

Important Concepts . . .

Preview Review



Language Arts Grade 5 TEACHER KEY

W2 - Lesson 5: Review

Important Concepts of Grade 5 Language Arts	Materials Required
W1 - Lesson 1 Sentence Structure W1 - Lesson 2 Sentence Types W1 - Lesson 3 Paragraphs W1 - Lesson 4 Narrative Paragraphs W1 - Lesson 5 Review W1 - Quiz W2 - Lesson 1 Poetry 1 W2 - Lesson 2 Poetry 2 W2 - Lesson 3 Narrative Elements 1 W2 - Lesson 4 Narrative Elements 2 W2 - Lesson 5 Review W2 - Quiz W3 - Lesson 1 The Writing Process 1 W3 - Lesson 2 The Writing Process 2 W3 - Lesson 3 The Writing Process 3 W3 - Lesson 4 Spelling W3 - Lesson 5 Review W3 - Quiz	Textbooks <i>Collections: Tales– Clever, Foolish, and Brave</i>

Language Arts Grade 5

Version 5

Preview/Review W2 - Lesson 5 Teacher Key

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Preview/Review Concepts for Grade Five Language Arts

TEACHER KEY



*W2 - Lesson 5:
Review*

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this lesson, you should

- review the characteristics of poetry and of the haiku, limerick, and shape genres
- write a selected example of poetry
- review the elements of a story
- use story elements in your writing

W2 - Lesson 5: Review

Poetry

In W2 - Lesson 1, you learned that a **poem** is written in phrases and lines rather than sentences. A **stanza** is a group of related lines within a poem, similar to a paragraph within a story.

A poem has **rhythm**, a pattern of sounds created by the number and size of the syllables in the poem's words and lines.

Poems have two basic forms: **rhyming** and **free verse**. Free verse poems have no rhyme scheme.

Genres of Poetry

In W2 - Lesson 2, you learned about three **genres**, or types, of poetry.

Haiku is free verse that has three lines, a certain number of syllables, and a nature theme.

Example: Birds at the feeder
 Hungrily scramble for food
 Birdseed falls like snow

A **limerick** is a funny or nonsense poem with five lines, a set rhyme scheme, and a pattern of syllables.

Example: There once was a birdie named Jay,
 Who squawked and squabbled all day.
 When he flew to a tree,
 Other birds would all flee,
 Too much noise for his neighbours to stay.

A **shape**, or concrete, poem has no set size or pattern. Instead, its words are arranged to suggest the shape of an image or idea in the poem.

Example: teeter totter teeter totter teeter totter
 up and down
 down and
 and
 and

Narrative Writing

In W2 - Lessons 3 and 4 you learned that **narrative** writing tells a story. A story has five main **elements**, or parts.

1. **Setting** describes where and when a story occurs.
2. **Characters** are the people, animals, or things that take part in a story.
3. **Point of view** explains who is telling a story.
4. **Plot** is the sequence of events in a story.
5. **Theme** is the message that the author wants to give readers.

The following paragraphs are an example of narrative writing.

Brandi stumbled through the thick bush along the creek, sweating and bitten by insects. She peered into the water every few steps. Where did she leave those fish?

It had been a great day of fishing up to now. Brandi had hiked to the creek early, found some good pools, caught several trout, and kept the two biggest ones. She had strung them on a small rope through the gills, as she had been taught, lowered them into the water to keep them fresh, and tied the rope to a bush on the bank. Then she had moved upstream to fish more, planning to pick up the stored fish on the way back. But now she couldn't find the fish! Did they break away from the bush? Did someone steal them?

Brandi had been thinking how proud she would be to show her family the fish she had caught on her first fishing trip alone. Now the sun was going down and Brandi, exhausted and confused, realized that she would have to return home without her prize from Flatbush Creek. What an embarrassing end to a fine day!

