

"Poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings: it takes its origin from emotion recollected in tranquility."

William Wordsworth

A photograph of a red and gold patterned coffee cup on a white paper napkin. The napkin is placed on a blue and brown wooden surface. The quote "more poetry is needed" is written in blue ink on the napkin in a decorative, calligraphic font. The words are arranged in four lines: "more", "poetry", "is", and "needed".

more
poetry
is
needed



Lesson Outline

- **What is poetry?**
- **Rhyme, Rhythm, and Repetition**
- **Alliteration and Onomatopoeia**
- **Lets Practice!**
- **Summary**

What is Poetry?

Poetry is a type of literature

Using words, it can "paint a picture," tell a story, and express feelings and ideas.

Poetry has a distinctive form

Its words are arranged in a metrical form (lines and stanzas) or pattern that has figurative language, imagery, and certain musicality.

A poem's musicality is created through "sound devices."





Sound Devices

End Rhyme

In poetry, it refers to the last word of each line in a verse that rhymes with the last word at the end of another line. Rhyming lines are usually marked by a letter starting with "a," like in this example.

Excerpt from "My Shadow"
by Robert Louis Stevenson (1885)

I have a little shadow that goes in and out with **me**, **A**
And what can be the use of him is more than I can **see**. **A**
He is very, very like me from the heels up to the **head**; **B**
And I see him jump before me, when I jump into my **bed**. **B**

Sound Devices

Alternate Rhyme

It refers to alternating lines in poetry that have the same end rhyme.

Excerpt from "The Village Blacksmith" by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1840)

Under a spreading chestnut-**tree**
The village smithy **stands**;
The smith, a mighty man is **he**,
With large and sinewy **hands**,
And the muscles of his brawny arms
Are strong as iron bands.

A
B
A
B
C
B

these first four lines have an alternating rhyme scheme



Sound Devices

Rhythm

the pattern of arranging words with the same number of syllables per line to create a beat when read



Excerpt from "Sonnet 18"
by William Shakespeare (1609)

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day? **(10)**
Thou art more lovely and more temperate: **(10)**
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May, **(10)**
And summer's lease hath all too short a date; **(10)**

Sound Devices

Repetition

duplicating a word or words in a line of poetry to show importance of words

Excerpt from "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" by Robert Frost (1923)

The woods are lovely, dark and deep,
But I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep.

**intentionally repeated
final lines of the poem**



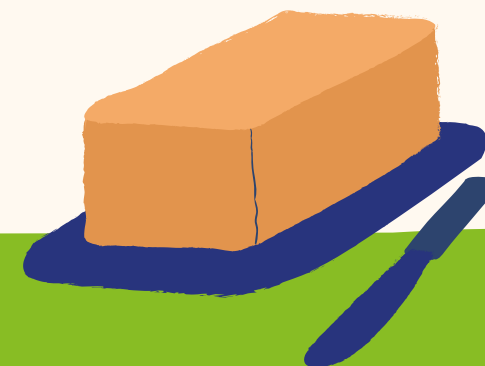
Sound Devices

Alliteration

repetition of the initial consonant sound of a series of words, often consecutively

Excerpt from "The Butter Betty Bought" by Carolyn Lowell (1901)

Betty Botta bought some **butter**;
"But," said she, "this butter's **bitter**!
If I put it in my **batter**
It will make my **batter bitter**."

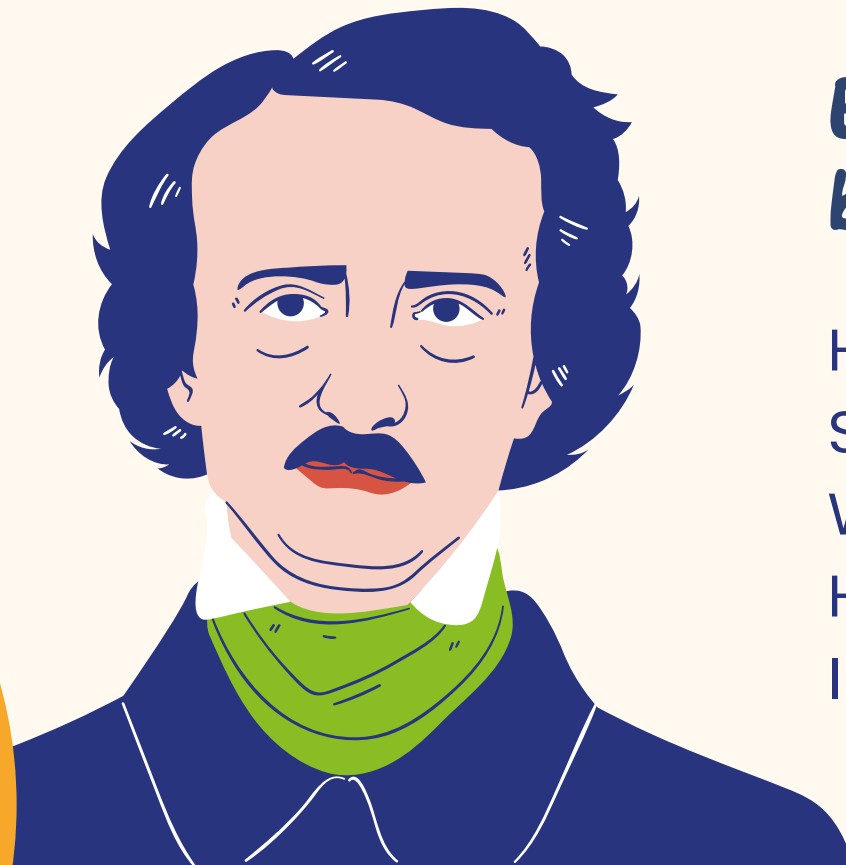


the words **butter**, **bitter**, and **batter** were used several times in this poem; this poem is also considered a tongue twister

Sound Devices

Onomatopoeia

words that imitate the sound they are describing



Excerpt from "The Bells" by Edgar Allan Poe (1849)

Hear the sledges with the bells—
Silver bells!

What a world of merriment their melody foretells!

How they **tinkle, tinkle, tinkle,**

In the icy air of night!



the word "tinkle"
is meant to
mimic the sound
of small silver
bells

Let's Practice!

Study the lines below. Identify which techniques are used:

Alliteration

Rhyme

Onomatopoeia

Repetition

Rhythm

**Oh! To be a wave
Splintering on the sand
Drawing back, but leaving
Lingeringly the land**

Excerpt from "Song" by Amy Lowell (1916)



Answer

Study the lines below. Identify which techniques are used:

Alliteration

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**Oh! To be a wave
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Excerpt from "Song" by Amy Lowell (1916)



Answer

Oh! To be a wave

Splintering on the sand

Drawing back, but leaving

Lingeringly the land

Excerpt from "Song" by Amy Lowell (1916)

Alliteration

- the "S" sound in splintering and sand
- the "L" sound in lingeringly and leaving

Answer

Oh! To be a **wave** A
Splintering on the **sand** B
Drawing back, but **leaving** A
Lingeringly the **land** B

Excerpt from "Song" by Amy Lowell (1916)



Rhyme

- wave and leaving are near rhymes ("-ave" and "-eav" sound similar but not exactly the same)
- sand and land are end rhymes (their last sound "and" are exactly the same)
- the poem's rhyme scheme is ABAB

Answer

1 2 3 4 5

Oh! To be a **wave**

1 2 3 4 5 6

Splintering on the **sand**

1 2 3 4 5 6

Drawing back, but **leaving**

1 2 3 4 5 6

Lingeringly the **land**

Excerpt from "Song" by Amy Lowell (1916)

Rhythm

- it has an alternating rhyme scheme (ABAB) and the syllable count per line of 5-6-6-6
- the alternation in rhyme and shift in syllable count have a beat comparable to the rise and fall of waves in the ocean

Let's Practice!

Study the lines below. Identify which techniques are used:

Alliteration

Rhyme

Onomatopoeia

Repetition

Rhythm

**Drip-hiss-drip-hiss-fall the raindrops
on the oaken log which burns, and
steams,
and smokes the ceiling beams
Drip-hiss-the rain never stops**

Excerpt from "In a Castle" by Amy Lowell (1914)



Answer

Study the lines below. Identify which techniques are used:

Alliteration

Rhyme

Onomatopoeia

Repetition

Rhythm

**Drip-hiss-drip-hiss-fall the raindrops
on the oaken log which burns, and
steams,
and smokes the ceiling beams
Drip-hiss-the rain never stops**

Excerpt from "In a Castle" by Amy Lowell (1914)





Drip-hiss-drip-hiss-fall the raindrops **A**
on the oaken log which burns, and steams, **B**
and smokes the ceiling beams **B**
Drip-hiss-the rain never stops **B**

Excerpt from "Song" by Amy Lowell (1916)

Rhyme

- the word pairs raindrops-stops and steams-beams are both end rhymes and their final sounds are the same.
- it follows an ABBA rhyme scheme



Drip-hiss-drip-hiss-fall the raindrops
on the oaken log which burns, and
steams,
and smokes the ceiling beams
Drip-hiss-the rain never stops

Excerpt from "Song" by Amy Lowell (1916)

Onomatopoeia

- "drip" and "hiss" imitate the sound of water as it lands on the burning log



Drip-hiss-drip-hiss-fall the raindrops
on the oaken log which burns, and
steams,
and smokes the ceiling beams
Drip-hiss-the rain never stops

Excerpt from "Song" by Amy Lowell (1916)

Repetition

- the words "drip" and "hiss" are repeated in the first and last line
- the repetition of words mimics raindrops

Summary

- **Poetic devices are incorporated into a poem to make it more meaningful and engaging to the reader.**
- **One of the major forms is through musicality or sound devices. Some examples are alliteration, rhythm, rhyme, onomatopoeia, and repetition.**



Nothing Gold Can Stay

by Robert Frost



Nature's first green is gold
Her hardest hue to hold.
Her early leaf's a flower;
But only so an hour.
Then leaf subsides to leaf.
So Eden sank to grief,
So dawn goes down to day.
Nothing gold can stay



Answer these questions about the text.

1. What do you think is the season being described? Why?

Add your answer here.

2. Read the poem again and focus on word choice and language. What meaning, other than color, does "gold" have?

Add your answer here.

3. Which line in the poem uses alliteration?

Add your answer here.

4. In the line, "but only so an hour", what sound is being repeated? What is the figure of speech used?

Add your answer here.

5. Recite the poem orally. What is the rhyme scheme pattern?

Add your answer here.

6. Read the poem again and briefly share your first impression. What is the author trying to say?

Add your answer here.

5 Senses Graphic Organizer



The poem uses the metaphor of plants and leaves that only hold their golden hue for a short period of time before they eventually die.

1. Use all your senses to imagine and reflect on the meaning of the poem.
2. Describe the imagery that forms in your mind by completing the sensory chart table on the right.

Nothing Gold Can Stay by Robert Frost

Nature's first green is gold,
Her hardest hue to hold.
Her early leaf's a flower;
But only so an hour.
Then leaf subsides to leaf.
So Eden sank to grief,
So dawn goes down to day.
Nothing gold can stay.

See	Insert text and icons
Smell	Insert text and icons
Hear	Insert text and icons
Taste	Insert text and icons
Feel	Insert text and icons

Study the following poems to answer the questions.



**There will come soft rains and the smell of the ground,
And swallows circling with their shimmering sound;
And frogs in the pools singing at night,
And wild plum trees in tremulous white,
Robins will wear their feathery fire
Whistling their whims on a low fence-wire;
And not one will know of the war, not one
Will care at last when it is done.
Not one would mind, neither bird nor tree
If mankind perished utterly;
And Spring herself, when she woke at dawn,
Would scarcely know that we were gone**

There Will Come Soft Rain by Sara Teasdale

**Nature's first green is gold,
Her hardest hue to hold.
Her early leaf's a flower;
But only so an hour.
Then leaf subsides to leaf.
So Eden sank to grief,
So dawn goes down to day.
Nothing gold can stay.**

Nothing Gold Can Stay by Robert Frost



Question 1: True or False

Both poems "There Will Come Soft Rain" and "Nothing Gold Can Stay" share the same rhyme scheme.

True

False



Question 2: Multiple
Choice

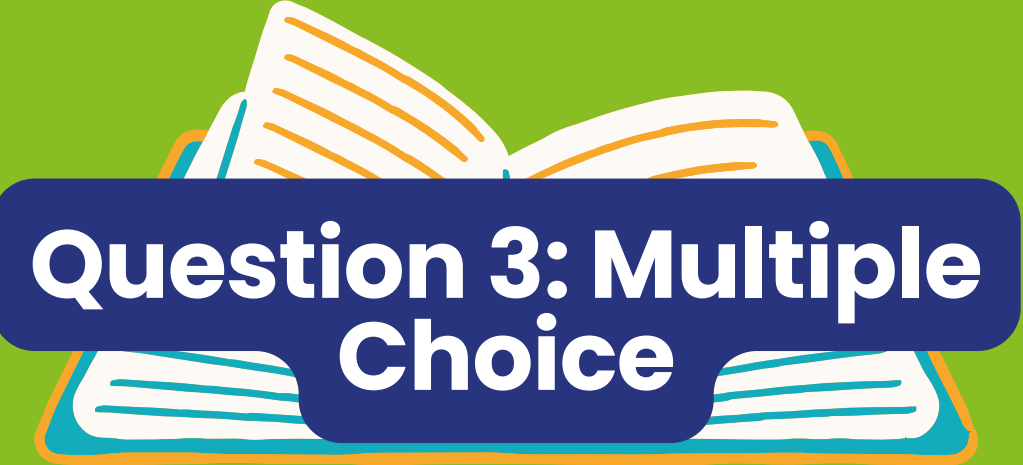
In the line “her hardest hue to hold” from Frost's poem,
What sound device is used?

Alliteration

Repetition

Assonance

Onomatopoeia

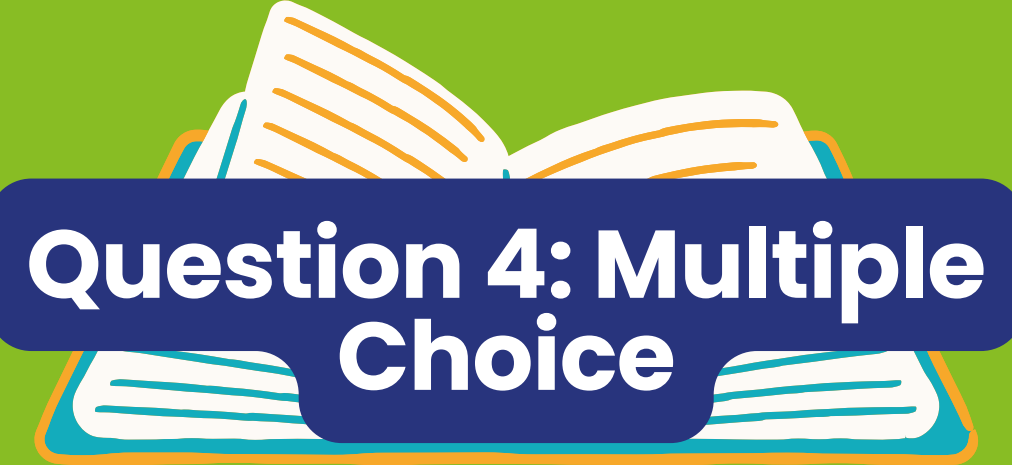


**Question 3: Multiple
Choice**

In Frost's poem, what sound is being repeated in the line, "but only so an hour"?

consonant

vowel



**Question 4: Multiple
Choice**

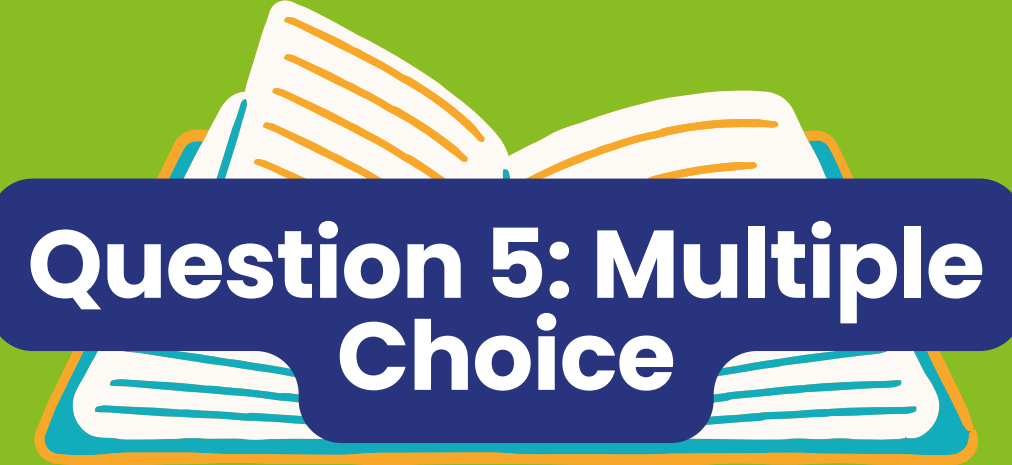
In Teasdale's poem, "*Robins will wear their feathery fire
Whistling their whims on a low fence-wire;*"
What sound device is highlighted in the line?

Alliteration

Repetition

Assonance

Onomatopoeia



Question 5: Multiple Choice

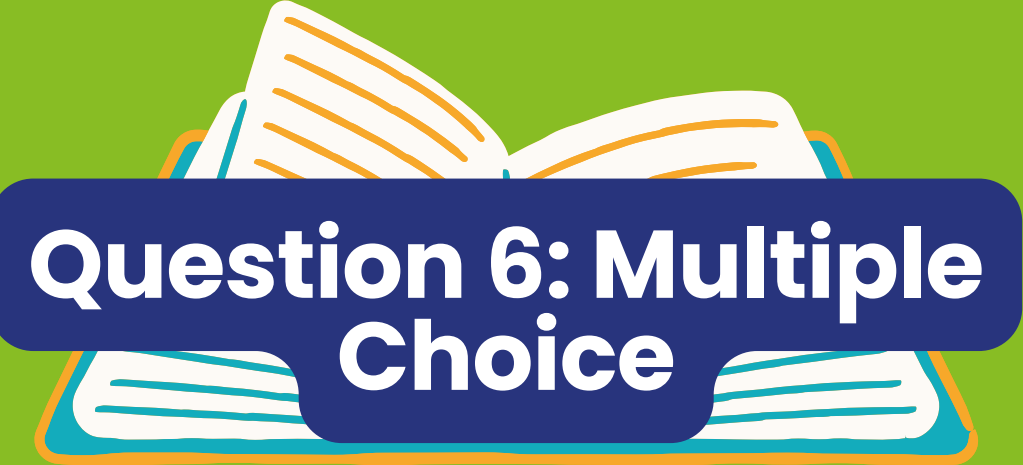
What is the common rhyme scheme of the two poems?

AABBCCDD

ABABCDCD

AAAABBBB

Onomatopoeia



**Question 6: Multiple
Choice**

Both poems "There Will Come Soft Rain" and "Nothin Gold Can Stay" speak of the same time element. Which season is described in both text?

Winter

Summer

Spring

Fall

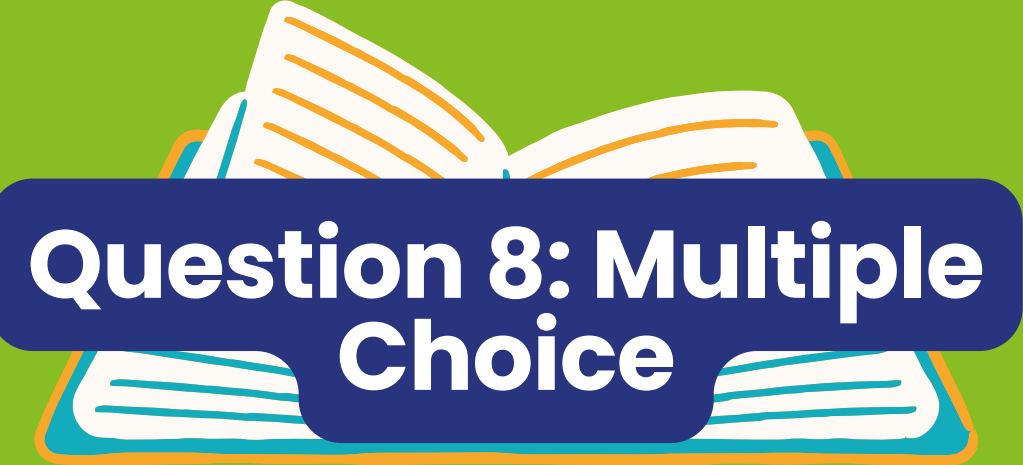


Question 7: True or False

In both poems "There Will Come Soft Rain" and "Nothing Gold Can Stay," nature is viewed feminine like Mother Nature.

True

False



**Question 8: Multiple
Choice**

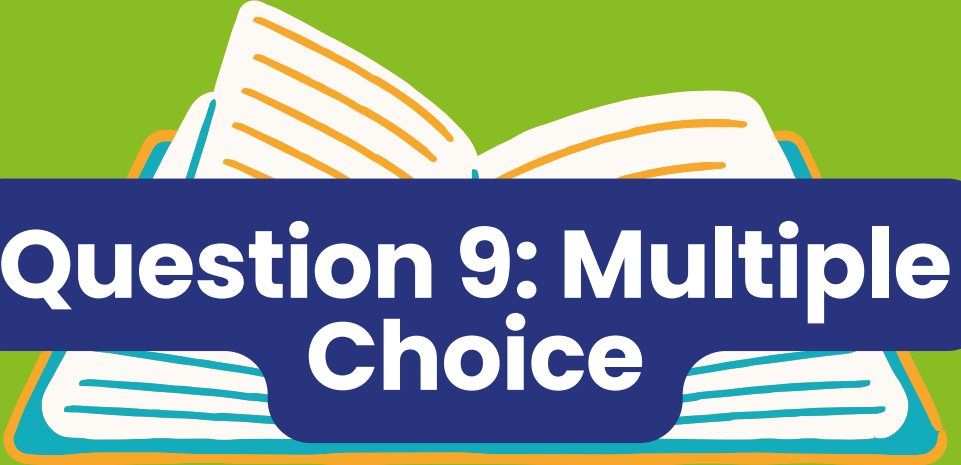
In Teasdale's poem Spring is personified
while in Frost' poem it is used as:

Simile

Hyperbole

Metaphor

Allusion



Question 9: Multiple Choice

The “wild plum tress” in Teasdale’s poem is described as white while nature’s green is gold. Complete the analogy: **white : purity** and **innocence : gold**

Youth and new life

Love and reborn

Prosperity and progress

Energy and spirit



Question 10: Multiple Choice

How do these two poems describe nature in general?
Complete the analogy. **Teasdale's poem: Everlasting** and
Frost's poem: ?

Benevolent

Dying

Fleeting

Unpredictable

See you next time!