

NAME: _____ **DATE:** _____

“Zoom Gloom” By: Kenn Nesbitt

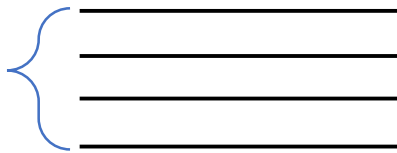
Instructions: Please read “Zoom Gloom” by Kenn Nesbitt.

1. Go online and type in Poetry4kids.com
2. Find the Search icon on the far right and type “Zoom Gloom” in.
3. Click on the poem.
4. Have another person read the poem out loud or, use the audio provided at the top of the poem to hear the poem. You can try reading along as you hear the poem.

(You may also copy the link provided: <https://www.poetry4kids.com/poems/zoom-gloom/#>)

Structure:

Stanza



This is called a *stanza*.
 A stanza is a break in poetry lines. This poem uses a *quatrain* structure. A quatrain is a stanza that has four

A
A
A
A

Rhyme:

Rhyme can play an important part in poetry. Rhyme usually occurs at the end of the line. When lines rhyme with each other, they are marked by the same letter.

Irony:

There are two types of irony: Situational and Dramatic. Dramatic Irony is when the audience, or readers, knows something that a character within the literature doesn't. Situational irony is the breaking of expectations. Specifically, situational irony creates or carries an expectation something will happen and it does not or, something won't happen and it does.

“Zoom Gloom” is a poem that uses _____ irony.
 Can you explain why?

EXPANSION:

Can you think of examples of situational irony? Dramatic irony?

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“Caged Bird” By: Maya Angelou & “A Poison Tree” By: William Blake

Instructions: Please read “Caged Bird” by Maya Angelou and “A Poison Tree” by William Blake.

1. Go online and type in Poetryfoundation.org
2. Find the Search icon near the top of the page and type in “Caged Bird.”
3. Click on the poem that says “By Maya Angelou” under the title.
4. Have another person read the poem out loud or, search “Caged Bird by Maya Angelou (Poem)” at YouTube.com to hear it read. You may try to read along.
5. Next, find the search icon again and type in “A Poison Tree.”
6. Click on the poem that says “By William Blake” under the title.
7. Have another person read the poem out loud or, use search “A Poison Tree (William Blake) - Poetry Reading” at YouTube.com to hear it read. You may try to read along.

You may also copy the links provided:

<https://www.poetryfoundation.org/poems/48989/caged-bird> [Caged Bird]

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-pAxGbTwFm4> [Audio]

<https://www.poetryfoundation.org/poems/45952/a-poison-tree> [Poison Tree]

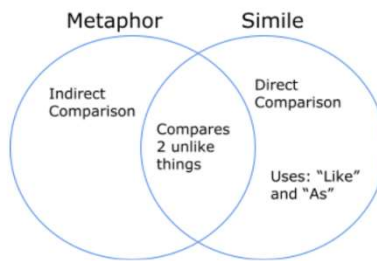
<https://youtu.be/Z3sHJV11cXs> [Audio]

Simile:

Simile is a literary device that compares two things that are dissimilar to one another. Similes use the words “like” or “as” to make their comparisons.

Ex:

The woman’s strength is like a beast.



Metaphor:

Metaphor is a literary device that compares two things that are unlike one another. Metaphors do the comparing through an implied method.

Ex:

The woman’s strength is a beast.

Maya Angelou’s poem, “Caged Bird” uses which comparison method?

_____.

William Blake’s poem, “A Poison Tree” uses which comparison method?

_____.

Create Your Own:

Create your own examples of:

Metaphors:

Similes:

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“Fog” By: Carl Sandburg

Instructions: Please read “Fog” by Carl Sandburg

1. Go online and type in Poetryfoundation.org
2. Find the Search icon near the top of the page and type in “Fog”
3. Click on the poem that says “By Carl Sandburg” under the title.
4. Have another person read the poem out loud or, search: “” FOG" by Carl Sandburg | Poetry Reading” at YouTube.com to hear it read. You may try to read along.

You may also copy the links provided:

<https://www.poetryfoundation.org/poems/45032/fog-56d2245d7b36c>

<https://youtu.be/LvMUwWgcByY>

Imagery:

Imagery is a specific use of language that appears to physical sense to create an image in our mind. Such language is vivid in order to create a more “real” picture.

What words does Carl Sandburg use in “Fog” to create imagery?

What Do You See?

Please use the box below to draw what you see when you read the poem.

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VOCAB CORNER

The following are a list of key words from the four poems you read. Go back and see if you can find the words.

Claim	Narrow	Stalks
Deceitful	Outstretched	Stole
Distant	Pole	Trill
Foe	Rage	Tune
Harbor	Seldom	Veiled
Haunches	Shouts	Wiles
Leaps	Silent	Wrath

Using Clues:

Sometimes, when we don't know what a word means, we need to use context clues to figure it out. Context clues are things within a sentence or few sentences that surround the word and hint at its meaning.

After finding the words from the poems, trying using context clues to match the words with the appropriate synonym/antonym. Use the box above as reference. If you get stuck, you may use a dictionary.

For Example:
 Suppose you came across this sentence:
The ginormous peach took up most of the space in the bowl.
 Let's assume you don't know what "ginormous" means. We can use the context clue "most" as a hint that suggests "ginormous" is a synonym to the word big.

<u>Synonyms:</u>		<u>Antonyms:</u>	
Tricks/_____	Song/_____	Wide/_____	Often/_____
Port/_____	Yell/_____	Honest/_____	Uncovered/_____
Anger/_____	Rod/_____	Abandon/_____	
Sound/_____		Happy/_____	
Approaches/_____		Yell/_____	
Spread/_____		Friend/_____	
Jumps/_____		Close/_____	
Legs/_____		Take/_____	