



## Poetry Project Study Guide

Name \_\_\_\_\_

What is poetry?

- ⌘ “Poetry may well be the art of the \_\_\_\_\_.”
- ⌘ “A good poem lies somewhere beyond \_\_\_\_\_: it is something that is \_\_\_\_\_, something which emerges out of its own form, and which cannot exist without \_\_\_\_\_.”
- ⌘ “Any poem that can be completely \_\_\_\_\_ or paraphrased is not a poem, therefore, but simply versified or emotional prose.”

What is Billy Collin’s trying to say about poetry with his “Introduction to Poetry” poem?

### Poetry Terminology

- |                   |                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| ⌘ Personification | ⌘ Alliteration        |
| ⌘ Allusion        | ⌘ Refrain             |
| ⌘ Stanza          | ⌘ Metaphor            |
| ⌘ Simile          | ⌘ Epic                |
| ⌘ Ballad          | ⌘ Free Verse          |
| ⌘ Imagery         | ⌘ Figurative Language |
| ⌘ Bard            | ⌘ Tone                |
| ⌘ Analogy         | ⌘ Poetic License      |
| ⌘ Blank Verse     | ⌘ Rhythm              |
| ⌘ Repetition      | ⌘ Assonance           |

⌘ Symbol

⌘ Consonance

⌘ Onomatopoeia

⌘ Caesura

⌘ Haiku

⌘ Couplet

⌘ Lyric

⌘ Sonnet

⌘ Enjambment

⌘ Ode

⌘ Iambic Pentameter

⌘ Mood

⌘ Euphony

⌘ Feet

⌘ Rhyme

⌘ Meter

Rhyme Scheme-

Example of Rhyme Scheme:

Analyzing Poetry- Things to think about

⌘ Title-

⌘ List words and Phrases-

⌘ Paraphrase-

⌘ Connotation-

⌘ Attitude-

⌘ Shifts-

⌘ Title-

⌘ Theme-

Analyzing Poetry: "We Real Cool" by Gwendolyn Brooks

Think about these aspects of the poem and write down your thoughts for each part. There are no right or wrong answers.

- ⌘ Title-
- ⌘ List words and Phrases-
- ⌘ Paraphrase-
- ⌘ Connotation-
- ⌘ Attitude-
- ⌘ Shifts-
- ⌘ Title-
- ⌘ Theme-

**Rule of Write About a Pebble**

- ⌘ Don't write about \_\_\_\_\_; write about \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, or  
\_\_\_\_\_. Its essence will lie in the sensory images the writer evokes; observed  
details of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_; and strong \_\_\_\_\_ that bring  
the details to life.
- ⌘ Don't write about \_(\_\_\_\_\_)\_. Write about a \_\_\_\_\_(\_\_\_\_\_).
- ⌘ Don't write about fall. Write about \_\_\_\_\_. Go to the window; go outside.
- ⌘ Don't write about sunsets. Write about the \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- ⌘ Don't write about kittens. Observe and write about \_\_\_\_\_.
- ⌘ Don't write about friendship. Write about \_\_\_\_\_, about what he or she  
does to be a good friend to you.

⌘ Don't write about love. Write specifically \_\_\_\_\_; these are the greatest love poems.

⌘ Don't write about sailing. Remember and write about \_\_\_\_\_.

⌘ Don't write about babies. Write about \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_.

⌘ Don't write about reading. Write about your \_\_\_\_\_.

⌘ Don't write about pumpkins. Write about \_\_\_\_\_, the pumpkin you \_\_\_\_\_, the pumpkin that someone smashed in the middle of the road.

### Iambic Pentameter

#### What is iambic pentameter?

Say the words \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

*These are iambs. In poetry, rhythmic units are called "feet."*

An iamb is a kind of \_\_\_\_\_.

**Pentameter means that the foot is repeated \_\_\_\_\_ times.**

Now put the terms "iamb" and "pentameter" together

It has this rhythm:

\_\_\_\_\_

Clap out the rhythms of the sonnet in the power point. Then draw slashes in each line to show how they break into iambs. Finally, underline the stressed syllables. This is how the first line will look:

*Shall I / compare / thee to / a sum / mer's day?*

\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_

Find the iambic units in each of the lines below. Mark the words/syllables with the iambic symbols (u/)

u / u / u / u / u /

Example: O, she doth teach the torches to burn bright

1. It seems she hangs upon the cheek of night
2. Can I go forward when my heart is here?
3. Turn back, dull earth, and find thy center out.
4. It was the lark, the herald of the morn;
5. No nightingale. Look, love, what envious streaks

The Sonnet

A sonnet must consist of \_\_\_\_\_ lines, written in \_\_\_\_\_.

If you're writing the most familiar kind of sonnet, the Shakespearean, the rhyme scheme is this:

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Every A rhymes with every A, every B rhymes with every B, and so forth. You'll notice this type of sonnet consists of three quatrains (that is, four consecutive lines of verse that make up a stanza or division of lines in a poem) and one couplet (two consecutive rhyming lines of verse).