

**Please do not write about classmates in your poetry or use their names in poems. See me for special approval.**

**Choose 1 from each box of options:**

Poem Type	Required Lines
Traditional Haiku	3
Contemporary Haiku	2-4
Quinzaine	3

Poem Type	Required Lines
Epitaph	4
Clerihew	4
Limerick	5
Epigram	2-4

Poem Type	Required Lines
Cinquain	5
Reverse Cinquain	5
Lanturne	5
Tetractys	5

Poem Type	Required Lines
Sedoka	6
Tyburn	6
Diamante	7
Tanka	7

Poem Type	Required Lines
Rondelet	7
Septolet	7
Triplet	8
Ghazal	8 minimum

Poem Type	Required Lines
Monorhyme	8 minimum
Nursery Rhyme Twist	8 minimum
Tongue Twister	8 minimum

Poem Type	Required Lines
Nonet	9
Reverse Nonet	9
Butterfly Cinquain	9
Ottava Rima (Italian)	8
Ottava Rima (English)	8

Poem Type	Required Lines
Autobiographical	10
Concrete	10 minimum
Blackout	10 minimum
Found	10 minimum

Poem Type	Required Lines
Follow a Model	10 minimum
Palindrome	10 minimum
Opposite	12 minimum

Poem Type	Required Lines
Mirror Cinquain	10
Etheree	10
Reverse Etheree	10
Double Tetractys	10

Poem Type	Required Lines
Kyrielle	12 minimum
Minute	12
Pantoum	12 minimum
Terza Rima	11

Poem Type	Required Lines
Sonnet	14
Terza Rima Sonnet	14
Kyrielle Sonnet	14
Triple Tetractys	15

Poem Type	Required Lines
Monody	12 minimum
Ode	12 minimum
Ballad	20 minimum
Open Form	12 minimum
Stacked or Twin Etheree	20

Poem Type	Required Lines
Acrostic	16 minimum
Two-voice	16 minimum

Poem Type	Required Lines
Rondel	13
Rondeau	15
Quartern	16
Terzanelle	19
Villanelle	19
Quad/Quint/ Tetractys	20/25/Etc.

Poem Type	Required Lines
Spoken Word	40 minimum (2:30)

**Extra Credit**

Sestina (39 lines) + 10	Epic (30 lines minimum) + 10	Any additional poem of 4-10 lines + 3
Any additional poem of 11-20 lines + 5	Renga (Shisan) 12 stanzas, 6/partner +2	Renga (Han-kasen) 18 stanzas, 9/partner + 3
Renga (Kasen) 36 stanzas, 18/partner + 5	Renga (Yoyoshi) 44 stanzas, 22/partner +6	Renga (Gojūin) 50 stanzas, 25/partner + 6
Renga (Hyakuin) 100 stanzas, 50/partner +12	Renga (Senku) 1,000 stanzas, 500/partner + 20	

## Poetic Devices

### ☐☐☐ Alliteration

The repetition of a sound, usually 3 or more times in a sentence.

Example: A merry young moon hung above the mist of a neighboring meadow.

*The “m” sound is repeated several times throughout the sentence (merry, moon, mist, meadow).*

### ☐ Metaphor

Saying that one thing is something else.

Example: That Olympic runner is a cheetah!

*The Olympic runner is not literally a cheetah, but because he runs fast, the image of a cheetah is fitting.*

### ☐☐☐ Simile

Comparing one thing to another using the words “like” or “as”

Example: He was like an ant, trying to carry too much back to the colony.

*He is being compared to an ant using the word “like.”*

### ☐☐☐ Onomatopoeia

Words or phrases that sound like the objects they represent.

Example: The bees buzzed in the garden.

*As you say the word “buzzed,” you make the noise of the bees.*

### ☐ Personification

Giving an inanimate object human personality or qualities.

Example: The sun blazoned with anger, slowly burning the weary desert traveler.

*The sun is not alive, so it cannot actually be angry. It is given the human quality to add feeling and imagery to the scene.*

### ☐☐☐☐☐ Sensory Language

Words that convey sight, sound, smell, taste, or touch.

Example: A bitter, salty wind arose from the sea, course against their faces as they walked the quiet shore.

*Bitter and salty describe the smell of the wind; course describes the feel of the wind; quiet describes sound.*

## □ □ Chiasmus, Synesthesia, Metonymy, Synecdoche, Pun, Contraction, Other

**Chiasmus** is a mirror effect in writing, where the ideas in the writing move toward a center point and then move back outward through the ideas—in other words, the first line and last line will have the same idea (can be the exact same words or different words for the same idea); the second line and second-to-last line will have the same idea, and so on.

Example:        Storm awakens  
                  The wind blows hard  
                  Torrents of rain fall  
                  Washing the world        ← center point  
                  Rain comes in sheets  
                  The wind howling  
                  The storm alive

*The center point is line 4; lines 1 and 7 are the same idea as are lines 2 and 6 and lines 3 and 5.*

**Synesthesia** is the use of one sense to describe another—a mixing of senses.

Example: I feel blue.

Example: The loudness of her neon yellow shirt pained my eyes.

*In the first example, you cannot literally “feel” a color, so it is blending touch and sight. In the second example, “loudness” is describing the color, so it is mixing sound and sight.*

**Metonymy** is when something is represented by another thing that is commonly associated with it.

Example: The White House issued a statement today on the drug war.

*“The White House” represents the president of the United States; the building itself doesn’t (can’t) issue a statement, but everyone knows that this refers to the president.*

**Synecdoche** is when a part of something is used to represent the whole.

Example: The people of England pay their respect to the crown as she passes.

*“The crown” represents the queen; it is only one part of her attire, but everyone knows that it refers to the person and not the actual crown itself.*

**Puns** play off of words that either have a double meaning or that sound like another word (homonym).

Example: I started a band called 999 Megabytes . . . we still haven’t gotten a gig.

*This pun plays on the word “gig,” which means “a job” and also “one gigabyte” (1,000 megabytes).*

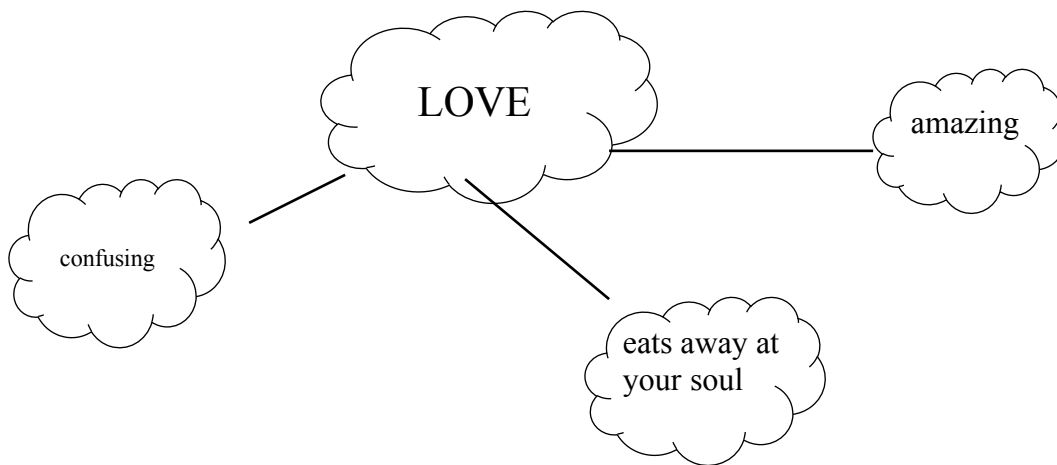
**Contractions** shorten a word or pair of words into less syllables. The most historically common contractions are ‘tis (it is), ‘twas (it was), o’er (over), e’er (ever), e’en (even), o’ (of), gi’ (give), ne’er (never), i’ (in), oft (often), th’ (the), & an’ (and).

Example: I ne’er wish to dream again lest nightmares haunt my nights.

*The 2-syllable word “never” is shortened to the 1-syllable word “ne’er,” which sounds like “nair.”*

## Brainstorming Strategies

- Make a list of strong memories that stick out in your mind. Why do these stand out in your mind? What feelings do you have as you recall these memories? Which of these moments deserves to be put into a poem? What do you want others to feel with me or learn from this memory?
- Make a list of funny things that happen in life. What makes them so funny? How can you capture that humor in a poem?
- Choose a topic of interest and make a web chart of all your thoughts and feelings about that topic. Try and capture how you feel *right now* about the topic. How are you going to share those feelings in a poem?



- Choose a poem you like and write a poem in response to it. What is the topic of the poem? What is the author saying about that topic? How do you feel about the topic? What do you want to write back in response? Or how would you add to the poem?
- Use a heart map in the writing binder to gather your thoughts. Directions for each specific heart map are on the page next to each heart.

# Writing Stages

Here is a list of things you can do during the various stages of the writing process.

## Brainstorming

- Use the Brainstorming Strategies to get ideas for poems.
- Show your work in your notebook.
- Conference with the teacher if you need help getting ideas.

## Drafting

- Use your notebook to draft your poems.
- Find places to include poetic devices.
- Conference with the teacher if you need help.

## Revising and Editing

- Reread your poem silently and make changes.
- Reread your poem out loud and make changes.
- Read your poem to a partner and get feedback.
- Listen to a partner read their poem and give helpful feedback.
- Find places to add poetic devices.
- Replace weak words with strong ones.
- Take out unnecessary words.
- Find places to add description.
- Conference with a teacher to get feedback.\*

\* This is required before you publish a finished copy. A teacher must initial your finalized draft before you can publish.

## Publishing

- Fill out a cover sheet for the finished poem.
- Write the poem on its own page in your nicest handwriting.
- Draw and color a nice illustration that accompanies your poem.

# Ideas for Meaningful Topics

- Friendship
- Family
- Love
- Optimism
- Discovery
- Ambitions
- Religion
- Nature
- Journey
- Life Lessons
- Forgiveness
- Patriotism
- Traditions
- Dreams
- Discouragement
- Injustices
- Secrets
- War
- Death
- Challenges
- Heartbreak
- Disaster
- Fears
- Doubts
- Tragedy
- Disappointment
- Trials
- Confessions

Name:

## Poetry Portfolio Rubric

<b>Poems</b>	
Traditional Haiku/Contemporary Haiku/Quinzaine/Renga (Shisan)/Renga (Han-kasen)	/10
Epitaph/Clerihew/Limerick/Epigram	/10
Cinquain/Reverse Cinquain/Lanturne/Tetractys	/10
Sedoka/Tyburn/Diamante/Tanka	/10
Rondelet/Septolet/Triolet/Ghazal	/10
Monorhyme/Nursery Rhyme Twist/Tongue Twister	/10
Nonet/Reverse Nonet/Butterfly Cinquain/Ottava Rima (Italian)/Ottava Rima (English)	/10
Autobiographical/Concret/Blackout/Found	/10
Follow a Model/Palindrome/Opposite	/20
Mirror Cinquain/Etheree/Reverse Etheree/Double Tetractys	/20
Kyrielle/Minute/Pantoum/Terza Rima	/20
Sonnet/Terza Rima Sonnet/Kyrielle Sonnet/Triple Tetractys	/20
Monody/Ode/Ballad/Open Form/Stacked Etheree/Twin Etheree	/20
Acrostic/Two-voice/Renga (Kasen), Renga (Yoyoshi), Renga (Gojūin)	/20
Rondel/Rondeau/Quartern/Terzanelle/Villanelle/Quad Tetractys/Quint Tetractys	/20
Spoken Word	/31
Extra Credit Poems	+ ____/0
Extra Credit Illustrations (+1 per illustrated poem)	+ ____/0
<b>Poetic Devices</b>	
Alliteration 3 times	/9
Metaphor 1 time	/3
Simile 3 times	/9
Onomatopoeia 3 times	/9
Personification 1 time	/3
Sensory Language 5 times	/15
Chiasmus, Synesthesia, Metonymy, Synecdoche, Pun, or Contraction 2 times	/6
<b>Writing Process</b>	
Cover Sheets <b>complete</b> with each poem	/20
5 Poems on meaningful topics	/25
Unit Weekly Reflections	/20

**Total \_\_\_\_\_ / 370**