



Elephant of Sadness, Butterfly of Joy, a collection of twenty-four poems, links animals with emotions and uses sensory imagery to paint word pictures to ponder. Whether expressing hope, frustration, surprise, or contentment, each poem helps illustrate the emotional spectrum of the human spirit.

See the world from a new perspective.

POETRY SCAVENGER HUNT

What makes a poem a poem?

A poem contains poetic elements such as imagery, metaphor, and rhyme that evoke emotions or help readers feel a feeling. Be a poetry sleuth.



Metaphors compare two things that are not the same, so the qualities of one thing are connected to another.

example: Butterfly and joy. How do they connect?

Find an example of metaphor.

Imagery encourages readers to use their senses through words used and details.

Write down what you find after reading the poems.

Who can find something you SEE?

Who can find something you HEAR?

Who can find something you TOUCH?

Who can find something you SMELL?

Alliteration is repeated consonant sounds at the beginning of words placed near each other.

example: The goldfish of **boredom bumps** against his **bowl**.

Find an example of alliteration.

Rhymes are one or two words that sound the same. They are often at ends of lines or within lines.

Example: squirms/ worms; vile/pile

Find an example of rhyme.

Personification gives human characteristics to non-living objects, animals, or ideas.

Example: The bear of frustration sulks and says, "Can't do it anyway."

Find an example of personification.

Poetry is often written in different forms

Most of the poems are written in free verse, which is poetry that does not rhyme or have a particular meter.

Two are written in the haiku form, typically 17 syllables broken into three lines consisting of 5, 7, 5 syllables. Which poems are haiku?



The form for the octopus is a made-up form, a variation of a nonet.

Since an octopus is curious, that trait is reinforced with form.

Your challenge is to figure out the form.

An octopus has eight arms. How many lines does the poem have?

What about each line? Can you figure out a pattern? (Hint: It involves counting.)

To the teacher:

One way to conduct the Poetry Scavenger Hunt is to copy and distribute the poems, so that each child has a copy of at least one poem. As you introduce the scavenger hunt, name the poetic element, define it, give an example, and then ask who can find another example. The students can work individually or in pairs.

Another way to conduct the scavenger hunt is to project the poems on a whiteboard. Introduce one poem and one poetic element, such as metaphor. Project another poem and let the students see who can find an example of metaphor. Continue the process with each of the five poetic elements:

ELA Reading literature standard for Poetry Scavenger Hunt:**Craft and structure:**

Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, distinguishing literal from non-literal language.

Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative language such as metaphors and similes.

Explain major differences between poems, drama, and prose, and refer to the structural elements of poems (e.g., verse, rhythm, meter) and drama (e.g., casts of characters, settings, descriptions, dialogue, stage directions) when writing or speaking about a text.

Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity: By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poetry.