

Important Concepts . . .

Preview Review



Language Arts

Grade 5

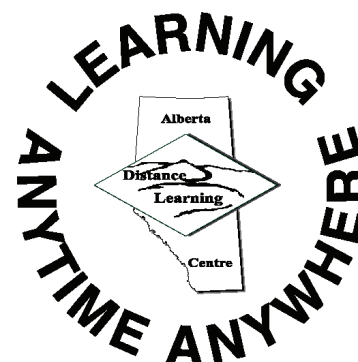
W2 - Lesson 1: Poetry 1

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 1

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Preview/Review Concepts for Grade Five Language Arts



W2 - Lesson 1:
Poetry 1

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this lesson, you should

- recognize and use free verse and rhyming verse
- recognize and use rhyme and rhyme schemes in poetry

GLOSSARY

free verse - poetry that does not have a rhyme scheme

rhyme - similar ending sounds of different words

rhyme scheme - the pattern of rhyming lines in a poem

rhyming verse - poetry that has a rhyme scheme

rhythm - a pattern of sounds, or beat

stanza - a group of lines in a poem

syllable - a word or part of a word that contains only one vowel sound

W2 - Lesson 1: Poetry 1

WHY ME?

When I hear the word poem,
I run for the hills
Sufferin' from goose bumps n' chills.
Why? Because I hate poems!

I don't understand them; they make me feel sick;
I'd rather be in bed listenin' to music.
Huh? Pardon me! What's that you say?
A song is a poem? That can't be! No way!
You mean when I'm listening to my new CD,
What I'm really hearing is poetry?

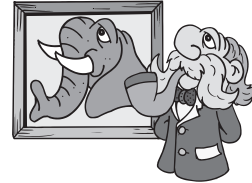
Oh! Dear me! I can hardly talk;
You've given me a nasty shock.
I never thought poems could be fun,
But now I see it can be done.
Poets are gifted—like Avril Lavigne;
Of writers of poetry, she is the queen!

It's clear to me now; I finally can see
That I really do enjoy poetry!

What is a poem?

A poem is a fun form of writing that has **rhythm**. The words dance in your head! A poem allows you to use your **imagination** to express yourself. A poem can be about anything!

It can be funny, sad,
About elephants or your dad.
You can write about a bug
Or the dust bunnies on your rug.
Creating poems is rad!



What does a poem look like?

It's not hard to spot a poem. It doesn't take up much space on a page. In fact, some poems have only three or four words!

Poems are written with words and short phrases rather than sentences. This means you do not have to worry about punctuation unless you wish to show your reader how you want it read.

Poems are arranged in a special way; they are written in lines and stanzas. A **stanza** is simply a few lines grouped together. A stanza is to a poem like a paragraph is to a story.

A poet sometimes uses word patterns to express meaning. For example, **LAZZZZZZZY** or **B^o u_n c^e.**

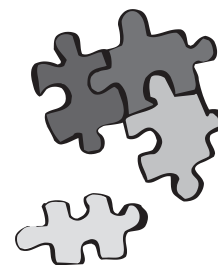
What is rhythm?

A poem has **rhythm**. This means it has a beat or a pattern of sounds. This beat is created by the number of syllables in each word and line of the poem. All words have rhythm.

The rhythm is created by the number of syllables in each word. To count the number of syllables in a word, you can clap or tap your foot to each part of the word. For example, the word **goo gle** has two syllables. Try clapping your hands or tapping your foot as you say it.

Let's Try It!

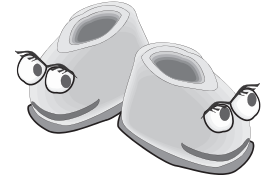
Divide each word into syllables. Use the strategy you prefer. The first one is done for you.



WORD	DIVISION	NUMBER OF SYLLABLES
summer	sum / mer	2
calendar		
hippopotamus		
computer		
fist		
rocket		
lunatic		
Canadian		

Now, try it with the following poem. Count the number of syllables in each line of this poem.

The Alien In My Shoe



There's an alien living in my shoe. _____

Can you help me? What should I do? _____

I try to put my foot where it should go _____

But the creature bites me on the toe. _____

Now, I don't want to wreck intergalactic relations _____

But I'm really beginning to run out of patience! _____

Please, friend, tell me what you would do. _____

Poets often use the rhythm of words to help them create a mood or a sound or to paint a picture for the reader. Read the following poems aloud, and try to guess the mood or picture the poet was trying to create.

**The sea! The sea! The pounding sea!
It pushes and embraces me!**

**We sprang to the saddle, Megan and I;
We galloped to market, some food to buy.**

What forms does poetry come in?

The possibilities are as endless as your imagination! Two forms that you will learn about are **free verse** and **rhyming verse**.

What is free verse?

“All poems have to rhyme.” True or false? If you answered false, you are correct. Poems that do not rhyme are called **free verse**. The poet is *free* to write about his subject in any way he pleases.

A free verse poem does not follow a regular pattern. The lines can be any length. A free verse poem can be long or short, and it can contain
s*p*e*c*i*a*l e*f*f*e*c*t*s!

How do I write a free verse poem?

It's easy! Just follow the steps below.

1. Choose a subject that interests you. It could be summertime, skateboards, or even your annoying sister or brother!
2. Collect ideas. Write your subject in the middle of a piece of paper. Circle it and then brainstorm a list of words and phrases that describe the subject. Write down everything that **POPS** into your mind. Don't limit yourself! There are no right or wrong ideas.
3. Group together those words that are related. For example, if you are writing a poem about summer, put **circles** around all the words that are about summer activities. Put **squares** around all the words that describe what summer looks like. Continue until all your words are grouped.

4. Decide which of the grouped words sound best together and arrange them into lines. You can use all the words you brainstormed, or only some of them. You're the poet, so you're in control. You decide how many words to use!
5. Read your poem aloud to hear how it sounds. If it doesn't sound right, try rearranging the words or the lines until it does.
6. Enjoy. Congratulations! You have created your first free verse poem. You're a poet and you didn't even know it!

Let's Try It!

Write a free verse poem of your own.

A Poem

by _____

What is rhyme?

Rhyme happens when the endings of words sound the same. For example,
dumb/crumb or **sneak/peek**

Using rhyme is a way to make pleasing sounds in a poem. You can really get your toe tapping!

Let's Try It!

Word	Rhyming Word 1	Rhyming Word 2	Rhyming Word 3
bump			
swing			
dog			
cat			
sky			
broke			
trash			
dining			
wrong			
dream			
danger			
stutter			

What is a rhyme scheme?

A rhyme scheme describes the pattern of rhyming lines in a poem. The first line is given the letter “a”. Any line that rhymes with the first line is also given the letter “a”. The first line that does not rhyme with “a” is called “b”. All the lines that rhyme with “b” are also named “b”. Sound confusing? It’s not. Look at the following examples.

My Hair

My hair tumbles down to my knees,
I’ll not pay a hairdresser’s fees,
Some folks point and stare
But I just don’t care,
I just hope that I don’t get fleas.

The first line is named “a”.
Lines two and five rhyme with *knees*
so they are also called “a”.
The third line does not rhyme with
the first, so it is named “b”.
Line four rhymes with line three so
it is also called “b”.

Therefore, the rhyme scheme of the poem above is **a a b b a**.

Let's Try It!

Determine the rhyme scheme of the poems below.

Poem 1

I eat my peas with honey _____

But not my ham or pork. _____

It makes the peas taste funny _____

But it keeps them on my fork. _____

**Poem 2**

Can you touch your tongue to your nose? _____

Or comb your hair with your toes? _____

Can you swing your leg over your shoulder? _____

Or use your ears as a cup holder? _____

If you can do any of these crazy things _____

You belong in a circus for ding-a-lings! _____



How do I write a poem that rhymes?

There are many different kinds of poems that rhyme. One of these is the **clerihew**. A clerihew is a four-line poem that makes a brief, humorous statement about a person. It is named after Edmund Clerihew Bentley, the writer who invented it. Thank goodness his middle name wasn't Bertinellifessperingot!

A clerihew is easy to write because it follows a pattern.

- Line 1 is a person's name.
- Line 2 rhymes with line 1, and has the same number of syllables.
- Lines 3 and 4 rhyme with each other, and have the same number of syllables.

Need an example? Here are a couple.

Peter Justin Brown
Tallest kid in town
He says his height is ten metres seven
Believe him or you'll end up in heaven.

Uncle Jeremy Gord
Doesn't like to be bored
If he is, he starts to cry
What an annoying kinda guy!

You can write your own clerihew by following the steps below.

1. a. Think about a person who interests you. It can be a friend, an uncle, or even a famous person! Write down that person's name. For example: *J'Lo*.
b. That is a first line for your poem. For example: *J'Lo*.
2. a. Brainstorm a list of words that rhyme with that person's name. For example: *crow, dough, go, mow, no, know, row, sew, toe, and woe*.
b. Choose one of these words and create a line ending with that word. For example: *Earns dough*.
3. a. Think of something that your person does. Write it down. For example: *sings, dances, acts*.
b. Choose one of these words and write a phrase ending with that word. For example: *She likes to strut, and dance, and sing*.
4. a. Brainstorm another list of words that rhyme with the chosen word. For example: *sing, ding, king, ping, ring, ting, wing, zing*.
b. Choose one of these rhyming words and create a phrase ending with that word. For example: *And now she wears Ben Affleck's ring*.

Write a clerihow of your own.

by _____

This image shows a single page of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins or other markings present.

Extra Practice

1. In your own words, define the following terms.

a. rhythm _____

b. rhyme _____

c. stanza _____

d. syllable _____

e. free verse _____

f. rhyme scheme _____

2. Determine the number of syllables in each of the following lines of the poem below.

Captain Hook

Captain Hook has a problem _____

He cannot scratch his nose _____

He must be very careful _____

And watch where his hand goes. _____

He wouldn't want to wipe his eye _____

I think you know the reason why. _____

If he tried to rub his head _____

He could actually end up dead. _____

Captain Hook has a problem _____

I'm glad he isn't me _____

If I couldn't scratch my itches _____

I'd definitely go crazy! _____



3. Write a free verse poem on one of the following topics: your favorite hobby, your favorite sport, the most hideously disgusting food, your most embarrassing moment, or why you dislike boys or girls. Once you have the rough copy finished, create a colourful good copy. You can even illustrate it if you want!

4. Write either a clerihew or a five-line poem that rhymes. If you choose the five-line poem, you can pick whatever rhyme scheme you like: aabba, aaabb, aabbb, ababa, etc. You can also pick a topic of your choice.
