

Grade 7 English Language Arts  
Week of January 18 – January 22

Lesson 2: Poetry Vocabulary

Let's take a closer look at exactly what poetry is.

## POETRY is...



a type of literature that expresses ideas and feelings, or tells a story in a specific form (usually using lines and stanzas)

## POETIC FORM



- ✓ **FORM** - the appearance of the words on the page
- ✓ **LINE** - a group of words together on one line of the poem
- ✓ **STANZA** - a group of lines arranged together

*A word is dead  
When it is said,  
Some say.*

*I say it just  
Begins to live  
That day.*

*- Emily Dickinson*

# POETIC SOUND EFFECTS



## RHYTHM



The beat created by the sounds of the words in a poem.

Rhythm can be created by using, meter, rhymes, alliteration, and refrain.

## RHYMES



Words sound alike because they share the same ending vowel and consonant sounds. A word always rhymes with itself.

*LAMP*  
*STAMP*

- ➔ Share the short “a” vowel sound
- ➔ Share the combined “mp” consonant sound

## RHYME SCHEME



- ✓ a pattern of rhyming words or sounds (usually end rhyme, but not always).
- ✓ Use the letters of the alphabet to represent sounds to be able to visually “see” the pattern.  
(See next slide for an example.)

## SAMPLE RHYME SCHEME



<i>A mighty creature is the germ,</i>	<b>A</b>
<i>Though smaller than the pachyderm.</i>	<b>A</b>
<i>His customary dwelling place</i>	<b>B</b>
<i>Is deep within the human race.</i>	<b>B</b>
<i>His childish pride he often pleases</i>	<b>C</b>
<i>By giving people strange diseases.</i>	<b>C</b>
<i>Do you, my poppet, feel infirm?</i>	<b>A</b>
<i>You probably contain a germ.</i>	<b>A</b>

-“The Germ” by Ogden Nash

# FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE



## ALLITERATION



- ✓ Consonant sounds repeated at the beginnings of words

*If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers,  
how many pickled peppers did Peter Piper pick?*



## SIMILE



- ✓ Comparison of two unlike things using “like” or “as”

*Friends are **like** chocolate cake,  
you can never have too many.  
Chocolate cake is **like** heaven -  
always amazing you with each taste or feeling.  
Chocolate cake is **like** life  
with so many different pieces.  
Chocolate cake is **like** happiness,  
you can never get enough of it.*

## METAPHOR



- ✓ Comparison of two unlike things where one word is used to designate the other (one is the other)

*A spider is a black dark midnight sky.  
Its web is a Ferris wheel.  
It has a fat moon body and legs of dangling string.  
Its eyes are like little match ends.*

- "Spider" by Anonymous

## IMAGERY



- ✓ Language that provides a sensory experience using sight, sound, smell, touch, taste

*Soft upon my eyelashes  
Turning my cheeks to pink  
Softly falling, falling  
Not a sound in the air  
Delicately designed in snow  
Fading away at my touch  
Leaving only a glistening drop  
And its memory*

- "Crystal Cascades" by Mary Fumento

## HYPERBOLE



- ✓ An intentional exaggeration or overstatement, often used for emphasis

*Here once the embattled farmers stood  
And fired the shot heard round the world*

-from "The Concord Hymn" by Ralph Waldo Emerson

## LITOTE

- ✓ Intentional understatement, used for humor or irony (Example- naming a slow moving person "Speedy")

# ONOMATOPOEIA



- ✓ Words that imitate the sound that they are naming

*Tlot-tlot; tlot-tlot! Had they heard it?  
The horse-hoofs ringing clear;  
Tlot-tlot, tlot-tlot, in the distance?  
Were they deaf that they did not hear?*

- from "The Highwayman" by Alfred Noyes

# PERSONIFICATION



- ✓ A nonliving thing given human or life-like qualities

*Hey diddle, Diddle,  
The cat and the fiddle,  
The cow jumped over the moon;  
The little dog laughed  
To see such sport,  
And the dish ran away with the spoon.*

-from "The Cat & the Fiddle" by Mother Goose

# POINT OF VIEW



## POET

the author of the poem, the person who actually wrote it

VS

## SPEAKER

the "narrator" of the poem, the voice telling us the thoughts/feelings/story

Now complete the following activity. \*\*\*Some definitions will be in Lesson 3 of this week.\*\*\*



## 4.2 Poetry Vocabulary

Poetry is ...

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Poetic Form Words:

Form: \_\_\_\_\_

Line: \_\_\_\_\_

Stanza: \_\_\_\_\_

Poetic Sound Effects Words:

Rhythm: \_\_\_\_\_

Rhymes: \_\_\_\_\_

Rhyme Scheme: \_\_\_\_\_

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Sample Rhyme Scheme: \_\_\_\_\_

## Figurative Language Words:

Alliteration: \_\_\_\_\_

Simile: \_\_\_\_\_

Metaphor: \_\_\_\_\_

Imagery: \_\_\_\_\_

Hyperbole: \_\_\_\_\_

Onomatopoeia: \_\_\_\_\_

Personification: \_\_\_\_\_

Point of View:

Poet- \_\_\_\_\_

Speaker- \_\_\_\_\_