

## TEACHING POETRY TERMS

Write literary terms on the board (or) PPT (or) handout a sheet with all of the terms on them. You will need one a term for each student. (See list on following pages).

1. Pronounce each term and have students repeat it.
- 2. Assign one term to each student.**
3. On a clear sheet of paper, each student will **design a poster**.
  - a) The poster will have the term at the top with its definition below.
  - b) The middle of the paper will have a visual representation—picture or symbol—that represents the term along with
  - c) A written example from a piece of literature familiar to the class.
4. Instruct students to **copy all of the terms on a sheet of paper. Leave enough room to take notes next to each word.**
5. Everything should be removed from desks except the literary term poster, the notes paper, and a writing instrument.
- 6. Every 45 seconds, shout pass.**
  - a) Students will pass their poster to the next designated person.
  - b) Each student will have 45 seconds to study each literary terms poster and write the definition down or make a note.
  - c) Once the term has made it around the room, stop.
7. Instruct students to make any corrections on any poster.
8. After each student has had the chance to take notes from the posters that have been circulated through the class give them 15-20 minutes to review the notes with a partner.
9. Give a quiz the next day. (**Modification:** display posters for a few days to help the students who might have missed on the day of the assignment. Give a few minutes at the beginning of class to either revisit the posters or the definitions on the paper before giving the quiz.)
10. **Technology:** Have each student create one PowerPoint slide for their assigned term. Instead of passing the posters around, students will present their one term idea.

	<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
1	Alliteration	
2	Allusion	
3	Anaphora,	
4	Antithesis	
5	Assonance,	
6	Blank verse,	
7	Caesura,	
8	Colloquialism	
9	Diction	
10	Ellipsis	
11	End-stop	
12	Enjambment	
13	Exposition	
14	Feminine rhyme	
15	Free Verse	
16	Hyperbole	
17	Iambic Pentameter	
18	Imagery	
19	Irony,	
21	Masculine rhyme	
22	Meiosis,	
23	Metaphor	
24	Meter,	
25	Metonymy	

26	Mood,	
27	Neologism	
28	Onomatopoeia,	
29	Paradox	
30	Personification,	
31	Point-of-view,	
32	Rhyme	
33	Rhythm	
34	Sarcasm	
35	Scansion	
36	Simile,	
37	Slant rhyme	
38	Stanza,	
39	Symbolism,	
40	Synecdoche,	
41	Synesthesia	
42	Syntax	
43	Theme,	
44	Tone,	
45	Voice	

## List of Poetry Terms & Definitions

	Term	Definition
1	Alliteration	The repetition of consonant sounds in closely connected words. Big bully beats a baby boy. Synonym for consonance
2	Allusion	An indirect reference to a person, place, thing or idea of historical, cultural, literary or political significance.
3	Anaphora,	The deliberate repetition of the first part of the sentence in order to achieve an artistic effect.
4	Antithesis	The exact opposite.
5	Assonance,	Words that share the same vowel sounds but start with different consonant sounds e.g. I feel depressed and restless.
6	Blank verse,	Unrhymed verse, especially the <b>unrhymed iambic pentameter</b> most frequently used in English dramatic, epic, and reflective verse
7	Caesura,	A break, especially a sense pause, usually near the middle of a verse, and marked in scansion by a double vertical line, as in “ <i>know then thyself   presume not God to scan</i> ”.
8	Colloquialism	The use of informal words, phrases or even slang in a piece of writing.
9	Diction	Choice of words for specific impact – student should provide an example.
10	Ellipsis	To omit some parts of a sentence or event, which gives the reader a chance to fill the gaps (...) Note: It doesn't always have the three dots.
11	End-stop	A line of poetry ending with punctuation such as a colon, a semicolon, or a period.
12	Enjambment	The running-over of a sentence or phrase from one poetic line to the next, without punctuation.
13	Exposition	Introduce background information about events, settings, characters etc. to the audience or readers.
14	Feminine rhyme	A rhyme either of two syllables of which the second is unstressed (double rhyme) as in <u>moti</u> on, <u>noti</u> on, or of three syllables of which the second and third are unstressed (triple rhyme) as in fortun <u>ate</u> , importun <u>ate</u> . “ <u>ing</u> ” at the end of words in a rhyme are feminine.

15	Free Verse	Verse (stanza or poem) that does not follow a fixed metrical pattern.
16	Hyperbole	Exaggeration of ideas for the sake of emphasis.
17	Iambic Pentameter	Penta= 5, Five sets of - iambic (unstressed/stressed) meter. Example from Romeo & Juliet.
18	Imagery	Visually descriptive or figurative language
19	Irony,	The use of words to convey a meaning that is the opposite of its literal meaning.
21	Masculine rhyme	A rhyme between stressed monosyllables or between the final stressed syllables of polysyllabic words: book, cook, collect, direct.
22	Meiosis,	Litotes: an expressive understatement.
23	Metaphor	Compare two things without using like or as to highlight the description of that person, place, thing or feeling.
24	Meter	A poetic device that serves as a linguistic sound pattern for the verses, as it gives poetry a rhythmical and melodious sound. Stressed syllables tend to be longer and unstressed shorter.
25	Metonymy	Used to describe another thing, closely linked to it, but is not necessarily a part of it, e.g. "crown" = the power of the "king" or "queen".
26	Mood,	The atmosphere of a literary piece, as it creates an emotional situation that surrounds the readers. Developed through setting, theme, tone and/or diction.
27	Neologism	A new word, usage, or expression. The introduction of new words or new sense of existing words.
28	Onomatopoeia,	A word, which imitates the natural sounds of a thing
29	Paradox	A statement that appears to be self-contradictory or silly but may include a latent truth. Used to illustrate an opinion or statement contrary to accepted traditional ideas, to make a reader think over an idea in innovative way. <i>Your enemy's friend is your enemy.</i>
30	Personification,	A thing, an idea or an animal is given human attributes.
31	Point-of-view,	The angle of considering things, which shows us the opinion, or feelings of the individuals involved in a situation. (1st = I, 2nd = you, 3rd = she, he they...)

32	Rhyme	A repetition of similar sounding words occurring at the end of lines in poems or songs.
33	Rhythm	Literary device which demonstrates the long and short patterns through stressed and unstressed syllables.
34	Sarcasm	Sarcasm is a literary and rhetorical device that is meant to mock with often satirical or ironic remarks with a purpose to amuse and hurt someone or some section of society simultaneously.
35	Scansion	Metrical analysis of verse to identify stressed and unstressed syllables to indicate rhythm.
36	Simile,	A comparison showing similarities between two different things using like or as.
37	Slant rhyme	Words that almost rhyme but not quite, e.g. yours and years.
38	Stanza,	A division in a poem, similar concept to a paragraph in prose. Couplet – 2 lined stanza, Tercet - 3 lined stanza, Quatrain – 4 lined stanza.
39	Symbolism,	An object representing another to give it an entirely different meaning that is much deeper and more significant.
40	Synecdoche,	Refers to the whole of a thing by the name of any one of its parts. For example, calling a car “wheels.” Give otherwise common ideas and objects deeper meanings.
41	Synesthesia	Present ideas, characters or places in such a manner that they appeal to more than one senses – e.g. this book is delicious.
42	Syntax	Determines how the chosen words are used to form a sentence, while diction is the words used.
43	Theme	A main idea or an underlying meaning of a literary work that may be stated directly or indirectly.
44	Tone	Attitude of a writer toward a subject or an audience, generally conveyed through diction or viewpoint.
45	Voice	Writing style of an author using a combination of syntax, diction and punctuation.

Many of the definitions came from this site - <http://literarydevices.net/>

## ELA Common Core Standards

Amaze your administrator by teaching literary terms to different learning styles. Here are some ELA Common Core Standards to cement your raise.

1. RL.9-10.1 Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
2. RL.9-10.2 Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze in detail its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
3. RL.9-10.10 By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 9-10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 9-10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
4. Common Core Writing Standard 1. Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.
5. Common Core Writing Standard 2. Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.

<http://www.elacommoncorelessonplans.com/literature-reading-standards/literary-terms-lesson-plan.html>

This is the source for this lesson but with modifications, and details to the list of terms.