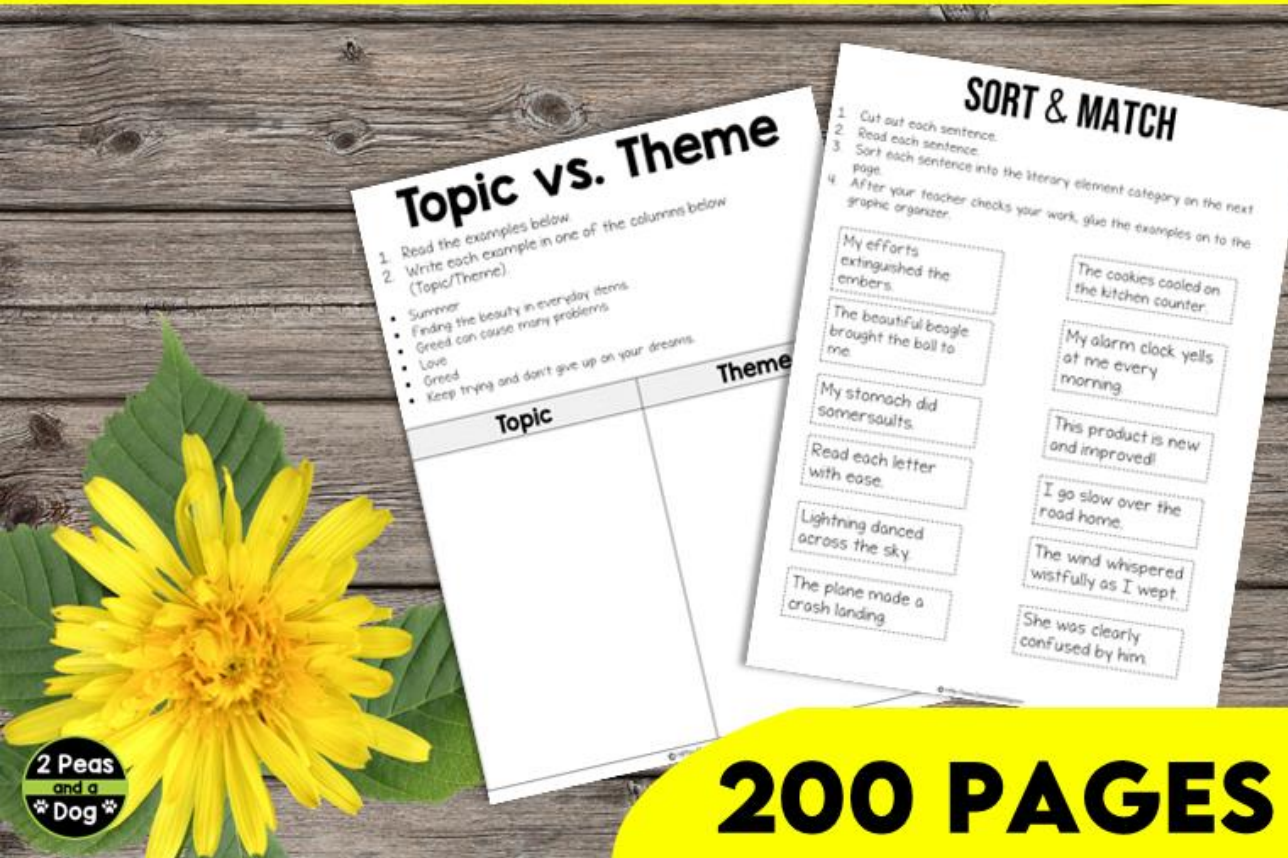


# 7<sup>TH</sup> GRADE POETRY UNIT

**PDF & DIGITAL FORMATS**



**200 PAGES**

  
**2 Peas and a Dog**

Middle School Teaching Resources

## RESOURCE INCLUDES

- ✓ 8 Interactive Lessons
- ✓ Detailed Lesson Plans
- ✓ Answer Keys
- ✓ Anchor Charts
- ✓ Student Choice
- ✓ Group & Independent Work
- ✓ Comprehension Questions
- ✓ Quizzes
- ✓ Graphic Organizers
- ✓ Assessment Options

# POETRY UNIT OUTLINE

1. What is Poetry?
2. What is Topic and Theme?
3. Figurative Language
4. Poetry Analysis
5. Spoken Word Analysis
6. Song Lyric Analysis
7. Poetry Creation
8. Poetry Showcase



# WHAT'S INSIDE?



## LESSON #1



### What is Poetry?

#### Lesson Overview:

Students will learn about what poetry and poems are.

#### Materials Needed:

Photocopy a class set of the following or use the provided Google Slides version for 1:1 technology schools:

- K-W-L Chart

# LESSON PLANS

#### Teach

1. H
2. S
- form notes in the L section of the K-W-L organizer.
3. Ask students what they learned about poetry from the video. Have them refer to the notes they took in the K-W-L chart.
4. Begin the lesson by handing out option 1 or option 2 of the poetry note-taking sheet.
5. Open up the Google Slides [What is Poetry?](#) slideshow.
6. Read each slide out loud to the class. Give students time to take notes.
7. After taking notes, have students work with their seat partners to complete the final K-W-L column.
8. Then take up the Poetry Notes sheet and the K-W-L chart as a class.

## POETRY ANALYSIS

What is the topic of the poem?

What is the theme of the poem? What message is the poet expressing?

- Support your answer with proof from the text.

What poetic devices are found in this poem?

- Alliteration
- Assonance
- Onomatopoeia

What literary device(s) are found in this poem?

- Similes
- Metaphors
- Allusions, etc.

## SIMILE POEM BRAINSTORM

Brainstorm #1:

- General topics you would like to write about.
- Circle the topic you choose.

phrases for your chosen topic.

Brainstorm #3:

- Simile ideas– what are some things or ideas that your topic is like?

# GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS

# WHAT'S INSIDE?



## ANALYZING POETRY

### POETRY ANALYSIS

Poetry is a special way of using words to express feelings, emotions and ideas.

#### Poetry

- Can be arranged in many ways
- Can be interesting and fun

#### Poetry Elements

Unlike a story, no plot or characters.

- Line breaks
- Stanzas
- Rhythm
- Sound Devices

#### Tone and Mood

Mood is the feeling or atmosphere that the author's attitude about can affect.

#### Famous Poets

William Shakespeare, Shelly, Emily Dickinson, and Jason Reynolds.

Poem Title & Author	
Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ How many stanzas? (Circle and number them)</li> </ul>
Identify the rhyming scheme and rhythm	
What feelings and emotions does this poem provoke?	
As you read the poem, what did you think about?	

# POETRY ANALYSIS

## TRADITIONAL POETRY


### VS

## FREE VERSE POETRY

Traditional Poetry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set structure</li> <li>• Rhyme (Rhyme scheme)</li> <li>• Stanzas</li> <li>• Rules</li> </ul>
Free Verse Poetry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No set structure</li> <li>• Doesn't have to rhyme</li> <li>• Can be anything the writer wants</li> <li>• No rules</li> </ul>

# ANCHOR CHARTS

## Topic and Theme



Topic is the subject of the story, poem, or song. Theme is the message or lesson about the topic of the story, poem, or song.

Why are topic and theme important?

Every poem or song has a topic and a theme. Identifying the topic and the theme helps the reader or listener understand the poem/song better. Creators of these works have a message within each poem/song that they want the audience to understand and think about.



# WHAT'S INSIDE?



## Answer Key

1. Read the examples below.
2. Write each example in your notebook.

- Summer
- Finding the beauty in everything
- Greed can cause many problems
- Love
- Greed
- Keep trying and don't give up

## SAMPLE ANSWERS

Figurative Language	Example
<b>Allusion</b>	An allusion is a quick reference to a famous person, place, thing, or event. Allusions can be historical or current.  Example: In many songs, they name drop expensive brand names to allude to wealth.
<b>Idioms</b>	An idiom is a common phrase or expression in which the meaning of the phrase is completely different from the literal meaning of the phrase.  Example: It is raining cats and dogs.
<b>Imagery</b>	Imagery is the use of words that appeal to the senses of sight, touch, taste, smell, and sound to create pictures in the readers' minds.  Example: The fibers make me feel like I'm in a heavy cloud.
<b>Hyperbole</b>	Hyperbole is an extreme exaggeration used to highlight or make a description or a feeling.  Example: That coffee was hot enough to melt an iceberg!
<b>Metaphor</b>	A metaphor is an indirect comparison between two things without using like or as. These items might not seem like they have anything in common, but they actually do.  Example: The snow is a blanket of white.

**ANSWER KEYS**

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## POEM ANALYSIS RUBRIC

Criteria	4	3	2	1
<b>Structure (Stanzas, Rhyme Scheme, Rhythm)</b>	Student is able to identify all elements of structure – number of stanzas, rhyme scheme, rhythm.	Student is able to identify most elements of structure.	Student is able to identify some elements of structure.	Student is not able to identify elements of structure.
<b>Imagery</b>	Student is able to identify most elements of imagery and emotions evoked in the poem.	Student is able to identify some elements of imagery and emotions evoked in the poem.	Student is able to identify a few elements of imagery and emotions evoked in the poem.	Student is not able to identify elements of imagery and emotions evoked in the poem.
<b>Topic / Theme</b>	Student is able to identify a specific topic and theme and articulate the author's message clearly.	Student is able to identify a general topic and theme and articulate the author's message.	Student is able to identify a topic and theme but cannot articulate the author's message.	Student is not able to identify a topic and theme and cannot articulate the author's message.
<b>Evidence</b>	All of the evidence identified is thoughtfully chosen and relevant. It provides strong support of the theme identified.	Most of the evidence identified is thoughtfully chosen and relevant. It provides support of the theme identified.	Some of the evidence identified is thoughtfully chosen and relevant. It provides support of the theme identified.	Little or no evidence is identified to support the theme identified.
<b>Poetic / Literary Devices</b>	Student is able to identify most of the poetic/literary devices in the poem.	Student is able to identify some of the poetic/literary devices in the poem.	Student is able to identify a few of the poetic/literary devices in the poem.	Student is not able to identify poetic/literary devices in the poem.

## POETRY WRITING ASSESSMENT

Poetry Writing Criteria	Mark
<input type="checkbox"/> Follows the format and structure of the specific type of poem	/10
<input type="checkbox"/> Uses poetic/literary devices in the written poem	/10
<input type="checkbox"/> Quality of writing is effective and clear	/10
<input type="checkbox"/> Creative and original, using interesting word choice and imagery	/10
<b>Total Points</b>	<b>/40</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>%</b>

**ASSESSMENT OPTIONS**

## POETRY WRITING ASSESSMENT

Poetry Writing Criteria	Mark
<input type="checkbox"/> Follows the format and structure of the specific type of poem	/10
<input type="checkbox"/> Uses poetic/literary devices in the written poem	/10
<input type="checkbox"/> Quality of writing is effective and clear	/10
<input type="checkbox"/> Creative and original, using interesting word choice and imagery	/10
<b>Feedback:</b>	

**POINTS & LEVELS RUBRICS**

# LESSON 1 & 2



## POETRY NOTES

What is Poetry?

### POETRY NOTES

Poetry  
Examples

- -----
- Haiku
- Cinquain
- -----
- Song lyrics
- Spoken word

## WHAT IS POETRY?

What is a P

Why Study  
Poetry?

----- a variety of different text types to develop an ----- for different genres and formats. Poetry helps people feel and understand ----- emotions, ----- and events.

It could also help people see a topic ----- . For example, when a poet ----- the sunset, you may develop a new appreciation for sunsets or even start to notice them when before you ----- them.

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## Topic vs. Theme

1. Read the examples below.
  2. Write each example in one of the columns below (Topic/Theme).
- Summer
  - Finding the beauty in everyday items.
  - Greed can cause many problems.
  - Love
  - Greed
  - Keep trying and don't give up on your dreams.

## WHAT IS TOPIC AND THEME?

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# LESSON 3 & 4



FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE	
Figurative Language	Example
Oxymoron	
Pers	
Pun	
Simile	
Symbolism	

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**FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE**

ANALYZING POETRY	
<p><b>POETRY ANALYSIS</b></p> <p>What is the topic of the poem?</p> <p>What is the theme of the poem? What message is the poet expressing?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support your answer with proof from the text.</li> </ul> <p>What poetic devices are found in the poem?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alliteration</li> <li>Assonance</li> <li>Onomatopoeia</li> </ul> <p>What literary device(s) are found in this poem?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Similes</li> <li>Metaphors</li> <li>Allusions, etc.</li> </ul>	
<p>What is used to express thoughts or anything someone says, just like art, dance, or music?</p> <p>Poetry has certain elements, such as...</p> <p>attitude toward the subject, the speaker, or the reader by the poem. The subject they are writing about, the setting, or the reader's mood.</p> <p>Angelou, Robert Frost, William Shakespeare, Elizabeth Acevedo, etc.</p>	<p>© <a href="http://www.2peasandadog.com">http://www.2peasandadog.com</a></p>

**POETRY ANALYSIS**

# LESSON 5 & 6



## WHAT IS SPOKEN WORD?

### SPOKEN WORD ASSIGNMENT

**Step One:** Think of a topic. Write down 8 to 10 one-word ideas that represent things you like, or don't like. Make sure you feel strongly about your words.

## SPOKEN WORD ANALYSIS

When people think of poetry, they often think of Shakespeare, sonnets, and haikus. But many people don't know that poetry has seeped into our lives through messages, television parodies, and even rap music thanks to spoken word poetry.

Spoken word poetry are not just recitations of words, but rather they are poems that are meant to be heard, but are also meant to be read. They are meant to be meaningful.

The sound of the words is as important as the words themselves. Spoken word poetry captivate your audience and make them get lost.

Spoken word poetry is often used as a form of protest rather than to inform. Common to all spoken word poetry is change, but are not limited to that.

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## SONG LYRIC ANALYSIS



Song Title & Artist \_\_\_\_\_

Briefly explain the story that is being told in the song.	
What examples of figurative language did you find in the song?	<b>SONG LYRIC ANALYSIS</b>
Which lyrics in the song had the most impact on you? Why?	



# LESSON 7 & 8



## HAIKU POEM



### SIMILE POEM TEMPLATES

(Title)

A \_\_\_\_\_ is as \_\_\_\_\_ as a \_\_\_\_\_.

It is like \_\_\_\_\_.

My \_\_\_\_\_ is as \_\_\_\_\_ as a \_\_\_\_\_.

It is like \_\_\_\_\_.

It is as \_\_\_\_\_ as a \_\_\_\_\_.

It is like \_\_\_\_\_.

Haiku poetry originated in Japan and have a specific structure. The first line is 5 syllables long, the second line is 7 syllables long, the third line is always 5 syllables. Haikus take their power from the descriptive nature of the subject.

#### Instructions

1. First, use your imagination to write down ideas, or phrases that help you describe the subject in complete sentences.
2. Then, use your ideas, or phrases that help you describe the subject in complete sentences.
3. Finally, use the Haiku template to write your poem.
4. Make sure you count the number of syllables you have finished!
5. Add, delete, or substitute words to get the correct number of syllables you need to.

## POETRY CREATION

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\*For this second example, circle either "and" or "or" when comparing.

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## POETRY CAFÉ REFLECTION SHEET

Instructions: After participating in our Poetry Café, answer the questions below.

1. What was your role in our Poetry Café? (performer, usher, waitstaff, emcee, other – please specify)

2. What was your favourite part of Poetry Café?

3. What do you think you learned from the Poetry Café to run my own Poetry Café?

4. My favourite poem/performance was \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_. I liked this poem/performance because \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Would you participate in another Poetry Café? Why or why not?

## POETRY SHOWCASE

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# TEACHER FEEDBACK



“This is a fantastic resource! My students are enjoying learning about poetry and are engaged. No easy feat in a classroom of twenty-seven 12 and 13 year olds!” – Rebecca C.

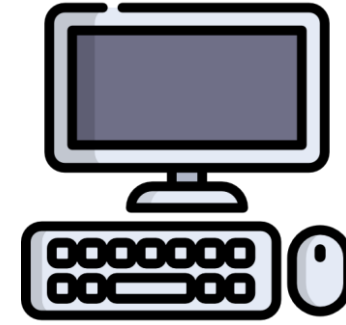
“An excellent resource for teaching poetry to middle school students! Detailed lessons, progression of skills, and many relevant examples and activities to support student learning and understanding. I also like the digital and print options for the materials. – Val C.”

# LESSON FORMATS



**PDF**

✓ Individual & Whole Unit



**DIGITAL**

✓ Google Slides

**RESOURCE CAN BE USED IN-PERSON OR ONLINE**