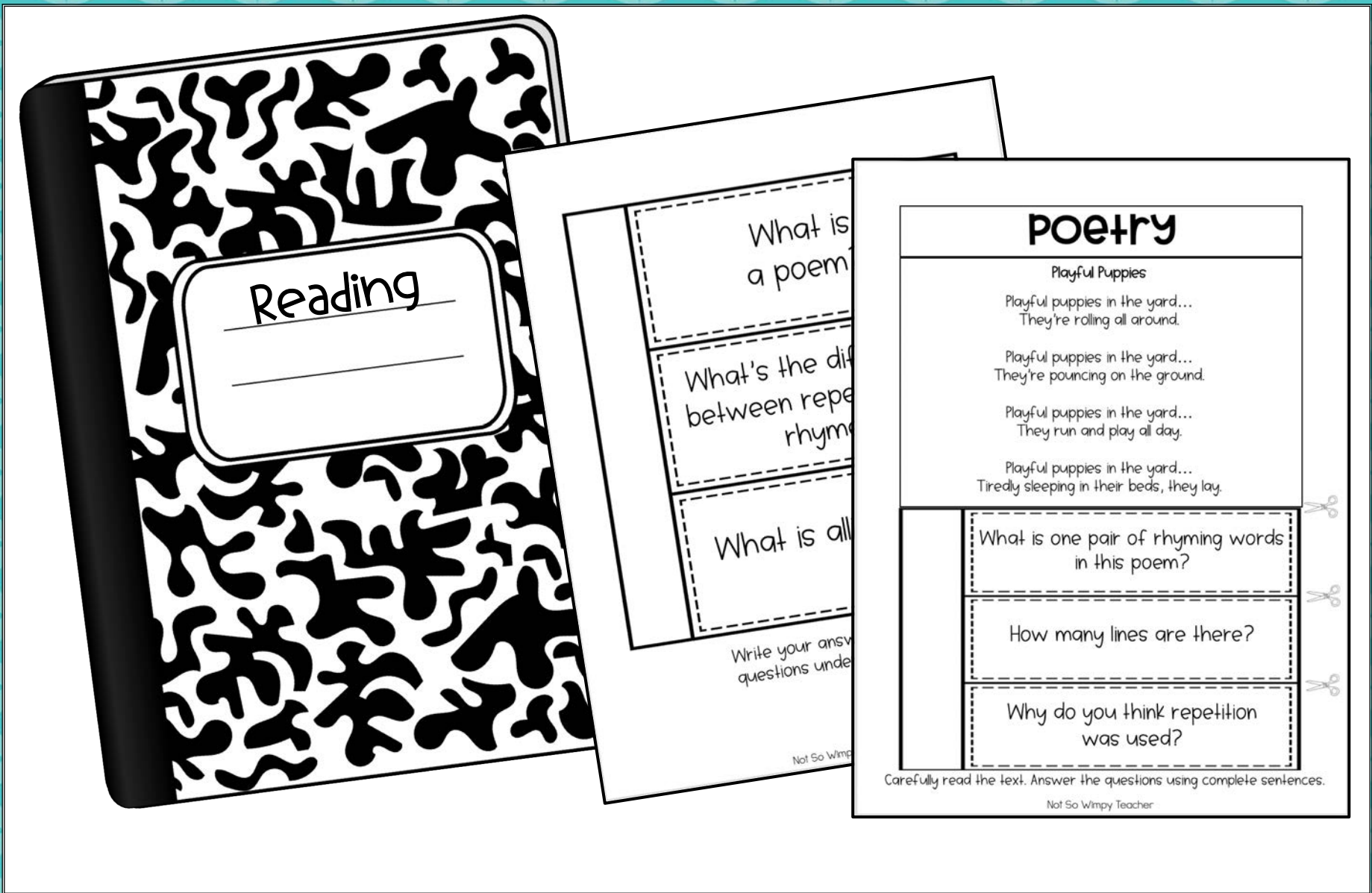
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# POETRY

A **poem** is a passage that uses imaginative words to show feelings, ideas, or a story with the reader.

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# PowerPoint to Introduce the Skill



# 2 Interactive Notebook Activities

# Fiction POETRY



## CENTER ONE

Carefully read the poem. Figure out the meaning of the poem. Write your answer in your recording book. Circle what you used to help you know the meaning.



## CENTER TWO

Match each card with the correct definition card. Write the answers in the recording book. Give an example for each.



## CENTER THREE

Carefully read each poem. Answer each question, and write your answer in your recording book.



## CENTER FOUR

Read the text in your recording book. Answer the questions by underlining or circling using the correct colors.



## CENTER FIVE

- Read the poem. Complete the chart on 5a in your recording book. Check your work.
- Read the poem again. Complete the chart on 5b in your recording book.



# 5 Centers with a Recording Book

# 1 READING A POEM

What is the main idea of the poem?

CENTER  
ONE



1 Low and heavy clouds in the sky,  
2 How I wish you would go away.

3 You bring wind and heavy rain.  
4 Can't you come another day?

5 Pitter-patter pitter-patter. . .  
6 I don't want to be stuck inside.

7 My afternoon was already planned.  
8 I was going to go on a bike ride.

9 Dark, dull, and dreary clouds in the sky,  
10 Can't you come another day?

11 I just wanted to have some fun,  
12 Please come out, bright, warm sun.

Which of these  
find the

Allite

Rhy

# 2 MATCHING

Answer

Example

CENTER  
TWO



the beat of the poem

1

words, lines, or phrases that are repeated or  
said again and again in a poem

2

Repetition

Rhyme

# 3

## SHORT POEMS

# CENTER THREE



# 4

### Summer

The days are longer.  
The days are warmer.  
The days are brighter.



# 5

### Animals

The dirty dog dug and dug  
to have the tasty treat.  
The clean and cuddly cat  
snuggled in the soft  
sheet.

Is  
m?



# 6

# 3

What poetry element is  
being used in this poem?

# 4 COLOR ANSWERS

## Saturday

Saturdays are just the best!

the rest.

eggs...  
y legs!

we sing,  
nd king.

we sit,  
warming up by the fire pit.

al treat...

# CENTER FOUR



How many beats (syllables) are in line 4?  
Next to the line, write the answer in **red**.

What is the title?  
Underline the answer in **green**.

Su

How many lines are in the poem?  
Number the lines in **blue**.

# 5a POEM RESPONSE

1. What is the title of the poem?

2. How many stanzas are in the poem?

3. How many lines are in the poem?

4. What is the meaning of the poem?

## CENTER FIVE

a. Read the poem. Complete the chart on 5a in your recording book. Check your work.

b. Read the poem again. Complete the chart on 5b in your recording book.



## CHECKING MY WORK

- I completely answered the question.
- I restated part of the question in my answer.
- I used evidence from the text to prove my answer.
- I edited my work for spelling and punctuation.



## Seasons

Poetry

1 Winter, spring, summer, and fall  
They are all different

3 Winter is chilly  
Children look out the windows for snow

5 Spring is when green plants grow  
Birds and bees buzz busily about

7 Summer is as bright as the sun  
Bright blue swimming pools bubble

9 Fall is filled with football, pumpkins  
Students and teachers

11 Winter, spring, summer, and fall  
They are all important

1. Why do you think the author used repetition in lines 1 and 11?

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2. Which words in the poem describe winter?

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3. Which line in the poem is an alliteration?

- a. Summer is as bright as the sun.  
b. Birds and bees buzz busily about.

- c. Winter is cold.  
d. The snow is white.

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## The New Kitten

Poetry

"Meow! Meow!"  
"Kids, come downstairs right now!"

Pat and James ran to meet their mother.  
She was as soft as a kitten.

She was a pebble in their father's shoe.  
Their mother couldn't believe that she had given in to them.

The kitten was all black with a patch of white.  
She was sweet as pie and did not meow.

The family debated on a name for the kitten.  
No one could agree on one that was perfect.

The kitten started running around the house.  
She sure could zoom!

Speedy is what they would call her.  
Of that, the family was sure.

"Meow! Meow!"  
The family was complete.

1. What is the mood of the poem?

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2. Pretend that you are the poet. Write an example of alliteration.

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3. Which two words in the poem are rhyming words?

- a. sweet, pie  
b. Speedy, sure  
c. black, white  
d. demands, ha

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## Tennis

Poetry

A racket, a ball, and a court...  
Do you know this sport?

Tennis is the name of the game.  
No two matches are ever the same.

The ball should be as bouncy as a trampoline.  
The courts might be blue or green.

Playing doubles requires a lot of talking.  
In tennis, there is definitely no walking!

Players can play singles, too.  
It is never appropriate for fans to "boo".

The goal is to use the racket to hit the ball over the net.  
Players try to make their shots tricky to get.

Love, fifteen, thirty, forty, game is how to keep score.  
After a long game, your muscles might be sore!

Tennis is a great sport for everyone to try.  
These are just a few reasons why!

1. Which line in the poem rhymes with "In tennis, there is definitely no walking"?

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2. What is the mood of this poem?

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3. How many beats (syllables) are in the line, "Tennis is the name of the game"?

- a. 8  
b. 6  
c. 7  
d. 10

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# 3 Passages/Assessments