

Important Concepts . . .

Preview Review



Language Arts Grade 5 TEACHER KEY

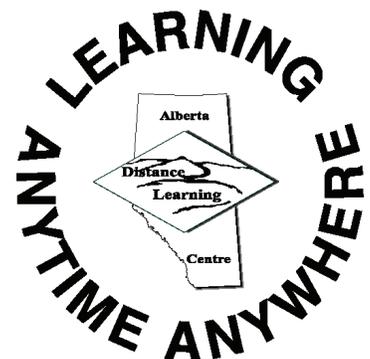
W2 - Lesson 2: Poetry 2

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	Textbooks <i>Collections: Tales–Clever, Foolish, and Brave</i>
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	

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

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Preview/Review Concepts for Grade Five Language Arts

TEACHER KEY



*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

Together, read and discuss the sections “What is a genre?”, “What are some genres of poetry?”, and “What is a haiku?” on page 1 of the student booklet. Have students count the number of syllables in each line of the example haiku on page 1 to ensure they fit the required pattern. (10 minutes)

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?

Read “How do I write a haiku?” on page 2 of the student booklet. Then allow students ten minutes to create their own haiku. They can use the space on page 3 of the student booklet to do this.

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.

My Haiku
By _____

Together, read the section “What is a limerick?” on page 3 of the student booklet. Then, share the example limericks from page 4 of the student booklet. Have students determine the rhyme scheme of each poem to ensure each fits the required aabba pattern. (10 minutes)

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!**



Read "How do I write a limerick?" on pages 4 and 5 of the student booklet. Then, allow students fifteen minutes to write their own limerick.

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.

A Limerick
By _____

Together, read the section “What is a shape poem?” on page 6 of the student booklet. (5 minutes)

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.

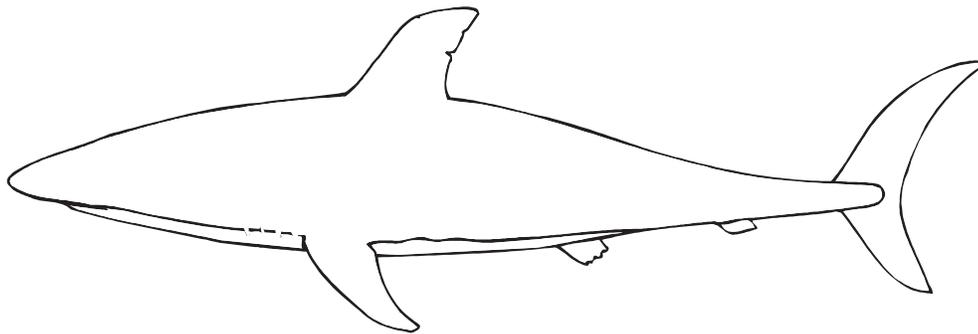
Read “How do I write a shape poem?” on page 7 of the student booklet. Then allow the students 15 minutes to write their own shape poems.

How do I write a shape poem?

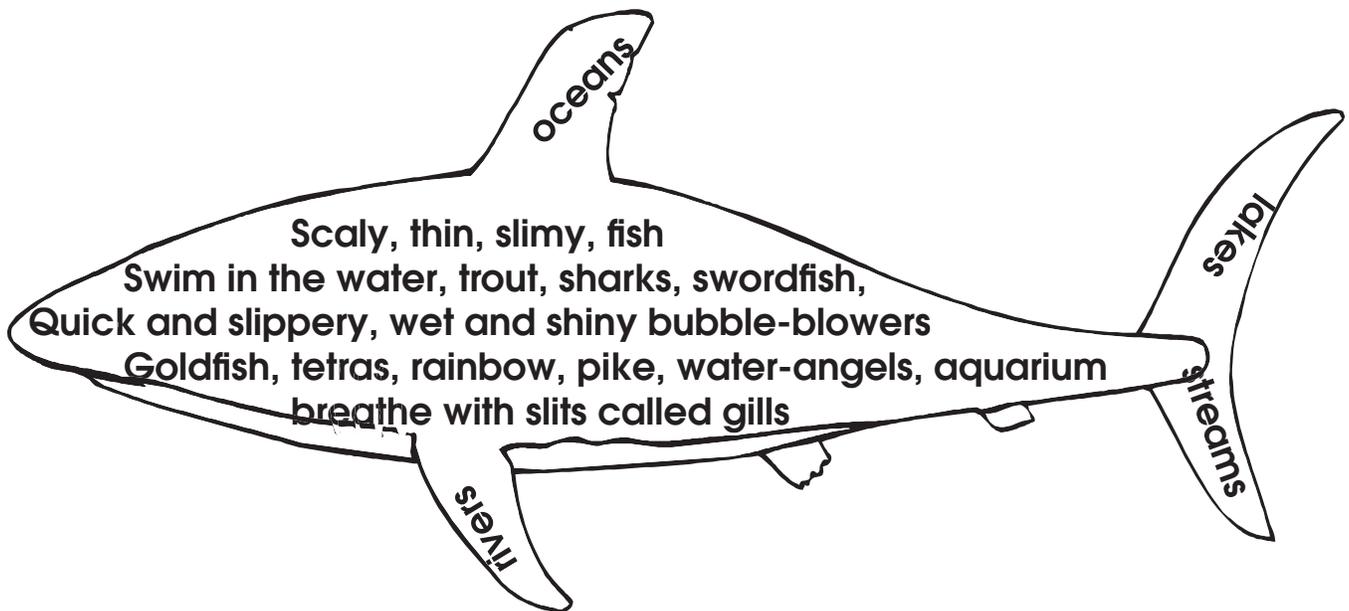
Think of a topic. It can be about anything that has shape. You could write about a ball, a car, a flower, your ears, or ear wax. There is no limit to the possibilities.

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.

Let's Try it!

Write your own shape poem.

My Shape Poem

By _____

Assign “Extra Practice” on pages 9 and 10 as an optional review activity.

Extra Practice

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

a. Haiku *- 3 lines*

- 5-7-5 syllable pattern

- nature theme

- appeals to senses

b. Limerick *- 5 lines*

- aabba rhyme pattern

- humorous or nonsensical theme

- pattern of syllables

• lines 1, 2, and 5 have eight to ten syllables

• lines 3, and 4 have five to seven syllables

c. Shape poem (concrete) *- free verse poem*

- words arranged in a shape that suggests

the topic

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.

