

# POETRY



  
Interactive Learning Guides

# WAIT!

Thank you for considering this LINKtivity for your classroom, but before you make a decision - you should know that you can get **access to this LINKtivity + PLUS our entire library** for about the same price as a single LINKtivity!

The results are in: **Teachers LOVE LINKtivities...** and want more! So, we've made it SUPER easy and cost effective for you to access any and ALL of our LINKtivities inside our LINKtivity Learning membership option! Instead of purchasing just ONE LINKtivity - why not get access to ALL of them... for about the SAME PRICE!



## INSIDE THE MEMBERSHIP YOU'LL HAVE UNLIMITED ACCESS TO:

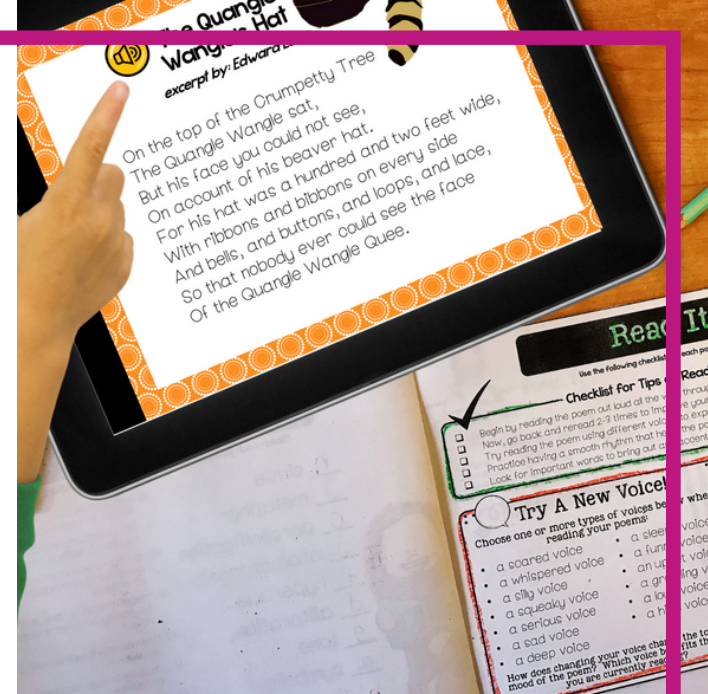
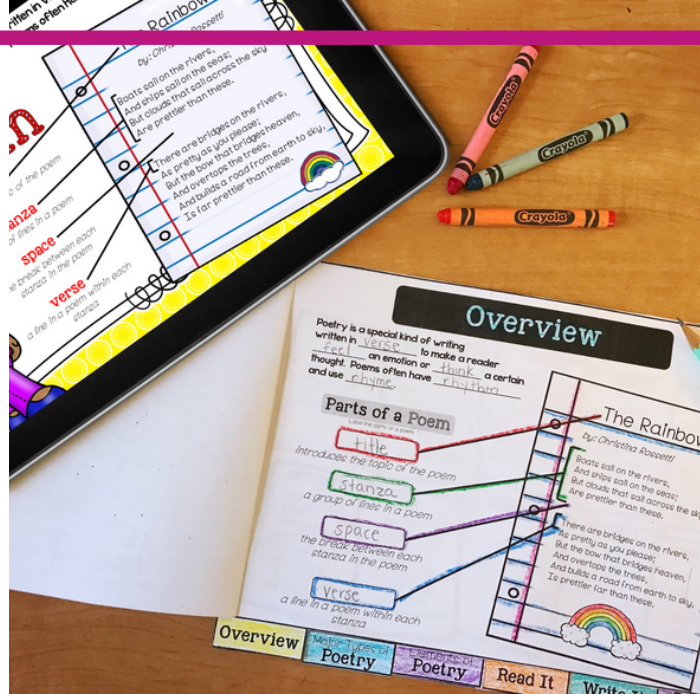
- ✓ The **entire growing LINKtivity® library** inside the Membership (LINKtivities for all content areas)
- ✓ ALL **future LINKtivities** to be added to the membership (new releases each month!)
- ✓ **Teacher guides** to help you set up each LINKtivity® successfully in your classroom
- ✓ **Student resources** that go along with each LINKtivity (printable OR digital)
- ✓ **Kid-friendly rubrics** and **answer keys** for each LINKtivity®



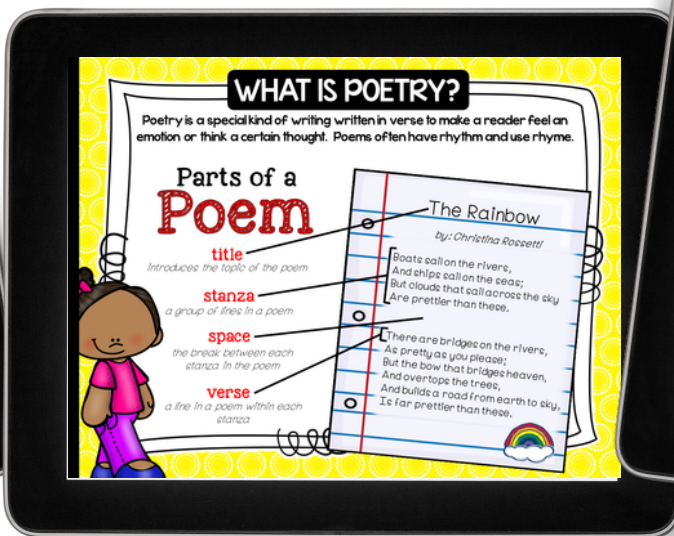
**JOIN NOW**







**Your students are going to love this hands-on approach to learning about poetry including types of poetry, elements of poetry, parts of a poem, and how to read and write poetry! Resources include a LINKtivity digital learning guide , a student flipbook (printable or digital), answer key, a rubric, student directions, and a teacher guide.**





# More Sample Slides

## acrostic

Acrostic poems are poems where the first letter of each line forms a word. The word is usually the topic of the poem and the phrases that go with each letter represent something about the topic.

example:

White snow  
Icicles glimmering  
Nose is cold  
Toasty fire glowing  
Everyone snuggles to stay warm  
R



## diamante

Diamante poems are 7 lines and are written in the shape of a diamond:

- Line 1: Topic - Noun
- Line 2: Two adjectives to describe the first line
- Line 3: Three action verbs to describe the first line
- Line 4: Four nouns - the first 2 words describe the first line, the last 2 words describe the last line
- Line 5: Three action words to describe the last line
- Line 6: Two adjectives to describe the last line
- Line 7: Antonym of line one

example:

Lion  
Strong, Proud  
Pounces, Roars, Runs  
Mane, Teeth...Fleece, Fluff  
Leaps, Grazes, Rests  
Gentle, Quiet  
Lamb



## shape

Shape poems are written in a shape that represents the topic of the poem.

example:

Rain

Rain  
splashing on the  
windows, getting everything  
wet. The sun is hiding behind the  
clouds, refusing to come out and shine again.  
It's wait inside, till the rain goes away and I can  
go back outside to play. But for now I'll just be watching  
every  
drop  
drop  
drop  
drop  
splash  
plop  
rain drip  
drop



## bio

Bio poems tell about the author's life. They include details about the author's personality and things that make the author a unique person.

example:



Jenny  
Who is musical, creative, funny, loving  
Daughter of David and Joan  
Lover of coffee and sweets  
Who fears snakes and heights  
Who needs love and happiness  
Giver of knowledge and energy  
Who would like to see peace and trust in the world  
Resident of New York  
Marshal

## The Quangle Wangle's Hat

excerpt by: Edward Lear



On the top of the Crumpetty Tree  
The Quangle Wangle sat,  
But his face you could not see,  
On account of his beaver hat.  
For his hat was a hundred and two feet wide,  
With ribbons and bibbons on every side  
And bells, and buttons, and loops, and lace,  
So that nobody ever could see the face  
Of the Quangle Wangle Quee.

## The Duck and the Kangaroo

excerpt by: Edward Lear



Said the Duck to the Kangaroo,  
'Good gracious! How you hop!  
Over the fields and the water too,  
As if you never would stop!  
My life is a bore in this nasty pond,  
And I long to go out in the world beyond!  
I wish I could hop like you!  
Said the Duck to the Kangaroo.

## Watch a POEM

Click on a poem video to watch.

VIDEO 1

VIDEO 2

VIDEO 3

VIDEO 4



## alliteration

Alliteration is when a poet uses repetition of a consonant sound at the beginning of several words listed in a row.

examples:

Terra tickled  
Tommy's toes.



The poet repeats the "t" consonant sound. This repetition makes the poem fun to read!

Peter picked a  
peck of peppers.



The poet repeats the "p" consonant sound. This repetition gives the reader a tongue twister!

## imagery

Imagery is when a poet chooses words that he/she thinks will help the reader create a mental picture. The poet uses sensory words that give more detail about the topic of the poem.

examples:

The green snake quietly  
sifttered across the dusty  
ground.



The poet of this poem describes in detail how the snake is moving. We can imagine the color of the snake, the quiet sifttering sound it is making, and picture what it looks like as it moves.

Hot, wet tears streamed  
down my face as I  
watched her drive away.



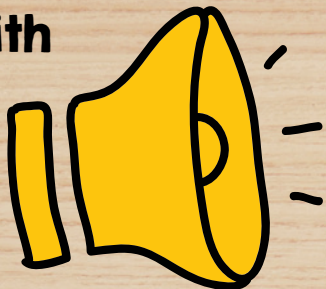
The imagery in this poem helps us to understand the sadness that the narrator is feeling. We can imagine the tears running down the face of the narrator and picture a car driving away.



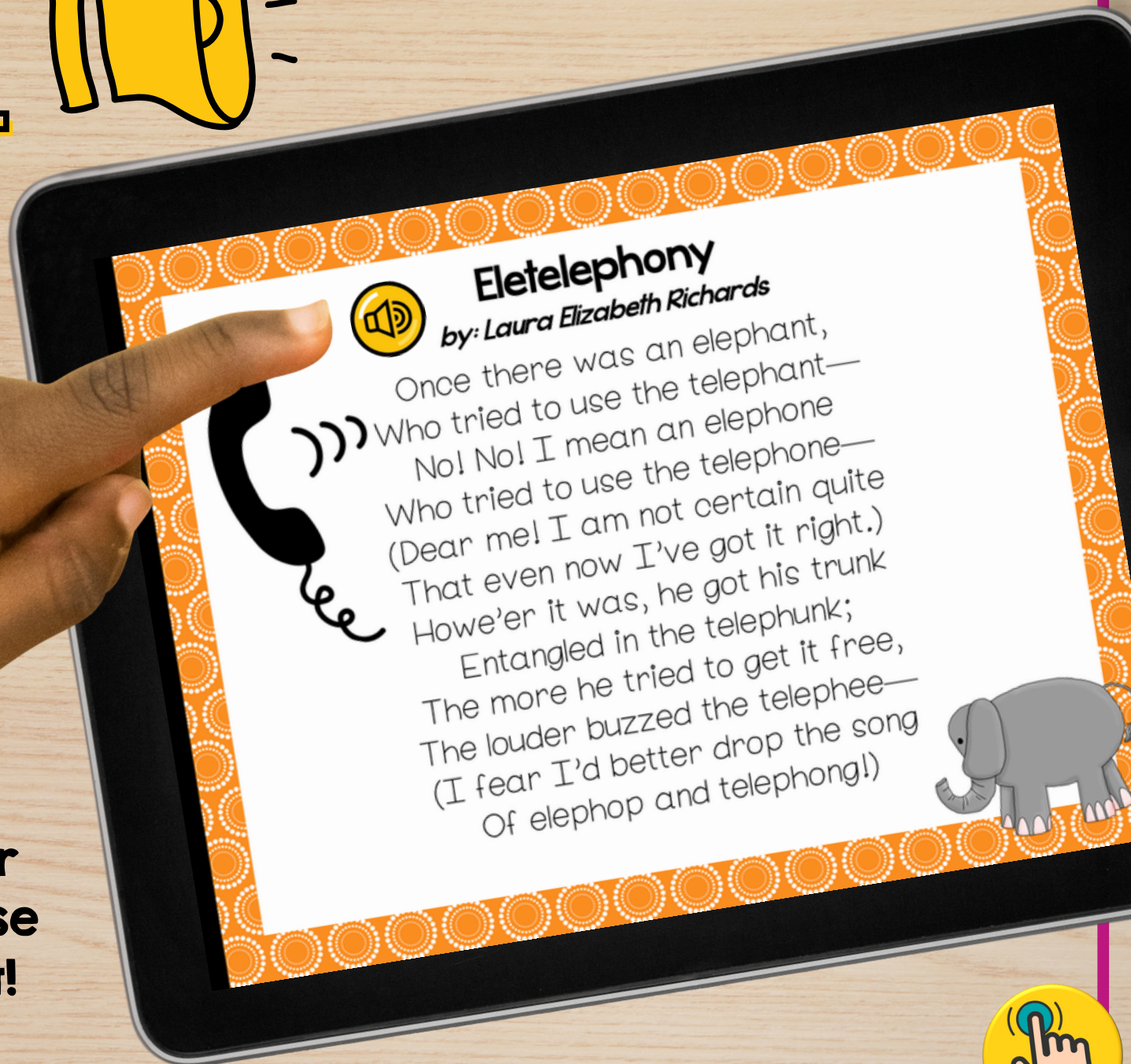


This LINKtivity is provided with

# AUDIO SUPPORT



**Perfect for English  
language learners or  
students who could use  
a little extra support!**



## Eletelephony

by: *Laura Elizabeth Richards*

Once there was an elephant,  
Who tried to use the telephant—  
No! No! I mean an elephone  
Who tried to use the telephone—  
(Dear me! I am not certain quite  
That even now I've got it right.)  
Howe'er it was, he got his trunk  
Entangled in the telephunk;  
The more he tried to get it free,  
The louder buzzed the telephee—  
(I fear I'd better drop the song  
Of elephop and telephong!)





# Printable & Digital Student Flipbook

## Printable Flipbook for LINKtivity

The printable flipbook consists of several pages:

- Learning About Poetry:** Includes a title page with a name field and an illustration of two children.
- Overview:** Defines poetry as a special kind of writing and lists parts of a poem (title, stanza, space, verse).
- Major Types of Poetry:** Lists various types like ballad, limerick, haiku, shape, cinquain, acrostic, bio, diamante, couplet, and free verse with their characteristics.
- Elements of Poetry:** Lists literary devices such as simile, metaphor, personification, onomatopoeia, hyperbole, alliteration, tone, symbolism, imagery, and rhyme.
- Read It:** Provides a checklist for reading poetry and a 'Try a New Voice!' section with prompts for different vocal styles.
- Write It:** Includes a 'Thinking About Poetry' section with prompts and a 'Write a Poem' section with a checklist.

The digital flipbook is shown on a tablet. It features the same title page as the printable version. Below the title, there are navigation tabs for 'Overview', 'Major Types of Poetry', 'Elements of Poetry', 'Read It!', 'Write It!', and 'Search'. A hand is shown pointing at the 'Write It!' tab.

Digital Flipbook for LINKtivity in Google Slides

**LINKtivity : STUDENT FLIPBOOK RUBRIC**

	4 - EXCELLENT	3 - GOOD	2 - SATISFACTORY	1 - NEEDS IMPROVEMENT
<b>NEATNESS &amp; APPEARANCE</b>	My Flipbook is very neat and easy to read. I neatly colored in my illustrations with great detail. It is clear that I took my time to make my Flipbook reflect my learning.	My Flipbook is neat and my writing is easy to read. I neatly colored in my illustrations.	My Flipbook is somewhat neat. Some of my writing is hard to read. I colored in my illustrations.	My Flipbook is quite sloppy. My writing is hard to read. Illustrations are NOT colored, or are sloppily done.
<b>ACCURACY &amp; COMPLETENESS</b>	The information in my Flipbook is 100% correct. I've included many details from the Link 4 Think and have put what I've learned about in my own words. I have included information that goes above and beyond what is required.	The information in my Flipbook is mostly correct. I've included several details from the Link 4 Think, but I've written mostly in my own words. My Flipbook includes all of the required written responses.	My Flipbook contains several incorrect or missing pieces of information. The information in my Flipbook does not completely match the Link 4 Think.	My Flipbook has many incorrect or missing pieces of information. I struggled to use the information from the Link 4 Think to complete my Flipbook correctly.
<b>SPELLING &amp; GRAMMAR</b>	My Flipbook contains no errors in spelling or grammar.	My Flipbook contains some errors in spelling and grammar.		My Flipbook contains many errors in spelling and grammar.

This page shows the 'Major Types of Poetry' section from the answer key. It includes definitions and characteristics for various types:

- ballad:** tells a story, usually has 4 lines per stanza.
- limerick:** humorous, 5 line poem, the 1st, 2nd, & 5th lines rhyme.
- haiku:** usually about nature, has 3 lines, does not rhyme, 1st & 3rd line: 5 syllables, 2nd line: 7 syllables.
- shape:** written in a shape that represents the poem's topic.
- cinquain:** has 5 lines, line 1 one word, line 2 two words, line 3 three words, line 4 four words, line 5 a phrase.
- acrostic:** the first letters of each line form a word vertically.
- bio:** tells about the author's life, includes details about what makes the author unique.
- diamante:** 7 lines long, written in the shape of a diamond.
- couplet:** only 2 lines long in each stanza, both lines rhyme and have the same number of syllables.
- free verse:** does NOT have to rhyme or follow specific rules.

## Answer Key & Rubric

