



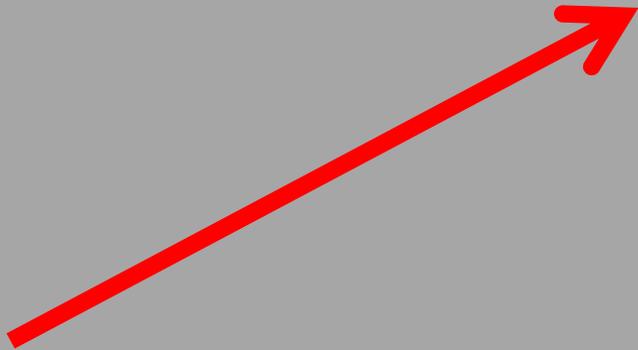
**Burch Charter School of  
Excellence  
April Parent University**

# April-National Poetry Month

- April is National Poetry month, so take tonight to celebrate Poetry with your scholar(s)
- There is an example of the different genres of poetry with an opportunity for you all to write one together
- At the end of our presentation is a compilation of the poetry shared during Morning Announcements thus far

# Acrostic Poems!

An acrostic is a poem in which the first letter of each line (or sentence, or paragraph) spells out a word or a message.

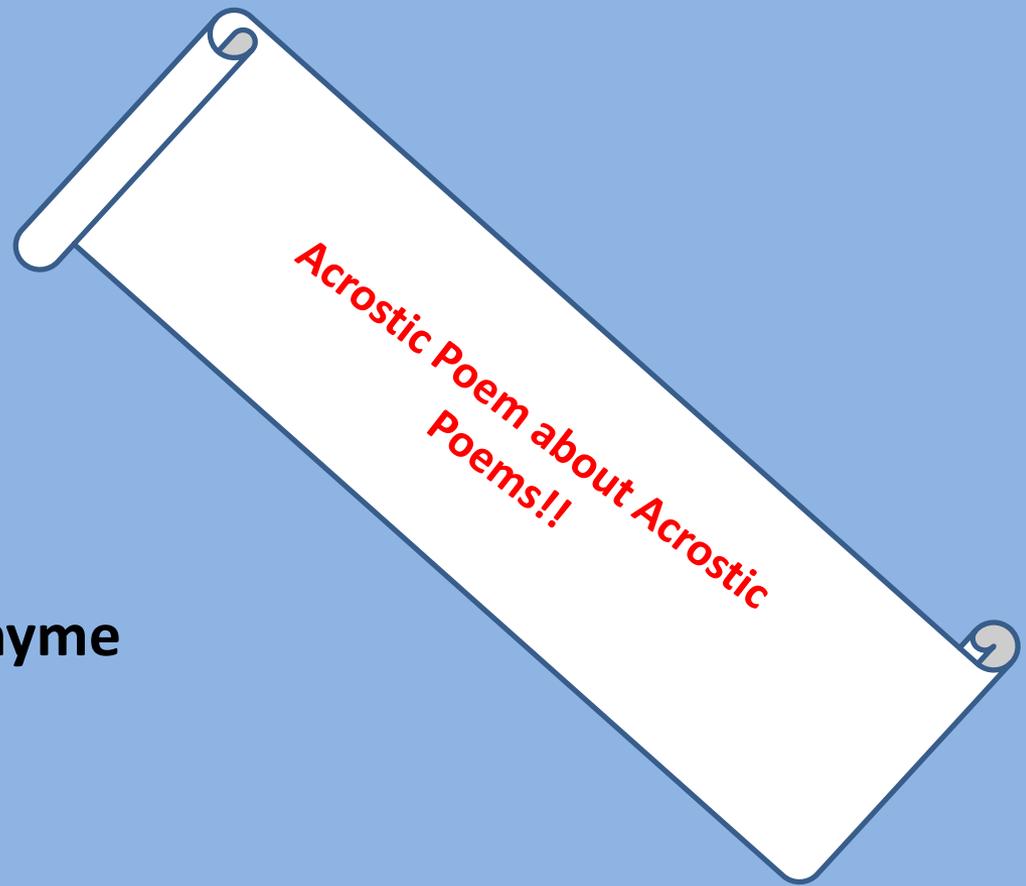


**W**inter wonderland  
**I**ce is slippery  
**N**othing is hot  
**T**he weather is cold  
**E**verything you touch is cold  
**R**eally cold

A simple line drawing of a snowman wearing a top hat, standing in the snow. To its left is a cloud with snowflakes falling from it. To its right is a snowflake.

Name: Zenab

**A**n acrostic poem  
**C**reates a challenge  
**R**andom words on a theme  
**O**r whole sentences that rhyme  
**S**elect your words carefully  
**T**o form a word from top to bottom  
**I**s the aim of this poetry style  
**C**hoose a word then go!



**Time For You  
To Have a  
Go.....**

# Colour Poems!

In this type of poem, you choose a colour and relate that colour to different types of events and characters. You can relate it to your emotions, feelings and senses too.

**White is the milk  
As tasty as could be.  
White are the clouds  
Like cotton balls in the sky.  
So is the light white  
That brightens my day**



# Yellow

Yellow is the colour of the sun  
Or the emotion you feel when you're having fun  
Or the house that's number one  
And the colour of flames when I cook buns



Yellow is the colour of the pet rock I gave Dad  
Yellow is a colour that wouldn't make you mad  
So if you wear it you won't be sad  
So yellow is not a colour that's bad

Yellow is the colour of bread crusts  
Or my little sister's fairy dust  
It's also close to elephants' tusks  
Even closer to the colour of puss



Yellow is the colour of bumble bees  
Or the dead grass I see  
Or the colour I use to represent me  
And the colour of our house key

# Colour Poem Examples

## What is Pink

Pink is bunny ears  
Lemonade is pink.  
Pink is a pig  
Don't you think?



Pink is a rose,  
The color of gum  
Also the skin  
Of a baby's thumb.



Mrs. Egan

# How to Write a Colour Poem?

- List 1: What things LOOK green? Grass, apples, markers
- List 2: What things SOUND green? Lawnmower, music, sigh
- List 3: What things SMELL green? Grass, rain, crayons,
- List 4: How does green FEEL? Warm, cool, soft, velvety
- List 5: What makes YOU FEEL green? Envy, illness, spring
- List 6: What things TASTE green? Candy, vegetables, pesto
- List 7: Can you think of green PLACES? Garden, forest, swamp



# Green

## Green

Green is apples, markers, and cool.

Green is the taste of vegetables.

Green smells like grass and rain.

Green makes me feel envious.

Green is the sound of a lawnmower and a sigh.

Green is a garden, forest, and a swamp.

Green is renewal.

Green is beginning again.

Green is spring.

**Time For You  
To Have a  
Go.....**

# Cinquain Poems

There are actually many different ways to write a cinquain, so I'm just going to teach you how to write a traditional cinquain, as it was defined by the poet who invented it. These are the rules:

1. Cinquains are five lines long.

2. They have 1 word in the first line, 2 in the second, 3 in the third, 4 in the fourth line, and just 1 in the last line.

3. Cinquains do not need to rhyme, but you can include rhymes if you want to.

**That's it. Just three simple rules**

First, you need to **select a topic**. You could....

- Write about your favorite thing
- Write about something you don't like
- Write about something you see around you
- Write about something that happens to you

### **Brainstorming ideas**

For example, I know several things about ice cream, so I've put them down here:

- It is cold.
- It is yummy.
- It is sweet.
- I like eating it.

These are just four ideas, but they are not yet a poem. To turn these ideas into a cinquain poem, we need to say them in a way that we have five lines with the right number of syllables on each line.

# Some Examples:

**Kangaroo**

**Big, red**

**Bounding, leaping, thumping**

**The symbol of Australia**

**Marsupial**



**Bedroom**

**Messy, dirty**

**Washing, vacuuming, dusting**

**Hate cleaning my room**

**Home**

# Structure of a Cinquain

Title

Description (2 words)

Action (3 words)

Feeling (4 words)

Synonym for the title (1 word)

**Time For You  
To Have a  
Go.....**

# Haiku Poems

## What is a Haiku?

A haiku is an unrhymed three-line poem. It is based on a traditional Japanese poetic form. Though there are different ways to write haiku, the traditional pattern in English is to write the first and last lines with five syllables each, and the middle line with seven syllables. In other words, the pattern of syllables looks like this:

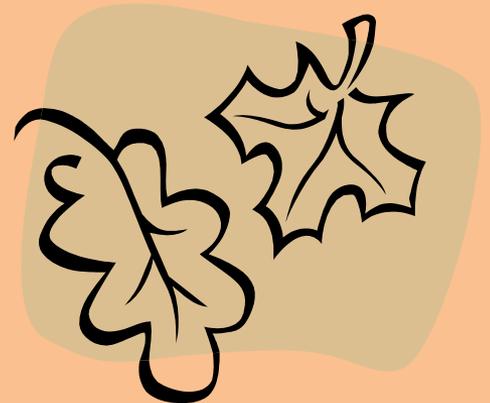
- Line 1: 5 syllables
- Line 2: 7 syllables
- Line 3: 5 syllables

# What do we write about?

Most often, haiku poems are about seasons or nature, though you can write your own haiku about anything you like. If you don't want to write about nature, and would prefer to write haiku about candy or sports, that is perfectly okay.

One more thing to keep in mind is that the last line of a haiku usually makes an observation. That is, the third line points out something about the subject you are writing about.

Let's see how we can put these few rules together get your started writing your own haiku poems.



# Some Examples:

Winter is coming.

Snow will be arriving soon.

We should rake the leaves.

Tired cat sleeps all night.

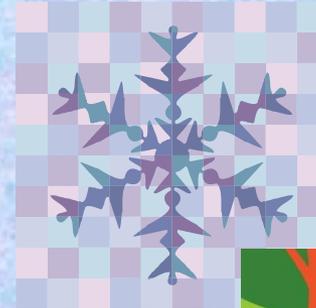
He needs lots of rest for a

Long day of napping.

My homework is late.

My dog ate it this morning.

I sure like my dog.



**Time For You  
To Have a  
Go.....**

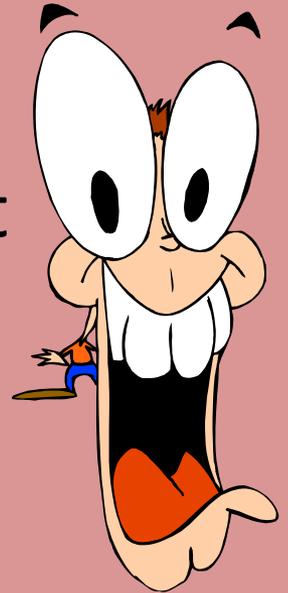
# Limericks

A limerick has five lines.

The last word of lines one, two and five rhyme.

The last words of lines three and four rhyme.

The words in a limerick are designed to have a rhythm. Make sure you know what rhyme sounds like before moving on!



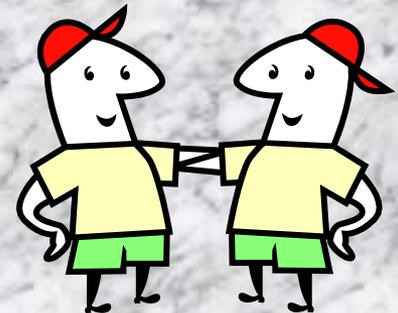
# Some Examples:

There was a young lady from Leeds  
Who swallowed a package of seeds.  
Now this sorry young lass  
Is quite covered in grass,  
But has all the tomatoes she needs.



A circus performer named Brian  
Once smiled as he rode on a lion.  
They came back from the ride,  
But with Brian inside,  
And the smile on the face of the lion.

There was a young fellow named Flynn  
Who was really remarkably thin.  
When he carried a pole  
People said, "Bless my soul!  
What a shock to find out you've a twin."



# Creating a Limerick..

1. Make a note of a place or a person's name and write down all the words you can think of that rhyme with it. Make sure you have chosen an easy word to rhyme with.
2. Decide on two of your rhyming words that can be connected in some way. These will be the last words of lines two and five.

My words are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ -

What will happen in the middle? Think about what might need to happen to connect your two words together.

3. Complete the same steps for lines three and four.
4. Now it's time to put it altogether.

There once was a \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ -  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Time For You  
To Have a  
Go.....**



# Ms. Murray



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# Mr. Sokeye



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# Ms. Katzenberger



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# Ms. Dallas

## Me I Am I

I am the only Me I Am  
Who qualifies as me,  
no Me I AM has been before,  
and none will ever be  
No other Me I Am can feel  
the feelings I've within,  
no other Me I Am can fit  
precisely in my skin  
There is no other Me I Am  
who thinks the thoughts I do,  
the world contains one Me I Am  
this earth shall ever see,  
that Me I Am I always am  
is no one else but Me!

by Jack Prelutsky

**GREAT TEACHERS  
ARE USUALLY A  
LITTLE CRAZY**

JACK SCOPES

Illustration • Illustration  
A CHILD  
who READS will be an  
ADULT  
who  
THINKS



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# Ms. Swinney



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# Mrs. Stein



## When The World Turned Upside Down

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The day when the world  
turned upside down:  
when a frown became a smile  
and a smile became a frown.

When the mice chased the cats  
the cats chased the dogs.  
The dogs laughed out loud  
at the pink and yellow frogs.

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# Ms. Everett

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