**Poetry Book**

**Types of Poems:**

1. **Free Verse**) 15 line minimum, 75 word minimum, 3 stanzas, 5 lines = stanza
2. **Haiku**) A Japanese verse form of three unrhyming lines in five, seven, and five syllables. It creates a single, memorable image.
3. **Limerick**) A short sometimes humorous poem consisting of five lines. Lines 1, 2, and 5 have seven to ten syllables, rhyme and have the same verbal rhythm. The 3rd and 4th lines have five to seven syllables, rhyme and have the same rhythm. Rhyme scheme - AABBA.
4. **Pantoum**) A series of quatrains, with the second and fourth lines of each quatrain repeated as the first and third lines of the next. The second and fourth lines of the final stanza repeat the first and third lines of the first stanza.
5. **Blackout Poem**) Created from a page from a book by highlighting specific words to create a 25 word (minimum) poem
6. **“I Am”**) Created by following the template given in class and attributing original descriptions for each line. This could be personal or include elements of personification by speaking as an object.
7. **Acrostic**) Created by linking phrases or words off of each letter of one specific word.
8. **Where I’m From**) Poem formed about one’s life based off the template used in George Ella Lyon’s poem, “Where I’m From.”
9. **Choice Poem**) Your choice of a previous poem
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**Required Literary Devices:**

1. **Personification**) Assigning the qualities of a person to something that isn't human or, in some cases, to something that isn't even alive. (Example: The tree reached across the yard.)
2. **Alliteration**) The repetition of the same sounds or of the same kinds of sounds at the beginning of words. (Example: Dustin drove down the dusty driveway.)
3. **Onomatopoeia**) Onomatopoeia is a figure of speech in which words are used to imitate sounds. (Example: bang, snap, crack, etc.)
4. **Imagery**) Figurative language to represent objects, actions and ideas in such a way that it appeals to our five physical senses. (Example: The summer air smelled of freedom and felt like a fresh breeze on my skin.)
5. **Simile**) A Simile is a figure of speech in which two things are compared using the word "like" or "as" to draw attention to similarities about two things that are seemingly dissimilar.
6. **Metaphor**) A metaphor is a pattern equating two seemingly unlike objects without using “like” or “as.” (Example of a metaphor is or “All the world's a stage.”)