

*Important Concepts . . .*

# Preview Review



*Language Arts*

*Grade 5*

*W2 - Lesson 2: Poetry 2*

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	<b>Textbooks</b>  <i>Collections: Tales–Clever, Foolish, and Brave</i>
<b>W1 - Quiz</b> 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	
<b>W2 - Quiz</b> 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	
<b>W3 - Quiz</b>	

Language Arts Grade 5  
 Version 5  
 Preview/Review W2 - Lesson 2

Publisher: Alberta Distance Learning Centre  
 Author: Pam Wenger  
 In-House Teacher: Bill Peterson

Project Coordinator: Dennis McCarthy  
 Preview/Review Publishing Coordinating Team: Nina Johnson,  
 Laura Renkema, and Donna Silgard



The Alberta Distance Learning Centre has an Internet site that you may find useful. The address is as follows: <http://www.adlc.ca>

The use of the Internet is optional. Exploring the electronic information superhighway can be educational and entertaining. However, be aware that these computer networks are not censored. Students may unintentionally or purposely find articles on the Internet that may be offensive or inappropriate. As well, the sources of information are not always cited and the content may not be accurate. Therefore, students may wish to confirm facts with a second source.

**ALL RIGHTS RESERVED**

Copyright © 2007, by Alberta Distance Learning Centre, 4601-63 Avenue, Barrhead, Alberta, Canada, T7N 1P4. Additional copies may be obtained from the Alberta Distance Learning Centre.

No part of this courseware may be reproduced or transmitted in any form, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying (unless otherwise indicated), recording, or any information storage and retrieval system, without the written permission of Alberta Distance Learning Centre.

Every effort has been made both to provide proper acknowledgement of the original source and to comply with copyright law. If cases are identified where this effort has been unsuccessful, please notify Alberta Distance Learning Centre so that appropriate corrective action can be taken.

**IT IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED TO COPY ANY PART OF THESE MATERIALS UNDER THE TERMS OF A LICENCE FROM A COLLECTIVE OR A LICENSING BODY.**

# Preview/Review Concepts for Grade Five Language Arts



***W2 - Lesson 2:  
Poetry 2***

# OBJECTIVES

By the end of this lesson, you should

- recognize the characteristics of haiku, limerick, and shape poems
- write haiku, limerick, and shape poems

## GLOSSARY

**genre** - type, or kind

**haiku** - a type of poem from Japan containing three lines, a set number of syllables, and a nature theme

**limerick** - a humorous type of poem containing five lines and characteristic rhythm and rhyme patterns

**shape poem** - a type of poem in which the words form a shape or image related to the poem's topic

## W2 - Lesson 2: Poetry 2

### What is a genre?

**Genre** (pronounced “*John-ruh*”) is a fancy word for *type*. **Genres of poetry** are the different types of poetry.

### What are some genres of poetry?

There are so many different types of poetry that we cannot focus on all. Some examples are haiku, tanka, quatrain, diamanté, cinquain, shape poem, limerick, ballad, narrative poetry, and lyric poetry. And this is not all. Whew! Luckily, you only have to learn about three of these types! They are the haiku, the limerick, and the shape poem.

### What is haiku?

This type of poem was invented in Japan hundreds of years ago. It is one of the simplest types of poems to write. **Haiku** is pronounced “*high koo*”.

A haiku is a three-line poem about nature. It appeals to the senses and also gives the poet’s feelings and thoughts about the topic.

The haiku has a specific pattern that the poet must follow:

- Line 1 contains 5 syllables
- Line 2 contains 7 syllables
- Line 3 contains 5 syllables

The haiku does not rhyme.

This is an example of a haiku.

**Bees collect nectar  
Zip in and out of flowers  
Buzzing all the while**



Count the syllables in the above haiku. Do the lines follow the pattern?

## How do I write a haiku?

It's as easy as 1, 2, 3...lines, that is! Just follow the steps below.

1. Choose a topic in nature that interests you. It can be a season, a plant, an animal, or a bug—whatever you want!  
For example, you might choose a weed.
2. Collect ideas. Brainstorm words that describe your topic. For example: *stinky, troublesome, garden, hate, green, grows fast, chokes out other plants, etc.*
3. Plan your lines using the brainstormed words. The first line should state your topic. **Don't worry about syllables yet!** For example: *Weeds are stinky plants.*

The second line describes the topic. For example: *They choke out other plants.*

The third line also describes the topic. For example: *They grow too fast and are troublesome.*

4. Now count the syllables and adjust the lines until they fit the pattern of 5, 7, 5. Don't worry about whether the lines are complete sentences. Remember, poems don't need sentences! You can get rid of any unimportant words. Yee haw!

5. Write your finished copy. For example:

**Weeds are stinky plants  
Choking others, hated things  
Grow fast, troublesome**



6. Give your haiku a title. For example: *Noxious Weeds*. Oooh! That is a big word. Try to guess what it means!

### Let's Try it!

Write a haiku of your own. If you finish early, draw a picture to accompany the poem.

<h3>My Haiku</h3>
By _____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

### What is a limerick?

Are you ready to have fun, fun, fun? Then the **limerick** is the poem for you! A limerick is a humorous, five-line poem that rhymes. It has a rhyme scheme of *aabba*. It also has a pattern of syllables. Lines 1, 2, and 5 each have eight to ten syllables. Lines 3 and 4 each have five to seven syllables.

A limerick usually begins with the words: *There once was a...* or *There was a...* Here are some examples.

**There once was a strange boy named Sam  
Who often devoured honeyed ham  
He ate and he ate  
'Til his belly did inflate  
And we watched as his gut went "kerblam!"**



**There was a young woman named Sue  
Who took a field trip to the zoo.  
She looked at the birds  
And was shocked beyond words  
When she found she had stepped in some goo!**



## How do I write a limerick?

The best way to write a limerick is to get goofy and let your imagination run wild! To write a limerick, follow the steps below.

1. Think of a person or an animal that you find funny. Compose a first line about your topic. For example: *An elephant dozed in his bunk*
2. Make a list of words that rhyme with the last word in your first line. For example: *dunk, funk, flunk, gunk, hunk, junk, monk, punk, sunk, trunk.*
3. Think of a second line that ends with one of these words and explains why the topic is funny. For example: *Put his friends in a terrible funk*
4. Think of a third line that has something to do with your topic. For example: *He'd wheeze and he'd roar*
5. Make a list of words that rhyme with the last word in your third line. For example: *bore, core, door, floor, gore, more, nor, pore, soar, snore, tore, wore*

6. Think of a fourth line that ends with one of these words. For example:  
*In a very loud snore*
7. Write your last line. It must rhyme with lines one and two. Use your list of words from step two to help you. For example: *'Til they tied a big knot in his trunk!*
8. Review the lengths of your lines. Remember that 1, 2, and 5 are equal and longer than 3 and 4.
9. Congratulations! You are done. Share with your friends and have a good belly laugh!

**Let's Try it!**

Write your own limerick.

<p><b>A Limerick</b></p> <p><b>By</b> _____</p> <hr/>
---

## What is a shape poem?

A **shape poem** is extremely enjoyable. All you have to do to write one is let your design imagination run free! This type of poem has a special shape or design. The words of the poem are arranged in the shape of the topic! Another name for a shape poem is a **concrete poem**.

The poem is written in free verse form, which means that it does not rhyme. Often, the poem is just made up of a list of words about the topic. This makes it very easy to write!

Here's an example. Guess what the subject of the poem is.

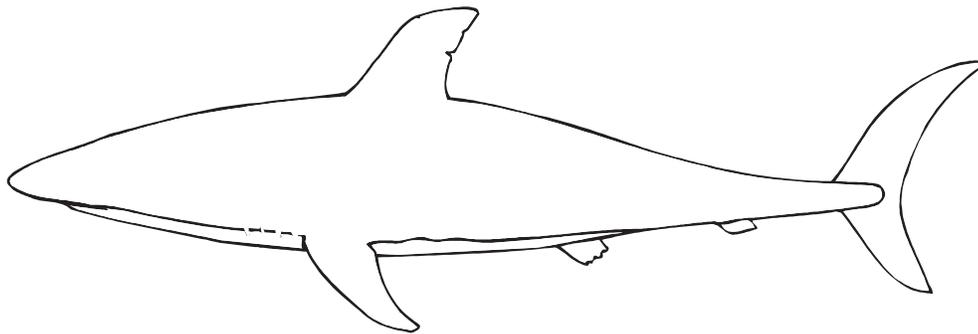
I  
love to  
Dance in the wind  
and twirl among the clouds.  
I am most happy when the sun shines  
Reflecting off my bright colors to create  
a rainbow in the light blue sky  
But if the wind gets  
too strong  
my  
owner  
must  
carefully  
pull  
me  
down  
to  
Earth.

## How do I write a shape poem?

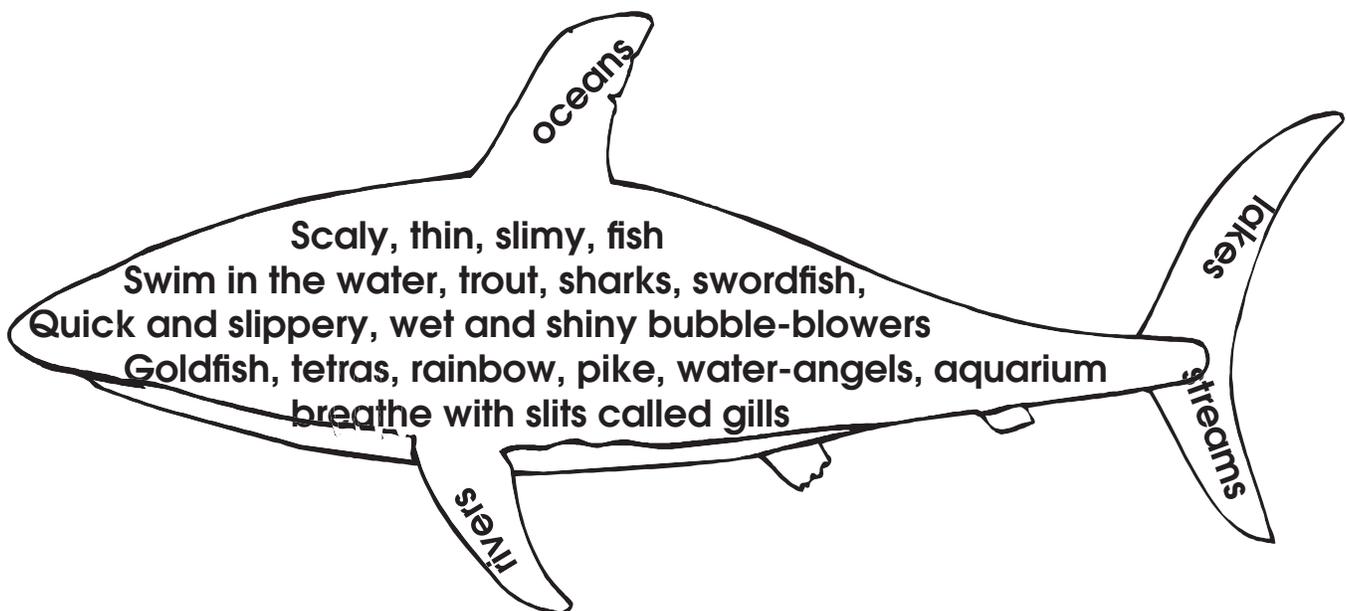
Think of a topic. It can be about anything that has shape. You could write about a ball, a car, a flower, your ears, or ear wax. There is no limit to the possibilities.

Write your topic and then follow the steps below.

1. Brainstorm a list of words that relate to your topic. For example, if your topic is **fish**, you could list the following: *scaly, slimy, swim, water, goldfish, tetra, shiny, bubbles, aquarium, wet, slippery, smelly, puckered mouth, pike, gills, fins, tail*
2. Trace the outline of the shape of your topic on a piece of paper.



3. Now, simply arrange the words you brainstormed to fit inside the outline.



4. You can choose to remove the outline or leave it on the page.



## Extra Practice

1. Describe characteristics of each of the following types of poems.

a. Haiku \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

b. Limerick \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

c. Shape poem (concrete) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Write a haiku about one of the following topics (or a topic of your own choice): a favourite summer activity, your most memorable vacation spot, your pet, a weird insect, or your favourite season. Create and colour a picture to accompany the poem.

---

---

---

3. Write a limerick about someone in your family. Share it with that person.

---

---

---

---

---

4. Write a shape poem on one of the following topics (or one of your own): a snake, a yo-yo, a cloud, a star, your favourite planet, a wonderful present, lightning, or your favourite toy.

